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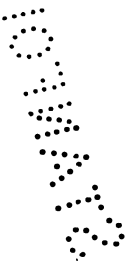






THE

HISTORY OF BRITISH GUIANA.





THE

HISTORY OF BRITISH GUIANA.

COMPRISING

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLONY;

A NARRATIVE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME;

TOGETHER WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS CLIMATE, GEOLOGY, STAPLE PRODUCTS, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

BY

HENRY G. DALTON, M.D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK, ETC. ETC.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

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they could readily earn the necessary means. r employment or wages were wanting to enable o accomplish their desires. Small lots of land agerly sold to them by embarrassed proprietors of and cottages were rapidly raised throughout the

In the county of Demerara, from 1834 to 1842, mber of freehold properties was 2943, containing amilies and 14,127 persons. In the county of ebo the number of cottages was 379, containing milies and 1779 persons. In the county of Berbice mber of houses was 1184, containing 1223 families 46 persons: making a grand total in the three s of 3322 houses, 3355 families, and 15,906 . It would, I think, be difficult in any country luce so unexampled an advance of independence sperity in so short a time, considering the class of

appearance presented by the wretched assemblage of scattered and unseemly cottages. There is no uniformity of plan in their arrangement or construction; no decent road or comfortable pathway leads to any of them. It is a matter of surprise to know how the owners contrive to enter them. Placed at angles that would defy the mathematician to define, the half-built and irregular-sized wooden cottages present the same appearance of discord that is manifested by their owners. Slight wooden frames indicate the abortive intention of a house; others are boarded in and roofed, but the interior is a grand open space, or it may be that one small room is completed to contain the proprietor and his family with all their stock in trade; a few tubs outside, and perhaps a puncheon with a board or dried palm-leaf connected with the roof to collect the rain-water, and a few naked children in the trenches around, afford an indication that the freehold property is tenanted. In other instances, a frail hut has been partially constructed, but for the present abandoned by the owner, who leaves it to tumble down, or to be stolen piecemeal by his neighbours. Some few are mounted on brick pillars, and present an uncomfortable and insecure appearance—as if ashamed of their pretensions to superiority. It is rare to notice a good substantial house or clean establishment. The grog-shop is often the best that is to be met with. The Portuguese shops offer no exception to the others; they are as slovenly and dirty-looking as the cottages of the freeholders; a few pigs and poultry, with numbers of lean and yelping curs, prowl about with the children. There are no enclosures, no palings or hedges, and no gardens. A few plantain-trees, ochres, tannias, and other esculents grow wild about the muddy plots and grassy beds that surround the disorderly houses. There is no efficient drainage for the villages, nor any attempt made at sewerage. *In rainy weather* the water accumulates in

ches and about the houses in large pools, and not
ently the sea or river breaks in, and the whole
is submerged, the dreary houses with their
dent tenants studding the mass of muddy water
s-like confusion, giving one a general idea of a
wn being washed away or travelling by water.
d be unfair, however, to omit to state that a
church is frequently to be found in these
and by its superior construction and more
d condition offers a pleasing contrast to the
g buildings amongst which it is reared.

this sketch of negro life would be imperfect
a glance at the proprietor and his family.

ther idly spends his time seated staring vacantly
n aperture, or it may be a window of the house;
ed up extravagantly, but not becomingly, strolls



pretensions to good breeding and gentility. A black woman, carrying starch or any other article about for sale, is hailed, when required, by such expressions as, "Ho, lady with the starch!" while an unpretending fisherman, vending crabs or other fish, is addressed, "Stop, gentleman with the crabs!" Servants in search of situations are introduced to your notice by a statement, that a gentleman or a lady down stairs has come to see if you require a butler or cook. When two persons in the position of servants or labourers meet one another, the first inquiry generally is, "How is your lady?" "How is de *fambly?*" The term wife is considered rather derogatory than otherwise; in fact, a married man will repudiate the vulgar appellation, and declare, "She no me wife, she is my lady."

In cases of christenings, marriages, and burials, it is not considered genteel in town to attend on foot, but as many as possible are crammed in hired carriages, where they sit as much at ease, and apparently as self-pleased, as it is possible to be. Printed cards of invitation, and embossed note-paper, are habitually sent round among servants and others for suppers, dances, and prayer-meetings. The latter ceremony is a favourite with many of the townspeople, who, dressed out in full costume, assemble to spend the night in monotonous and dreary "hymn singing." On Sundays, a great many of the old people spend positively nearly the whole day in the several churches. After the morning service is over, they continue inside the building, having a little quiet gossip until the next service occurs in the afternoon. On sacrament days it is a common practice for them always to attend, and invariably to take it on each sacrament day.

The more worldly-minded evince the same enthusiasm for "Joe and Johnny dances." and "practising nights," that the others display for the church. They

about dusk, and continue their laborious exer-
il past midnight, with a perseverance and in-
ldom witnessed in the cane-fields.

of their other habits are curious enough. The
re notorious quarrellers and fighters. The dis-
begin by the interchange of a few unpleasant
generally of a personal nature; gestures of con-
d defiance follow; the voices are raised to a
pitch; invectives, declamations, cutting expres-
the character and quality of their relatives fol-
nd a system of admirable attitudenising and
acting follows, which beggars description.
parated by the crowd which instinctively gathers
em, they proceed from bad to worse, until the
ttled by force of arms. If separated, the excited
s slowly retire, but keep up a volley of personal

not been insisted on for want of sufficient statistical information. The subject is an unpleasant one, but requires some notice in this place. A high degree of morality could hardly be expected from a people just emerging from ignorance and barbarism; but it is a subject of common remark, that the young of both sexes are, if anything, retrograding rather than improving in this respect. It is really dreadful to hear the impious and obscene language made use of by mere children as well as adults, both in town and country. The streets of Georgetown are pre-eminent for the display of such disgusting behaviour. It is rare to meet with a virtuous female after the age of fourteen among the lower classes. It is seldom that the mother of a family has all her children born in wedlock, or the offspring of one man.

The remarkably few marriages that occur in the country* are chiefly among persons advanced in life, or who have long been living together. There are in proportion more marriages in town, but the same remark applies to them as to the others. Chastity is not appreciated as a virtue by the lower orders of society. The practice of immorality, and the indulgence of crime, entail no social disadvantage, nor do they incur the displeasure or degradation of any class. The example of virtuous conduct is too rare, and unattended with too little encouragement, to act as an incentive for the rest to follow. There is no loss of position in society, or worldly disrespect, exhibited to those whose characters would, in more civilised communities, be branded by shame and scorn, either from the commission of crime or practice of immorality.

Clergymen may preach, and schoolmasters may instruct, but something more is required to check the

* In a large country parish, to my knowledge, there have been only two marriages among the negroes for the last six months.

evil. The example of the white population has, ely, tended little to encourage reform. There is h to be done by the more educated among the sses, in the way of example and conduct, before l stain can be effaced from the ranks of society. gland and Belgium every fifteenth child is ille- ; in Sweden the fourteenth; in Prussia and ne thirteenth; in Austria the ninth; in Bavaria h; while in Barbadoes the illegitimate children hose born in wedlock, and the same fact obtains untry. I have no statistical data to offer in this statement, but I shall readily be believed by o live in or who have visited the colony. There difficulty in getting accurate information on this as the office of Commissary of Population is l, and I have not been able to obtain access to

Let us now review the changes of the planter, such as we have sketched him in our pages.

He settled on this soil as an adventurer, he appreciated its resources, he drew hither the attention of capitalists, and devoted his time, his earnings, and his energy in cultivating the land of his adoption. He had many obstacles to contend against; he combated and surmounted them; he accumulated labour upon his task. From a wild and uncultivated waste he rendered it at one time tractable and beautiful as a garden. He revelled in his pride and in his wealth; but a moral darkness blackened this shining prospect. That darkness has been dispelled by the light of liberty. The slave was torn from his grasp; the strength of the planter was wrested from him, his ambition was blighted by the noble act, his prosperity threatened by the welfare of the labourer; free labour became inadequate to the wants of the estates, society was convulsed; forced and prolonged efforts were made to substitute foreign for native labour; the success has been but partial and problematical. Discontent, despondency, and dismay set in with all their dismal consequences. Rich plantations have reverted to their pristine wildness; miles of country, formerly cultivated with care, are now abandoned and desolate. The growth of indigo, tobacco, coffee, cotton, have been successively given up through ruinous competition with other nations; and lately the only staple, "sugar," was threatened with a similar calamity.

Well might the history of West India property be compared to a species of lottery, in which, while a few gained prizes, many drew blanks! The adventurer or capitalist, formerly a princely proprietor, has now become a struggling farmer. About ten years have elapsed since the complete abolition of slavery, and cause after cause have combined to destroy the planter. But his untiring

...causes are manifest. The val
ranged from 100,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*,
of the slaves. It has been compu
the land, its buildings and machi
that of the negroes. Hence, whe
occurred, and the planters receive
return for the loss of their slaves thr
tion money, the value of an estate c
dered for the land in cultivation and
houses, buildings, crops, &c. In the
emancipation, and so long as the sy
ship was pursued, the value of plantat
the deduction in the withdrawal of
nearly, if not quite, their former pric
year 1840, it has been asserted that t
value to at least one-fifth.*

Having exhibited the different c
taken place in the life of the planter a
it becomes necessary shortly to review
pursued by the British Government t
nies, and incidentally to include some
parts of the West Indies.

wealth of these rising settlements, the English quietly resigned these possessions into the hands of the Batavian Republic at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, to the great detriment and dismay of the greater number of their inhabitants. In the course of 1803, the chances of war again handed over the colony to the British, and many persons of influence and capital determined to pursue the line of agriculture adopted by the Dutch and older settler. At this period the slave trade, with all its horrors to the poor African, and its profitable returns to the planter, was in full vigour, and was sanctioned by the Government. A few years elapsed, and in 1807 the abolition of the trade was adopted by the British Government, and a terrible check was given by this blow to the prosperity of the planter, many of whom dated their overthrow from this period. For the next ten and twenty years the prosperity of the colony was checked by the abolition and other measures. Few additional slaves could be imported indirectly into British Guiana, whilst at the same time the United States and other slave-allowing nations gained an advantage by our loss. The duty on cotton operating unsuccessfully to the advantage of the West India power, speedy ruin resulted to the plantations thus engaged. From one end of the colony to the other, the estates in cotton were mortgaged to an amount far above their value, and were gradually abandoned; other capitalists subsequently appeared in the field, and cultivated the land in sugar and coffee; but the fate of the latter was similar to the trade in cotton. This useful berry, which may be grown equally well in the West Indies as in the East, was almost altogether excluded from the English market before 1783. The duties and excise on the importation and consumption of plantation coffee in Great Britain were no less than 480 per cent. on its then marketable value; but a reduced

d other causes, gave a singular impulse to the
f this useful shrub. The profit on coffee varied
24 per cent. on the capital invested, and every
was held of its long continuance, but the want
, the competition with other countries, the ab-
preference given to the produce of the West
radually led to its decline, to make way for
hich, although requiring greater outlay, held
rospect of handsome profit. And subsequently,
duced duty on foreign coffee in 1842, all thought
ing it from the West Indies has been abandoned.
singular to observe that, at the very time when
ration of British plantations in the West Indies
energetically followed up by capitalists, so that
e article of produce declined in value another
tituted, an objection existed on the part of the

the general interests of the British empire. It was surely overlooked in such calculations, of what infinite advantage the colonies of Great Britain had proved to her; how important they were to the sustentation of her power, and the spread of her commerce; how materially they contributed to the augmentation of her merchant navy, and the extension of her language, her laws, and her genius to all parts of the world. The value of exports to the West Indies has ranged from two to five millions of pounds sterling, and of all the exports of England about 30 per cent. have been sent to the colonies.

Let us observe the influence of these injurious opinions on the production of sugar, the last remaining staple of any consequence left to the planter besides rum and molasses. The indignation excited in England against the system of slavery, and the generous attempt to ameliorate the condition of the negro, did not deter the planters from the cultivation of sugar. The outcry raised against them, the unpopularity of their pretensions, was very disheartening; but so long as capital continued to be invested, so long as prices proved remunerating, so long would the planter adhere to his speculation and venture in this lottery. He saw the abolition of the slave trade succeeded by numerous measures, all tending to the future abolition of slavery itself in the British possessions, but still trusted to the justice of the British nation for assistance and protection. We have already traced the various effects of the act of the apprenticeship, the granting of the compensation money, and the complete emancipation of the negro, and pointed out the gradual decline in the prosperity of capitalists and planters; whilst, on the contrary, we have exhibited some remarkable proofs of the rapid advance of the liberated labourer.

wanted but one circumstance to complete the
w of the planter and those dependent on him;
nted but one act to fill up the measure of his
l it was not long in coming. In spite of all his
disasters; of the chances of war; the insurrec-
strike of the labouring classes; the failure of
he fluctuation in prices; the threatenings of
philanthropists and economical legislators, the
had one saving principle which supported him
all his eventful undertakings. That was the
e of a protecting differential duty which existed
avour between the sugar admitted into Great
rom her West India possessions, and that pro-
y slave labour in foreign countries. About the
00, the duty on raw or Muscovado British plan-
ugar was 20s. the cwt., whilst that of foreign
as nearly double. No refined or loaf sugar was

trade was raised, and, echoing along the length and breadth of England, aroused, by its reverberations, the remonstrance and complaints of suffering parties.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell (upon whom had devolved the task of carrying through the principles of free-trade consequent upon the retirement of Sir Robert Peel, its first champion) proposed the abolition of the then existing sugar duties, and after a short debate the following measure was adopted:—The duty on British plantation was to be 14s.; on foreign plantation 23s.; and a yearly deduction of 1s. 6d. was to be made in favour of slave-grown sugar, which, in 1851, or about seven years, would be placed upon the same duty as free-grown sugar.

Thus, after all the outcry raised against slavery and its supporters by the British people, the singular anomaly occurred of the very nation most zealous in its efforts to put down slavery, suddenly, by this line of policy, giving an indirect impetus to the abominable traffic it had so long condemned, and contributing to the prosperity of foreign slave-owners, after it had been at so much pains to deprive its own subjects of any participation in such profits. The long-existing and differential protective duty was to be gradually removed, and the powers of the free labourer in the West Indies to be tested with the extorted labour exacted from slaves in neighbouring colonies. How inadequate was to be the strife! how unjust the contention! how ruinous the consequences!

The object of the new duties was to introduce sugar into England in such quantities as would ensure a considerable fall in price, and, in accordance with the principle of free-trade, to place it within the reach of the very humblest classes of society; but at the very time when the measure was consummated, there were not wanting parties of foresight and intelligence to declare

sistency, if not injustice, towards the emancipated
nd to others of that nation still groaning under
, setting aside its ruinous tendency to the British
anters.

uthor himself of Free-trade Reform has borne
mony on this subject, for, in a speech made in
se of Commons in July, 1846, he said: "The
of the East Indies differs materially in respect
upply of sugar from the West India colonies;
e with whom I acted agreed in the opinion which
entertained, that this country did stand in a
ecial and peculiar relation to our West India
You had emancipated from slavery those on
bour in former years you had mainly relied for
ly of this country with West India produce.
l given to the holders of slaves a liberal, and,

made in that island to meet the opening of our markets. To an Englishman coming up from Grenada and Jamaica, the contrast between the paralysed and decayed aspect of the trade of those colonies and the spirit and activity which your measures (Lord J. Russell) had infused into that of Havannah, was most disheartening. The town was illuminated when I landed in consequence of the news of high prices from England. Three splendid trains of De Rosnes' machinery, costing 40,000 dollars each, had just arrived from France, and were in process of erection; steam engines and engineers were coming daily over from America; new estates were forming; coffee plantations were being broken up, and their feeble gangs of old people and children, who had hitherto been selected for that light work, were formed into task gangs, and hired out by the month to the 'new ingenios' then in full drive. It was crop time; the mills went round night and day. On every estate (I scarcely hope to be believed when I state the fact) every slave was worked under the whip 18 hours out of 24, and in the boiling-houses from 5 A.M. to 6 P.M., and from 11 A.M. to midnight the sound of the hellish lash was incessant; indeed, it was necessary to keep the overtasked wretches awake. The six hours during which they rested were spent in a barracoon—a strong, foul, close sty, where they wallowed without distinction of age or sex. There was no marrying amongst the slaves on the plantations; breeding was discouraged; it was cheaper and less troublesome to buy than to breed. On many estates females were entirely excluded."

If such were some of the earliest consequences of the new sugar duties in slave countries, no less disheartening were its results on the slave-trade itself, and on the prosperity of the British West India possessions.

From 1816 to 1843 inclusive, the number of negroes landed in the islands and on the continent of America

000, from official reports, in spite of the vigilance
cruizers, which, besides destroying the health
of the seamen engaged in the hated pursuit,
at the very least about 20 millions in the fruit-
avour to suppress the slave-trade. It has been
l that from 80,000 to 100,000 slaves are annually
into the Spanish and other slave colonies, and
ut 15,000 are imported into Cuba alone, at an
fee of 17 dollars, 10 of which go to the governor,
the Spanish Government profess to discounte-
e abominable traffic; rendering the treaties of
and 20 null and void.

y late report from the commissioners at Sierra
tates, "We believe that the slave-trade is
g, and that it is conducted perhaps more
cally than it ever has been hitherto." Again,

the admission of slave sugar into Great Britain at a reduced duty! What other than misfortune and defeat could attend the British planter in this new experiment, when it was known that the cost of production of slave sugar is about 13*l.* per ton, whilst that produced in British colonies demands at least an outlay of 25*l.* per ton, or double the amount of the other! The general exports of sugar from the British West Indies have been gradually diminishing since the emancipation to nearly one-half of the original amount, although less perhaps in British Guiana than elsewhere, whilst the slave countries have increased and are increasing in number, population, and importance.

As regards this country, the quantity of sugar produced in 1846 was about 21,000 hogsheads—a very small quantity, owing to a bad season from a long and protracted drought that year. The prices at this period in England were remunerating and comparatively high—about 20*l.* per hogshead. In 1847 considerable exertions were made to render the crop larger; a favourable season, and a high price of labour, gave a return of about 36,000 hogsheads, but it was the first year of free-trade, and the markets of Great Britain were gorged with the hitherto valuable produce of the colonies. In the first six months of 1846 no foreign slave-grown sugar had been received in England. For the same period in 1847, 497,915 cwts. were admitted, and prices were of course considerably affected by such competition. From 18*l.* they rapidly fell to less than 10*l.* per ton, and the beautiful crystal of the lovely Caribbean islands sank in value to the guano manure, which, imported from desolate and barren rocks, was strewed upon the cold soil of Great Britain, at an expense in many instances fully equal to 10*l.* per ton.

It was not strange then that the cry of ruin should be

justice of the British natior
planters pointed with terrible earnestn
the value of sugar, their only staple
below the cost of production. The tru
ment was borne out by the numerous fa
and West India houses connected with
In the Mauritius every mercantile establ
succumbed to the shock. In the East, a
the manufacture of sugar. In Great Brit
and long-established houses connected
Indies stopped payment, and involved i
colonial planters, merchants, and others
them. It is true that other causes may h
to their overthrow; it cannot be denied t
West India houses tottered beneath the c
and political of the year 1847, but the fa
whilst the other firms are slowly recoverin
from their temporary difficulties, most of th
the British West India sugar trade were p
blow they received.

The effect on this colony more partic
our notice. The panic of 1847 —

motives. It would be out of place to enter upon the consideration of this subject at any length. It is quite sufficient to observe, that Great Britain has singularly attested the inefficacy of "colonial remonstrances in general," and that such an accusation to colonists comes very unbecomingly from a Parliament which, turning a deaf ear to the petitions of her principal colonial possessions, induced rebellion, disaffection, and distrust in America, the Canadas, New Zealand, and both the East and West Indies. It being clearly apparent to the inhabitants of this country that an alteration in the present system of working estates was to be effected, or else their abandonment would ensue, the most striking evil was first assailed, that of the high rate of wages. An English proprietor and a M.P. submitted, through the local newspapers, that as labour and salaries expended on an estate amounted to 9-12ths of the whole expenditure, there should be a reduction effected in this department of 25 per cent. The experiment was tried, and let us see how it has answered. The salaries of managers, overseers, medical men, and others, were reduced one-quarter of their previous amount, and in several instances even more. The necessity and the helplessness of their position induced these parties quietly to submit to the reduction, however disagreeable and injurious. But when it was proposed to the labourers, that in consequence of the altered circumstances of the colony a reduction of 25 per cent. was to be made in the wages to be paid them, they one and all refused to agree to it, in spite of the counsel and advice of magistrates, ministers, and others. From the month of December a strike commenced, and continued for several months. The opposition manifested by the creole labourers was communicated to the immigrants both Portuguese and coolies, and persuasion added to example kept them for

ne in idleness and discontent. But the same
which had compelled the white man to submit
changes, forced also the Portuguese to continue
t any price sooner than subject himself to want
erty. The immigrants in general returned to
rk, but the independent creole, removed beyond
d necessity, could afford to stay at home with
s crossed.

want of labour became urgent, the immigrants
v and fickle, the creole irresolute and idle, the
hesitating and anxious. Meanwhile, the canes
ting, the grass growing, the land was hardening
ked with weeds, the steam-engines rusting, and
chimneys of the boiling-houses emitted no curling
indicative of life. The Christmas holidays and
r 1848 were ushered in with sinister misgivings.

any longer to advance money on produce (which formerly enabled the majority of planters to carry on the cultivation of their properties) unless the bill of lading of such sugar was attached, hence depriving the planter of the privilege of sending his produce in a way best suited to his advantage. Again, the very minimum price was advanced for sugar even of the best quality, and the cautious policy of the banks interfered with the arrangements of the planters, and considerable confusion ensued. Suspicion fell upon the stability of the two banking establishments, especially after the stoppage of the West India Bank; a temporary run upon them followed, but was met with prudence and confidence. The little sugar manufactured was found insufficient at present prices to pay expenses. The wages of immigrants and the few creoles who had worked under the new system were in arrears, salaries of estates' officers remained unpaid, and the melancholy fact could no longer be doubted by the resisting creole that something serious must have occasioned the inexplicable conduct of the suffering planter. Many had at first supposed that it was merely an attempt to reduce wages for the greater profit of the planter; but they were soon undeceived, and their natural shrewdness soon taught them that one common misfortune had overtaken all. Whether by coincidence or accident, numerous fires occurred during the "strike," and were of so suspicious and dangerous a character as to induce his excellency the governor to issue a proclamation offering a reward for the discovery of the offenders, and giving an admirable admonition to the labouring classes as to their conduct during this crisis. These strange fires (which we could never bring ourselves to believe were acts of incendiarism) ceased as if by magic, the creole labourers slowly returned to their toil, each party

the best bargain he could, but generally with a
on in amount of wages, or an increase in the
y of the work.

immigrants were unceasing and earnest in their
for work. Economy to the greatest possible extent
o be practised in private circles, and the value of
was more than ever appreciated by the suffering
s. The tale of the planter was the tale of all.
action had extended from them to every class.
ock, like that of the electric fluid, acting upon
of a similar nature, was communicated simulta-
through all ranks. The money of the planter,
y plentiful, had passed from his hand into that of
urer; was transferred by him to the merchant,
an, and storekeeper; was circulated by these
professionals and other classes, and from these it

through his excellency to the Secretary of the Colonies, Earl Grey, was met with the reply, "That his lordship could not give his sanction to any reduction of the civil list as proposed by the members of the Court of Policy, inasmuch as such payment was guaranteed by the colony up to the year 1852, upon the granting of the immigration loan, &c." This refusal on the part of the British Government was received with indignation by the colonial members of the court, who insisted, that as the Home Government had broken faith as regarded immigration, they could not be expected to fulfil their part of the agreement: and those events transpired which have been alluded to in another place. But in the mean time, the common distress of the whole colony had produced something like a desire on all sides to meet the present evils with submission; a concession of self-interest ensued. The labourers, both creole and foreign, sought employment even at the reduced rates; the tradesmen and petty salesmen resumed their avocations even with uncertain profits. The planter confined his operations to such work as was pressing and imperative, leaving the future to decide whether the cultivation or abandonment of his property should follow; the merchants, the professionals, and the officials, all steadily pursued their occupations, trusting that circumstances would operate in their favour, and avert that ruin which the crisis in the sugar market would entail upon themselves and families.

In 1849, several influential gentlemen were appointed by his Excellency Governor Barkly to form a commission to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of British Guiana. After considerable trouble in collecting the necessary information, they embodied it in a report, which, as it gives a full, lucid, and complete account of the agricultural condition of the colony at that period, I have, by permission, taken the liberty

serious, it cannot be denied that the
the colony was passing was alarmir
fortunately, the condition of this cc
improved since the date of that repo
appear more cheering than those of
West India islands, it must be adm
the success is to be attributed to t
these valuable possessions, and to t
and perseverance of its spirited colon
porters.

But, in making this assertion, I m
remark, that it appears idle to trust to
and to be buoyed up with the hope o
in the way of duties. However unjus
ciple, that a nation which has spent n
ing to extirpate slavery, should be
encourage it in another shape, it mu
the assistance which the protective d
unstable and feeble, and unworthy of
to acquire permanent prosperity not
adventitious and precarious assista
enactments and fiscal regulations.

istence of 800,000 of her people. If sugar ceases to be the culture of the peculiarly rich soil of the West, what other exportable article of any value can supply its place?*

What powerful Providence will interfere to arrest the man of education and civilisation in his flight from the land of desolation? what merciful interposition prevent the half-civilised negro from relapsing into a state of degraded barbarism? It is not enough to rest contented with the present, when the future bears such a threatening aspect. As yet, this colony, in particular, has borne up bravely against the assault of adverse circumstances—as yet, the finances are good, the institutions of the land upheld, the cultivation of the soil continued, and the hearts of the colonists strong in their determination to surmount the difficulties which beset them; but none can foretel the result; the whole fabric of society, raised from such crude materials into something like a definite outline, is not yet filled in, and the slightest shock may crumble it to dust.

The prosperity of the country mainly depends upon the success of immigration. The ranks of the labourer are continually thinning, and require constant and unceasing supplying; more recruits must be procured, to organise anything like an efficient body of labourers. The efforts of the colonists to obtain an advantageous immigration ordinance have hitherto proved abortive. The wants of the community in this respect have not been understood or appreciated by the colonial ministers, who have repeatedly disallowed the ordinances prepared with much care and foresight by the local legislature; and unless some more practical and beneficial measures are adopted to encourage the introduction of immigrants to these

* Many other valuable articles of produce could be raised, but would hardly prove remunerative in the precarious condition of the labour market.

... these questions naturally present them
is to be the fate of this old and importa
Has slavery, then, triumphed over freed
ignominy of bondage and the extortion of
vailed over liberty, and the energy and ind
men? Has the philanthropy of the Britis
suddenly chilled into selfishness, and the w
of its generous feelings been frozen in their
it be possible that the same hearts which
with indignation at the calamities of hun
now calculate calmly upon the advantage
the sufferings of others? Will the English
their sense of justice in a sudden appeti
sugar? Shall the page of history have to
the subjects on whom the great experiment
tion were tried also became its victims? a
lands which were to have exhibited to the
vincing proof of the wisdom, policy, and phi
the "abolition of slavery," have reverted to
state of uncultivated waste and unprofitab
Who can contemplate the consequence to
tants of such a territory without





generating into the unprofitable squatter, whose highest aim appears to be to raise sufficient food for himself, whose chief recreation would consist in listless apathy and indolent rumination; his liberty become a byword among nations; his career a warning to other countries, as an example to be carefully avoided; the deep gloom of superstition substituted for the bright light of pure religion; the dark night of ignorance and error for the brilliant day of civilisation and knowledge. Idleness, the parent of so much evil, would rejoice in the working of her power, and hail an empire of degraded and unprofitable subjects. Like to the vampire of the land, she would gently flap her wings upon the drowsy and senseless body, whilst at the same time she cunningly deprived it of the vigour of its growth, the very life-blood of its existence. Surely it will require more than the sweetness of slave-grown sugars to render palatable such consideration; surely (as the Bishop of Oxford has remarked) the cup thus sweetened will be dashed from the lips at the contemplation of such misfortunes. For my own part, I cannot regard the picture I have drawn without an inward hope that it will never continue to be so presented to the world. A feeling of sanguine confidence leads me to hope that the full tide of civilisation which has long been flowing to our shores will not recede and ebb back to another quarter. I neither believe that the colony is ruined nor likely to be ruined; with the evidence of wealth and industry before me, I believe in its onward progress and prosperity, but at the same time do not anticipate that, as a general rule, such large fortunes will continue to be made as were formerly realised, but honestly think that capital invested here will give as good if not a better return than in most other parts of the world.

CHAPTER II.

OF BRITISH GUIANA—ITS DIVISIONS—FORM OF GOVERNMENT—JUDICIAL ENTS—STIPENDIARY MAGISTRACY—PUBLIC OFFICES—POLICE ESTA- T—TOWN COUNCIL—MARKETS—COURTS—BOARD OF CHURCH AND D—CUSTOM-HOUSE—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES—BANKS—

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of Georgetown, and not including the Bucks, or native Indians, soldiers or sailors, of about 75,767 persons, and contains 5672 houses. It has been laid out in 157 plantations, of which 64 are on the east coast, 64 on the east and west banks of the river, and 29 on the west coast. Of these plantations only half are in cultivation, the remainder being either abandoned or converted into cattle farms or villages. They all run parallel to each other, and extend, like immense slips of garden land, back to the uncleared and uncultivated forests.

Georgetown, the capital of the county (and of the colony), has a population of 25,508 persons, and, including the suburbs, contains about 4895 houses, of which 4065 are in the city alone. The total value of the house property, according to the last appraisement, was 2,701,203 dollars.

The county of Essequebo extends from the Boerasire Creek to the extreme limits of the colony westward. It was formerly laid out in about 100 estates, of which 50 were situated on the Arabian coast, 22 on the island of Leguan, 20 on the island of Waakenaam, 4 on Hog Island, 3 on Tiger Island, and 1 on Troolie Island; while several plantations in the hands of the Dutch were cultivated along the banks of the river. Population, 34,925 persons, residing on the estates and in the scattered villages. Houses in the villages and hamlets, 2254. There is no large town in this county.

The shores of the Essequebo coast are flat and densely wooded, like those of Demerara; but fine sea-beaches, instead of mud-flats, extend seaward to the Atlantic Ocean.

The estimated value of Demerara and Essequebo before slave emancipation was 18,410,480*l.*

The county of Berbice occupies an extent of 60 miles, from the Abary Creek to the river Cormtyn. Its pre-

undary was arranged as far back as 1673. There rmerly about 74 plantations on the coasts and the mouth of the river, but at a still earlier period many valuable estates were in existence along nks and creeks of the river Berbice. The esti- value of Berbice before the slave emancipation 415,160*l.* The present population is 27,003 per- Wooded mud-flats and plantations beyond stud e of coast. New Amsterdam, the capital, founded 6, is planned and built much in the same manner rgetown. Its appearance, however, is more pic- ue and imposing when approached from the sea, ing as it does for about a mile and a half along er, and intersected by several canals, which run l with the stream. The houses are not placed ogether, but on separate allotments of a quarter of

partment are well situated, and are sufficiently protected.

There are several churches for the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and other congregations; in connexion with these are several useful schools. A "colony house" serves for the use of the few public officers located in the town. A ferry-boat plies between the town and the opposite bank of the river, but it has been lately proposed to establish steam communication.

The city of Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, is situated on the eastern or right bank of the river Demerara, in latitude 6 deg. 49 min. 20 sec. north, and longitude 58 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. west, about the centre of the sea façade of the colony, having the river Berbice, with its settlements, distant about 57 miles on the eastward or windward side, and the river Essequebo distant about 20 miles to the westward and leeward. The origin of this city, and its former name of Stabrock,* have already been alluded to, as well as the manner in which the streets were laid out. There has been no material change or alteration in the admirable plan on which the town was built, by the skill and perseverance of the Dutch, who in this respect, as well as in most others, have shown themselves to have been endowed with all the sagacity, wisdom, and industry so necessary in the establishment of colonies.

Occupying a flat surface on the brink or margin of the river, the town is not seen to advantage when approached by land or sea. Viewed from the river, or opposite bank, it presents a long range of wooden buildings of various size, chiefly the back stores and warehouses of

* Stabrock formerly consisted of a large street, with houses and lots on each side running from the river eastward to the bush; this street still exists, and is now known as the Brickdam.

rchants, with projecting wharves or stellings along
e, where passengers and goods are landed, and
e effected to the various parts of the city; scarcely
bove these plain-looking buildings, the dwelling-
stores, and other edifices are imperfectly seen,
ded and interspersed by waving lofty, palm-
nd the varied and luxuriant foliage of the tropics,
he public buildings, with their shining domes,
thouse, the cathedral towers, and the spires and
of numerous churches, white and glistening
sunshine, are elevated considerably above the
piercing the summits of the trees with which the
ornamented.

ntering the city by one of the public or private
s, Water-street is first seen; it is built close and
to the river, and, although the most densely
, is the narrowest in the city. It extends from Fort
n Frederick nearly to Plantation La Penitence, and
rds of a mile in length, having in its greater part
wooden and brick houses on each side. This is

roofs, and raised some feet from the ground on brick pillars. Before them are galleries or piazzas, while the windows are shaded by Venetian blinds, or have green shutters placed outside; each house has separate out-buildings for servants, kitchens, stables, &c., and are in general surrounded with flowering trees and shrubs, besides having garden-grounds within the premises, which are enclosed by iron rails or wooden palings. The houses are generally painted white, which makes a cheerful and agreeable contrast to the green verandahs or blinds and the ever green foliage. Georgetown is divided into eleven wards (see p. 52). It contains altogether, including the suburbs, about 4895 houses; the appraised value of those in the city alone, in number about 4065, amounts to 2,701,203 dollars. The population of Georgetown, according to the census of the 31st of March, 1851, was about 25,508 persons, exclusive of soldiers and sailors; of this number about 3730 were white, and the remainder belonging to the mixed or black races.

The streets are constructed of comminuted granite stone, covered over with caddy or shelly sand; they are in general of great width, so that several carriages can drive abreast. On each side beds of grass, too frequently allowed to grow to an inconvenient height, slope towards the draining trenches, which are intended to convey into the main drains or principal sluices the sewerage of the town. Exclusive of the private drainage inside each whole or sub-divided lot, there are about 90 miles of open trenches and small drains, through which the filth and refuse of the city has to dribble before it can reach the river. This is sometimes effected so slowly, and the drains are so choked up with mud, offal, and rubbish, that the water occasionally stagnates, to the injury and annoyance of the inhabitants. The town is supplied

ain-water collected from the roofs of the houses, nveyed by gutters into zinc or iron cisterns or ooden vats, where any impurity or adventitious ce falls to the bottom as a sediment. In the dry there is often a scarcity of water among the poor, e obliged to collect it from the fresh water canals, ent among which is the Lamaha Canal. This ublic work was proposed in 1826, and consisted ing a canal from the Lamaha Creek to George- a distance of several miles. This canal was d to convey fresh water for the use and benefit of abitants of the town, as well as for the several ions along which it was conducted; namely, och, Petershall, Vebserhoofd, Rome and Hous- umveldt, La Penitence, Le Repentir, Vlissingen, s, Lilieldaal, Turkeyen, and Cuming's Lodge. A

perienced, that upon several occasions in the city it became a lucrative business for persons to procure water from the creeks, and retail it at enormous prices, ranging from half a dollar to a dollar per gallon, while ships returning to Europe were charged at similar rates, unless they could spare the labour to procure a supply for themselves. The local government fixed a water tariff, at the rate of three dollars per puncheon, the price paid by the commissariat officers for the quantity consumed by the troops.

The practicability of boring for water was frequently suggested; but, after numerous failures, the experiment began to be considered chimerical until the year 1830, when Major Staple sounded water at a depth of 140 feet. The first shaft was sunk in Cummingsburgh in the city. Thus, after indefatigable exertions, and in spite of a general incredulity as to his success, that gentleman succeeded, in September, 1831, in completing the first artesian well. The water thus procured proved of a ferruginous nature. It is tolerably clear on being first raised, and of good colour, with a brackish taste and faint odour. If allowed to stand for some time, the smell becomes offensive, the colour changes to a yellow brown, and a pellicle forms on the surface of the water, which, accumulating, becomes too heavy to be thus supported, and eventually falls as a sediment to the bottom. This is easily explained. The iron is held in solution by carbonic acid gas in the water as it is first raised, but, on exposure to the atmosphere, the gas escapes, and the liberated iron in a new form is deposited in strata on the surface of the liquid, until subsiding to the bottom by its own weight. If spring water is allowed in any quantity to stand, nearly the whole of the iron collects at the bottom, and the supernatant liquid remains clear, but is improved by filtering it. In this state it is palatable and

The water proves very acceptable to cattle, and other animals, if drank as it issues from the . When freed of its iron, it is extensively used hing and cooking, but is decidedly not suited for re refined products of the kitchen. An analysis water has been made by several chemists. It is to contain a large proportion of iron, suspended bonic acid gas, with a very minute quantity of ia, and a large proportion of salt. The tempera- the water as it issues from the spring is about 84 s of Fahrenheit, being five degrees higher than the ature of common water at daybreak. The water ghteen inches higher at high water than at low; ng tide there is a difference of two or three feet. rata through which the spring is reached may be escribed :—" The different strata of earth which

RECORD OF THE STRATA OF EARTH MET WITH IN BORING AN ARTESIAN WELL ON PLANTATION BATAVIER, MAHAICA, EAST SEA-COAST OF DEMERARA.

12	12	feet surface soil.
1	13	Caddy and soft mud.
22	35	Decayed wood and caddy.
1	36	Lavender-coloured clay (stiff).
3	39	Blue and yellow clay.
6	45	Yellow clay.
1	46	Blue, yellow, and red stiff clay in streaks.
5	51	Blue and yellow, with stuff like ochre.
1½	52½	Blue clay, striped with a purple cast.
½	53	Stiff grey clay.
2	55	to 79, Grey and yellow, with sand.
251	80	Grey, with a little yellow ochre.
10	90	Yellow soft clay and sand.
2	92	Stiff bluish clay, some rotten wood and sand.
10	102	A little white sand and blue clay.
6	108	Light grey clay with sand.
5	113	Found a few pieces of hard substance like stone.
8	121	A large bed of white sand containing water.

Good roads extend from Georgetown along the east sea-coast towards Mahaica and Berbice, and for a considerable distance up the east bank of the river Demerara. These roads, as well as others throughout the colony, are superintended by county overseers, and are required to be kept up at the expense of the plantations through which they pass. There are, unfortunately, no public walks of any interest or beauty in the city. An esplanade fronting the ocean is open to the public at the fort, and a large open space in the heart of the city, known as the Parade-ground, with a few shrubs and grassy paths, are occasionally visited by the lovers of the promenade, who are principally attracted by the enlivening strains of the military band.

British Guiana is divided into five electoral divisions, viz. :—Demerara, city of Georgetown, Essequebo, Berbice, and New Amsterdam. These divisions return the seven members of the College of Electors, or "keizers," as follows :—Two for Georgetown, one for Demerara, two for Essequebo, and two for Berbice. The financial re-

atives, six in number, two for each county, are urned by these divisions.

qualifications of a member of the College of s, or a financial representative, are either the pos- of 80 acres of land, 40 of which are in cultiva- r an annual salary of the value of 1440 dollars; possession of house and land of the annual f 1200 dollars. The qualification of voters in the consists of—

ossession of three acres of land; or,

louse and land of the annual value of 96 dollars; or,

he tenancy of six acres of land; or,

he tenancy of house and land of the annual value dollars.

qualification of voters in town consists of—

ossession of house of the value of 500 dollars; or,

take the oath of allegiance, and a penalty of 1000 dollars attaches to a party declining to sit. Four members are necessary to constitute a court. The qualification for a member is the ownership of a plantation, and a residence of three years in the colony. Each member has a vote, but the governor has the casting voice; and besides this, has an absolute veto on all bills brought forward for discussion. Without his approval, no ordinance can have the effect of law; and if it obtains his assent, it is subjected for further examination and approval to the Queen in Council. Orders in Council are occasionally issued by the Sovereign, and constitute laws independent of the Court of Policy.

The term of service of the financial representatives is two years. They are assembled once a year by proclamation to meet the Court of Policy, forming what is called the "Combined Court," the duties of which are to consider the estimate of annual expenditure prepared previously by the Court of Policy; the several items having been discussed and passed, a committee is appointed to prepare the ways and means, or mode of taxation, which being submitted to and approved of by the Combined Court, the requisite ordinances are passed to render them law. The privileges and powers of the financial representatives, restricted and limited as they are, have been the subject of numerous controversies and difficulties, some account of which has been already given, and, as the arguments on both sides of the question are much the same at the present day as they were formerly, it would be useless to consider them here.

The College of Electors consists of seven members, who are elected by the inhabitants for life. They have no other function than to choose or nominate two properly qualified persons, whose names they submit to the Court of Policy in the manner already stated.

resent form of government has been considered
of the colonists as unsuited to the altered cir-
ces of the colony. Frequent attempts have been
a "reform party" to abolish the present system,
introduce a House of Assembly and a Council,
o those that exist in Jamaica, and some of the
lands of the West Indies. Hitherto such at-
have proved abortive, and have failed from
energy and unanimity on the part of the re-
and it is very questionable whether such a form
rnment would be better adapted to the require-
the community than that which obtains at pre-
Certain alterations and modifications are perhaps
e, and no doubt will be introduced in the pro-
new constitution" now under consideration.

e the year 1812 there were separate courts of

Wray arrived, and under his able administration the system was ameliorated. In 1831 the ancient courts of justice were abolished, and a new court, composed of a chief justice and two puisne judges, appointed by Order in Council for British Guiana (the court of justice of Berbice being abolished) to try all civil cases; whilst a criminal court, consisting of the same judges, but assisted by three assessors chosen from persons of respectability, was appointed to hold criminal sessions once every quarter in Georgetown, and occasionally in Berbice. In 1831 President Wray became the first chief justice. He was succeeded, in 1836, by his Honour J. H. Bent, who, after earning a high and honourable character as a lawyer and a judge, closed a useful and venerable life in 1852, regretted and esteemed by all ranks. He was succeeded by the present chief justice, his Honour William Arrindell, who had latterly received the appointment of attorney-general. This gentleman, in the course of his career, has been engaged in the several legal improvements which have characterised the administration of the British governors from the year 1820, and has acquired for himself an honourable reputation as an indefatigable and able lawyer and legislator. Independently of his other claims to respect, he has acquired great honour by the zeal he has displayed in founding and promoting the "Orphan Asylum" of Georgetown, the nature and object of which are sufficiently expressed by its title, and the want of which was long and grievously felt by the poor and destitute children of all classes in the colony.

There are two assistant, or "puisne judges," who preside in rotation at the civil and criminal courts—his Honour R. C. Beete, and his Honour W. Alexander.

The other law-officers of the Crown are the attorney-

the Hon. R. R. Craig; the solicitor-general, mith, Esq.; and the Crown solicitor, R. W. Im- q. The clerk of the supreme criminal court is Campbell, Esq., LL.D., who is likewise an at- t-law.

Supreme Court of Civil Justice is held four times n Georgetown, and is conducted by the three who sit together. It decides in all cases or law- ove the value of 50*l.* sterling. Appeal from the of this court is allowable in civil suits of the 500*l.* and upwards.

preme Criminal Court is held in Georgetown once ree months for the county of Demerara, and a court is held quarterly in Essequebo and in New dam for the county of Berbice. One of the three always presides, but in cases of difficulty or im-

only. A session is held in Georgetown on the last Thursday in each month, while six sessions in each year are held at each of the police-stations at Capoey, Belfield, Hague, and Goed Fortuin, first circuit; and Mahaica, Fort Wellington, New Amsterdam, and Albion, for the second circuit.

The offices of the colonial receiver-general and of the financial accountant are likewise of great importance and responsibility. The head of the former department is G. G. Lowenfield, Esq., and of the latter J. C. Schade, Esq.

The Government secretary's office is conducted by the Hon. W. Walker, the present talented and popular acting lieutenant-governor, aided by an assistant Government secretary, the Hon. W. B. Wolsely. In New Amsterdam there is also an assistant-secretary, L. D. Nieuwerkerk, Esq.

The administrator-general's office has been already noticed. Originally known as the "week's-kamer," it was afterwards called the "orphan chamber," with officers called recorders, and others to conduct its duties. The orphan chamber was abolished in 1844, and the administrator-general's office was established by ordinance in 1844. The officer first appointed was John Kennedy, Esq., the present auditor-general, who, after a service distinguished by probity and talent, resigned in 1851. His successor is the Hon. John Daly.

The important offices of the registrars of Georgetown and New Amsterdam were remodelled during the administration of Governor Light in 1844. This department has been frequently the seat of serious irregularities, the duties of the several officers employed not having been sufficiently defined. The present useful organisation of the office was effected by an ordinance passed by the governor and Court of Policy on the 12th of October, 1844. By this ordinance, and subsequent

ed ones in 1845, 1846, and 1852, the offices of istrars of the counties of Demerara and Essequebo, Berbice, were divided into two departments, the ial," and the "registrarial and notarial." The of the several officers were also distinctly stated efined by the same ordinances, as well as the in which the fees received should be apportioned ided.

marshal's office of British Guiana is one of the aluable establishments of the colony. Since its rganisation it has undergone various modifica- n accordance with the changes of society; but, present constituted, it is most ably and satis- y conducted. In the year 1847 (November 1st), inance was enacted by his Excellency Governor nd the Court of Policy, regulating the duties of

from the colonial chest. These districts are now reduced to twelve in number, and are visited periodically by the circuit stipendiary magistrate.

The present efficient police establishment of British Guiana is a great improvement on the old system, when a few dienaars (servants), as they were then called, attempted, under the direction of the board of police in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, to attend to the many and unpleasant duties which were required of them. The necessity for some material alteration being manifest, an ordinance was passed by his Exellency Governor Light and the Court of Policy, on the 11th of June, 1839, for the establishment of an effective sytem of police. This ordinance has been subsequently slightly altered; but the provisions therein made for the oganisation of this useful establishment were wise and practical. Under the able and judicious superintendence of the several inspectors it has attained considerable skill and usefulness; and, with the zeal and activity of the present efficient chief of the establishment, it promises to become one of the best disciplined and well-conducted corps of this description anywhere to be found; indeed, the activity, tact, and sagacity of this force has been already proved, and its existence has conferred a considerable boon on the members of the community. It consists at present of an inspector-general, R. G. Butts, Esq., and inspectors for the three counties; 2 sergeants-major, 25 sergeants, 14 corporals, 190 privates, 35 river policemen, 4 pioneers, 40 horses; besides medical officers, bookkeeper, clerk. The total expenses of the police establishment for 1852 was about 100,000 dollars. A certain number are provided with rifles, and are taught the exercise and drill of soldiers. They are also employed to carry the letters of the "inter-colonial postage" from one part of the colony to the other.

n the year 1812, when the name of the capital of ony was changed from Stabroek to Georgetown, 7, the management of the town was entrusted to ard of police, who were first appointed by the ant-governor and Court of Policy in 1812. "Town ions" and "consolidated acts," for the better re- n of Georgetown, were published at that and uent periods, viz., in 1812, 1827, and 1828. But 1st March, 1837, an ordinance was passed by the or (Sir James Carmichael Smyth) and the Court icy, "To establish a mayor and town council for perintendence of Georgetown." Georgetown was ingly divided into eleven wards. One town lor was returned by each ward. The qualifica- r town councillor was the ownership of a house of ue of 8000 guilders or upwards, within the city of

It is the duty of the town council to keep the streets, bridges, canals, and trenches in order; to attend to the drainage and general sanitary condition of the city; to prevent the existence of nuisances (public or private), the straying of cattle, as well as to superintend the markets. For these and other purposes a town superintendent is employed, and, with the assistance of the convict gangs and hired labour, the necessary work is satisfactorily accomplished.

There are two markets in Georgetown, both of which are admirably constructed, with numerous stalls, offices, and enclosed with handsome iron railings. The water-side market was opened in 1844, and cost 56,934 dollars. The Main-street market was established in 1852, at an expense of 12,176 dollars. In March, 1842, the mayor and town council enacted a bye-law and regulations for the markets of Georgetown, which were up to that period conducted in a very irregular manner, and were held in unsubstantial and inconvenient buildings. In April of the same year an ordinance was passed, to empower the mayor and town council to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars on redeemable bonds, in order to defray the expenses of establishing the water-side market; and at a later period, a similar plan was adopted for constructing the market in Main-street. The fees received for licenses and for the hire of the stalls belong to the town council, and have already enabled that body to redeem the bonds issued for the erection of the new or water-side market, while the one in Main-street is in process of liquidation.

The petty debt court was established in the year 1835. It is presided over by a justice of the peace, for examination of cases not exceeding 7 dollars 33 cents in value, and by two justices, for sums not exceeding 5*l.* or 24 dollars. Its sittings are held on Saturday in each week.

police office of Georgetown was established in
It is presided over by a magistrate, William
y, Esq., LL.D., who is also pro-sheriff of the
of Demerara. This office takes cognisance of
milar to the police offices of England.

vice-admiralty court is conducted on the same
nd practice as that of Great Britain. It is com-
f a sole judge and commissary, his Honour Wil-
rindell; a Queen's advocate, the Hon. R. R. Craig;
advocates, proctors, registrar, and marshal.

office of high sheriff has lately been abolished, as
the duties of the sheriffs of the other counties,
now devolve on the puisne judges. The former
ad long been occupied by his Honour George
a gentleman whose long and meritorious public
s have earned for him the honoured and merited

supported by bricks on the floor. I have been surprised to notice that, when fires have occurred here, the combustion is languid and feeble to what it is in colder climates; indeed, from this circumstance, rather than owing to the efficient working of the fire company system, it appears to me that, in general, the evil consequences are not greater.

With the exception of the burning of Megass Logies, fires are neither common nor extensive in British Guiana. The only severe fire on record is one which occurred in Georgetown on the 29th of December, 1828, by which the whole of the houses in American-street, and many others in Water-street, were destroyed; the value in loss of property being several thousand dollars.

There are five public fire-engines, which are superintended by captains—respectable tradesmen appointed for that purpose—who look after the state and working condition of each engine, and have them exercised at stated periods; in the event of fire, they are empowered to engage twelve extra men for each engine, who are paid for their labour; but it is never from the want of volunteer or other labour that the engines, in cases of fire, do not prove so efficient as could be wished, but rather to the too frequent scarcity in the necessary supply of water.

In 1842, certain bye-laws and regulations for the establishment of a fire company in Georgetown were enacted by the mayor and town council. The duties of the superintendents, assistant-superintendents, and firemen were laid down, and the remuneration for their several services fixed.

Boards of health were first established in this colony by an ordinance passed by the governor (Sir Benjamin D'Urban) and the Court of Policy on the 25th of August, 1832. Central and local boards were established in

own and New Amsterdam, and in the several
throughout the districts of Demerara, Essequebo,
bice. Since that period there have been occa-
hanges in the appointments and duties of such
In 1851, Dr. Gavin, one of the medical in-
appointed by the British Government to report
e sanitary condition of the West Indies, visited
ny, and drew up an elaborate health bill, which
he Court of Policy in 1852, but has been a dead
er since. It was found too complicated and
ome to work satisfactorily in a country like this.
dinance passed in 1853, on the subject, appointed
board of health for the parishes of St. George
Andrew, including the city of Georgetown; and
purpose repealed so much of ordinance No. 5,
, as constitutes the mayor and town council

liberality extended towards them has excited the admiration of strangers visiting these shores. In the times of slavery a surgeon-major was supported by the colony, whose duty it was to attend the sick Government negroes and prisoners. In 1797 his salary was raised from 750 guilders per annum to 850, or about 60*l.* a year. This officer was generally attached to the army or allowed civil practice. A medical officer was also appointed for each of the three rivers, to examine and report upon the corpses of persons found dead.

In 1806 a colonial and military surgeon was appointed, with a salary of 3000 guilders per annum, or about 200*l.* The nucleus of the present colonial hospital was also formed about this period. It was ordered that all colonial negroes were to be attended in the military hospital at the rate of ten stivers per day, and subsequently a separate hospital was prepared for their reception, the surgeon attached to which was paid a certain sum yearly, and was bound to provide everything requisite for their board and maintenance.

In 1838, during the administration of Sir H. Light, a seaman's hospital was erected, and maintained at the expense of the colony, a certain tax being levied on the shipping towards its support.

Shortly afterwards, at the instigation of the late Dr. Smith, the colonial hospital system was remodelled, a larger building was temporarily fitted up as a hospital, and the greatest care and attention bestowed on the patients, for whom a resident medical officer, with proper assistants, was provided.

In 1843 the sum of 205,000 guilders was granted by the Combined Court, for the purpose of erecting the present noble hospital, and in the following year it was opened for the reception of sick persons. A great deal more money has been spent upon it than the sum origi-

ned, and, including the expenses of the seaman's and a small lunatic asylum in connexion with nnual expenses for the last six or seven years n from 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.*

apable of containing about 300 patients, but as 400 have been, under urgent circumstances, dated and treated, whilst a larger number of nts daily receive advice and medicine. The inmates for many years past have been immi- specially Portuguese, and coolies. It is under ediate control of the able surgeon-general, Dr. o visits it daily, and who is materially assisted luous duties by one or more resident surgeons. a board of directors, two of whom are required it at stated times; they meet occasionally to he general management, and have a paid secre-

sick persons, who are destitute, and to all seamen belonging to vessels trading to the port of New Amsterdam, Berbice, and to those employed in the light-ship or *pilot service.*

The Georgetown Orphan Asylum has lately been instituted, and promises to become one of the most creditable establishments of the colony. Its principal advocate and supporter has been the chief justice, Mr. Arrindell, who, with his excellent lady, are unremitting in their attention to the numerous inmates who have already crowded into its handsome and hospitable walls. It has hitherto received the cordial support of the charitable of nearly all the religious denominations of the community, and has likewise obtained a liberal grant from the local legislature.

By an order in Council of the 10th of March, 1824, "the Board of Church and Poor's Fund of the United Colony of Demerara and Essequebo" was established, to consist of a president and six members, viz., the senior ministers of the English, Scotch, and Dutch churches, and three other parties nominated by the governor. The duties of this board are "to receive, manage, administer, and superintend the application of the imposts leviable for the purposes of the institution," in the same manner as was done formerly by the consistory of the Reformed Church of Holland since 1792. In January, 1830, an act was passed by the lieutenant-governor and Court of Policy for regulating the claims of this board upon the property of persons receiving maintenance from it. This useful establishment relieves the wants of a large number of poor and indigent persons. It is partly supported by a 2 per cent. duty on all public sales, whether by the provost-marshal or by licensed auctioneers, and the balance of its expenses is paid out of the public treasury. The average number of the out-

or receiving weekly allowances is about 850. shouse contains about 150 inmates, who are nfirm, blind, lame, old, and helpless people. provided with lodging, food, and raiment. In these paupers, as well as the outdoor ones, are y a medical officer (the intelligent and humane on) appointed for that purpose, who also sup- m with the necessary medicines. The total of this useful establishment for 1852, including e expenses and money paid to the poor, was lols. 32 cents, besides the sum of 4079 dols. 73 ng the amount collected by the 2 per cent. duty c sales.

ffice of the custom-house has undergone nume- nges in these settlements since its first establish- The present institution for the collection of the

the support of the local government, and enables persons to extend their correspondence in safety to the remote districts, the mail bags being placed under the charge of the policemen of the several stations. The post-office in New Amsterdam is under separate control.

Georgetown was constituted a free warehousing port, by an order in Council, on the 26th August, 1839, and New Amsterdam in 1840. Rules and regulations were early made for regulating the ports and harbours of Demerara and Berbice, which have been subsequently revised and altered. An ordinance to establish quarantine in the ports of British Guiana was passed in 1831, by Sir Benjamin D'Urban and the Court of Policy; and was further extended and amended by Sir James Carmichael Smyth and the Court of Policy in 1838. There is at present a harbour-master and superintendent of quarantine, H. C. Southey, Esq., a relative of the late Poet Laureat. The health-officer of the port, Dr. Johnstone, visits with the harbour-master the ships on their arrival. In New Amsterdam, Berbice, there are similar officers.

The Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana was instituted 18th March, 1844. This useful and well-conducted institution has the same objects, and is founded upon similar principles to those in Great Britain. It possesses a large meeting and reading room, a good library, and receives the most interesting magazines and newspapers from Europe and the United States. It has been lately proposed to establish a museum in connexion with this institution, and already materials and objects suitable for the purpose have been contributed.

The Astronomical and Meteorological Society of British Guiana was established in 1844. Although receiving an annual grant from the colony, it has not met with

ate support among the inhabitants to which lness of the institution fairly entitles it. The ons made, and the tables prepared by the intel- l scientific observer, Mr. Sandeman, have already f great use and interest to society.

are two banks in Georgetown, with branch ments in New Amsterdam. The British Guiana s incorporated by an ordinance enacted by Sir armichael Smyth and the Honorable Court of n the 11th November, 1836, in consequence of n presented to that body by the inhabitants, the necessity for such an establishment. It ed business on the 15th May, 1837, and has a f 1,400,000 dollars. The Colonial Bank of incorporated by royal charter in 1836, with a 2,000,000*l.* sterling, has an important branch

4s. 2d, and for the last few years it has been gradually withdrawn from the colony in consequence of its depreciated value. To meet the necessary demand of silver, British coin has been largely introduced, and is now in general circulation. No gold coin is in use to any extent.

The largest edifice in the city of Georgetown is the "Public Buildings," the name given to a large building, which is divided into offices for the principal official establishments of the colony. It presents an imposing appearance in front; but its situation, though convenient, is not so picturesque as it might have been owing to the neighbourhood of several other structures, which cannot vie with it in beauty, and only serve to mar its effect. It comprises a central portico, with a cupola at its summit. The building is two stories high, and on either side of the portico a range of offices or apartments extend to the wings which project in front from each extremity. Its greatest length is from east to west, while the wings extend from north to south. In the upper floor of the left wing is situated the hall of the Court of Policy, with adjacent offices for the Government secretary, the assistant secretary, and clerks, together with an apartment or office of the attorney-general. In the lower portion of this wing is the office of the Custom House, pilot committee, and other functionaries. In the upper part of the opposite, or right wing, the hall of the Supreme Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice is situated, with the office of the chief justice. The central portion of the upper floor is divided into apartments for barristers, for the administrator-general, for the financial representatives, and for his excellency the governor. A massive gallery extends in front of the central portion of the building, both on the first and second floor. The lower part of the right wing is divided into offices for the registrar and his subordinates, while on the ground floor of the *centre offices are provided* for the administrator-

for the auditor-general, for the provost-marshal. puty postmaster-general, the financial-accountant, eiver-general, and other functionaries. This fine g was commenced in 1829, and was completed cupied in 1834. It has cost altogether about l. sterling. It is built of brick, with the excep floors, roof, doors, and stairs, which are con- l of the valuable woods of the colony. The gal- re of iron; the roof is slated, and by means of utters the rain is conducted to two large cisterns, re placed at the back of each wing.

e year 1845 a prospectus was issued of a "De- and East Coast Railway," to run between the Georgetown and Mahaica village, a distance of wenty miles. The capital proposed was 100,000*l.* 000 dollars, in 10,000 shares of 10*l.* or 48 dollars

ably supplied by the present general manager, Mr. Cameron. The cost of the undertaking to the 31st of December, 1852, was 230,000*l.* sterling. The amount received for traffic, passenger and freight, up to the 31st of December, 1852, was 12,000*l.*

The light-house is situated in Kingston district, Georgetown, at the angle of land formed by the east sea coast and mouth of the river Demerara. It is built of brick, and has an iron roof and gallery, from which latter a splendid view of the city may be had. The height of the building is about 100 feet. At night, a powerful fixed light is burned, which may be seen many miles off. The materials of the structure were imported from England, except the wood for the floors and inside stairs, which were the production of the colony. It cost about thirty thousand dollars, and was finished in 1830. It is under the management of the "Pilot Establishment," and has a competent staff to attend to the necessary duties.

From the period of its erection up to the year 1849, the approach of vessels was announced by signal flags placed on a staff at its summit, but since that period the telegraph of flags has been superseded by the "semaphore," which is found admirably adapted for that purpose. By this method, communication is established with the light-ship, or floating light, which was placed on the Demerara Bar in 1838, and from which vessels coming to Georgetown procure pilots.

At a former period of our history the troops were stationed in wooden buildings, arranged for that purpose in Strabroek. They were subsequently transferred to Kingstown (the present Kingston), where what is called Fort William Frederick was erected, together with other buildings for the sick, officers, &c. In the year 1799 (January 31st), at a meeting of the Court of Policy,

an de Paadevort offered the land of plantation
ry, about fifty-five acres in extent, for the sum of
thousand guilders, but the Court refused it on
erms, and offered him the sum of sixteen thou-
ilders. Subsequently, appraisers were appointed
h side, and the lands, with the buildings it con-
were purchased by the colony for the sum of
even thousand three hundred and seventy-four
s. Two large wooden buildings, situated at the
ncement of the east sea coast, were converted
arracks, and were styled the York and Albany
ks, but in the time of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, or
1825, the present splendid barracks of Eveleary
uilt at the expense of the British Government.
ontain apartments for about twenty officers, and
e buildings for about four hundred men, exclusive

the sentiments of the colonists took a bolder tone, and the variety of interests consequent on the progress of society and the growth of the settlements led to the expression of the views of the several parties. The official paper was no longer found sufficient for the wants of the community, and a variety of publications have been issued in Demerara and Berbice, as contemporaries of the various *Gazettes*, but either directly hostile to the local Government and its supporters, or with such different views and principles as to lead to the conclusion that they were the organs of the several political parties into which society was divided. The career of many of these publications has been brief, and the fate of several of them unfortunate, although the talent with which, in general, they have been conducted, is creditable to the community. Unfortunately, the language of calumny and slander, of private pique and personality, has prevailed in particular instances to an unwarrantable extent, but, as a general rule, although at first supported by the vicious taste, to which it pandered, of a small section of the community, the good sense of the majority prevailed, and the papers either ceased to be published altogether, or met with but a very limited and unremunerating circulation and support.

At present there are two newspapers published in Georgetown, on alternate days, while a third, the official *Gazette*, is issued twice a week, and contains merely a list of official notices. Of the two newspapers, the *Royal Gazette*, issued on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, is the oldest in existence, having been in circulation since 1816. It is more or less an official organ, and the present editor possesses considerable experience and knowledge. This paper receives an annual grant, for the publication of general notices and official documents.

The other newspaper, the *Colonist*, appears on the

ıte days of the week, and is edited by a gentleman sical attainments, and of literary ability. In New rdam, Berbice, there is but one local paper, the *ce Gazette*, which is ably conducted. Besides g of local matters, these newspapers convey to the g public the most interesting extracts from the nu- s British and foreign periodicals of the day.

lic and private establishments for the purposes ıcation are not wanting in number in British a; but with some few exceptions, the system at t in force is very imperfect, especially in the y districts, where the attendance of scholars is l and irregular, the qualifications and characters of ıchers generally inferior, and the remuneration and ıages offered too slight to command emulation or vement.

College was established in 1844, and has proved of eminent service to the community by affording its members an opportunity of sending their children to a college where they can receive an excellent education, in many respects not inferior to similar establishments in Europe and America. The present principal, the Rev. George Fox, is admirably qualified by his acquirements and character for the position which, in some measure at a sacrifice to himself, he so worthily occupies; and during his superintendence the prospects of the college have materially improved. The number of scholars at present amounts to sixty, a few of whom are children of poor persons, destitute of one or both parents, and are educated gratis. There are assistant masters, who give instruction in the usual branches of education, and who are deservedly esteemed for their competency and attainments. There are several private schools in Georgetown for children, conducted by ladies of respectability.*

There are at present four places of interment in Georgetown and its suburbs, viz., Werk en Rust, Bourda's Walk, the New or Le Repentir, and the military burial-ground. The oldest burial-ground is that of Werk en Rust, which, in consequence of being choked up with the dead, is now no longer used for that purpose.† In the year 1797, a part of plantation Werk en Rust was offered by the proprietors to the Court of Policy as a fitting spot for a public burial-ground. The space was 42 roods in length in front, and 60 roods deep, comprising altogether an area of about 8⅓ acres. The price asked was 20,000 guilders, or about 6200 dollars; but eventually the proprietor accepted the offer of 10,000 guilders,

* See Appendix, for some tables which afford an insight into the nature of the colonial schools. These tables are taken from the Report of the Inspector of Schools "on the extent and condition of education in British Guiana."

† According to the ordinance of 1847, no persons are to be allowed to be buried there for twenty years or more.

was made by the colony. Regulations were sub-
tly published relative to the interment of bodies,
public grave-digger was appointed, with table of
c., 5th of February, 1803. In the event of parties
mplying with the regulations, a penalty of 500
s was inflicted. The nature of the instructions to
xton of this colonial burial-ground required him
o it effectually cleaned and drained, that the graves
6 feet deep by 3 broad, that the graves be not
ed, but placed at intervals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from each
hat the burial-ground be divided into four parts.
r the purchase of part of the lands of plantation
ry, as a site for military barracks, &c., it became a
to inter officers and soldiers in parts of the land
le for that purpose, and the practice obtains at
esent day; any person holding military rank, or

acres, part of the old plantation "Repentir." It is divided into separate portions for the interment of members of the various churches now in existence. Thus, one-fourth is allotted to the Church of England; one-eighth to the Roman Catholic Church; three-eighths to the general burial-ground; the remaining one-fourth being unappropriated at present.

There are five principal gaols in British Guiana, besides temporary lock-up stations, the total cost of which, for the service of the year 1852, was 24,844 dols. and 65 cents, less the sum of 431 dols. and 8 cents, received for dieting military prisoners. These gaols are situated in the city of Georgetown, the town of New Amsterdam, in Mahaica, in Waakenaam, and in Capoey districts.

The Georgetown gaol is the largest and most important. It was established many years ago, and, as at present conducted, reflects credit on the colony for the cleanliness, order, and discipline maintained by its officers. It consists of several detached and solid buildings, all of which are enclosed by a lofty wooden paling, which is extensively spiked and armed with a *chevaux de frise* of crossed iron spikes at the top. The building, for the reception of criminal offenders, consists of a substantial three-story edifice made of brick, and which contains about 80 cells, in each of which several prisoners may be confined if necessary. In this building the "tread-mill" is placed, and there is space for in-door exercise. A kind of chapel is also fitted up, where divine service is performed every Sunday by the visiting chaplains.

A large wooden building adjoining is reserved for the use of debtors, separate apartments for female prisoners, as well as a fine infirmary or hospital, dwelling-house of the gaoler, kitchen, and other out-buildings, are all situated within the precincts of the gaol, which, for clean-

entilation, and order, is nowhere surpassed. It
le of containing about 200 prisoners; the number
nt confined is as follows:
ale; 14 female; 13 in hospital—total, 118.*
838 there was a proclamation by his Excellency
or Light, of "an act for the better government
ns in the West Indies," enacted by her Majesty the
in Council, which directed the appointment of
rs of prisons, and established certain rules and
ons to be enforced. The present inspectors of
are the chief justice, the attorney-general, the
ment secretary, the senior elective member of the
f Policy, the stipendiary magistrates, the inspector-
and the police magistrate.†
penal settlement is situated on a rocky height on
nks of the river Mazaruni, close to its junction

of prisoners who were sent there. None but males are transported, and only those whose term of confinement is for a long period, or for life. The original buildings have been since superseded by recent structures, which consist of a spacious wooden house for the superintendent, of smaller houses for the other officers, and a range of cells or prison-rooms, formed of the granite stone which abounds in the neighbourhood, and which is worked by the prisoners. Large quarries have been excavated, and the fragments either broken up or sent in masses to Georgetown for building and road-making purposes. Each prisoner is confined in a separate cell at night, and during the day is kept at work, unless ill, when he is sent to the hospital.

The working convicts are mustered each morning and are distributed into gangs, each of which has one or more guards, who are armed with rifle and sword, if considered necessary by the superintendent. The gangs are employed in the stone quarries, in cutting, splitting, or sawing wood; in clearing land, in field or garden work, according to the views of their superiors.

At Mr. Horan's death, in 1845, he was succeeded by Mr. Crichton, who added considerably to the improvement and success of this useful institution. He laid out the grounds in a very ornamental manner, and planted them with bread fruit and other trees, vegetables, &c., besides building a great portion of the present structures, and otherwise opening up the capabilities of the place.

A commission of inquiry appointed by the acting Lieutenant-Governor, W. Walker, Esq., in 1848, having involved Mr. Crichton in certain strictures connected with the establishment, he was superseded by Lieutenant Bott of the Royal Navy, who, on the 8th September, 1849, was removed from Leguan, where he acted as a stipendiary magistrate, to the superintendence of the

ttlement. This gentleman had considerable ex-
e in the general management of prisons and con-
blishments, and the settlement was undoubtedly
d by many of his suggestions and arrangements.
, however, removed from the situation in No-
1851, and his place temporarily filled up by the
Van Waterschoot, Inspector-General of Police,
ntinued to improve the condition of the settle-
d to give great satisfaction in its superintendence,
s death, which took place there in March, 1852,
e present active superintendent, Mr. Cartwright,
pointed by his Excellency Governor Barkly.
ntleman was one of the stipendiary magistrates
olony, and since his appointment the affairs of
ement have been quietly, usefully, and skilfully
ed.

porting. The religious and moral training of the convicts is, as far as possible, carefully attended to, and many of them have been taught to read and write.*

The rivers of this colony being large, and the difficulty of establishing bridges being difficult in consequence of the size and powerful currents of the larger streams, it was found necessary at a very early period to establish a ferry across the river Demerara, and another across the river Berbice. The boats employed on this service were formerly very bad. In 1797 the ferry across the Demerara was farmed for six years, and the Commander and Court of Policy offered the sum of ten thousand guilders to put it on a proper footing; the charges then established were six bitts for a white person, and two for negroes; but Government negroes had a free passage over. Since this period the ferry has been periodically contracted for by different parties, and annual grants allowed to have it conducted in a proper manner in Demerara. From the year 1830 steamers have been engaged for the ferry of the river Demerara, and the last contract was entered into by Mr. George Booker, who unfortunately has not as yet been able to procure a steamer in England suited for the purpose, and according to the terms of the contract of 1852. The old steamer ately applied to that purpose is completely useless, in consequence of deficient machinery; so that persons at present are compelled to put up with the system of fer-

* The following table gives an account of the present inmates:

ANALYSIS OF CRIMES OF CONVICTS IN THE YEAR 1852.

Murder.	Rape.	Arson.	Homicide.	Burglary.	Assault.	Forgery.	Theft.	Fraud.	Broke out of gaol.	Rioting.	Wounding.	Desertion.	Bestiality.	Highway Robbery.	Killing animals.	Damaging machinery.	Total.
5	25	8	8	56	3	4	58	1	...	...	20	...	...	8	4	1	201

mplained of in 1797. The new steamer is, how-
ortly expected, and it is to be hoped will realise
expectation. An annual grant of 2333 dollars is
by the colony to the contractors. The ferry
he river Berbice has not as yet been supplied with
er, and large boats are used for the purposes of

e are toll-bridges established at the small streams
aica, Mahaicony, and Abary, in the county of
ra, and one at the river Canje, in the county of
. Steam communication is also established be-
the three counties of Demerara, Essequebo, and
. It was formerly the custom to travel from one
the other by the colonial schooners, or estate
s, employed in carrying the produce of the estates
pment to Georgetown or elsewhere. Frequent

CHAPTER III.

THE CLIMATE AND MEDICAL HISTORY OF BRITISH GUIANA — TEMPERATURE — MONTHLY SKETCH OF WEATHER—PRESSURE OF ATMOSPHERE—WINDS—ELECTRICITY—EARTHQUAKES—DEW—HUMIDITY—RAIN—EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON STRANGERS—GENERAL REMARKS—SHORT ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES OF THE COLONY—IMMUNITY FROM CERTAIN DISORDERS—EPIDEMICS—COMPARISON OF MORTALITY BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

BRITISH GUIANA has acquired an unenviable notoriety both in Europe and the West Indies for the insalubrity in its climate, and for the mortality which has occurred among Europeans and others who have visited its malarious shores. An attempt to inquire into the medical history of the country has never to my knowledge been made, although several writers have at different times incidentally alluded to the subject; some, including Hartsinck, St. Clair, and Pinckard, regarding it as inimical to all constitutions except those of the aborigines; and others, among whom we may reckon M. Martin, Schomburgk, and Hancock, assert that the proportions of deaths is not greater here than in many countries of Europe. The reports of occasional travellers have tended to confirm the former belief, and at the present day the popular opinion as regards the healthful-

his colony is decidedly unfavourable; nor can it
ed that it appears to be well founded, when in
ty annals of the land we find so many evidences
racted and fatal sickness among troops, immi-
and others. Upon inquiring, however, into the
tances, and other conditions connected with the
ction of masses of people into a new country, it
found necessary to separate the simple effects of
upon the constitutions of such persons from the
xtraneous causes which contribute to produce
ns and feelings unfavourable to health, and if it
d that causes over which the individual has con-
erate to the disadvantage of his sanitary condi-
rely it becomes only a matter of justice to attri-
the climate only those effects that are exclusively
ent on its action, and to reject altogether those

are certain temperaments which require particular localities to suit their condition, and it is a matter of every-day experience that some constitutions predisposed to certain diseases are more ready to contract such when exposed to changes of temperature favourable to their development than others whose diathesis is antagonistic to their influence; moreover, a district remarkably affected with the prevalence of any one particular disease is often also notorious for its immunity from many others, so that such districts, although baneful to some habits of body, are actually found to be most advantageous to others. Whilst, therefore, a country may be justly condemned for fevers, dysentery, or local disease, we should not, therefore, conclude that it is unfavourable to health in other respects; and the public, before they adopt the opinion of the decided unhealthfulness of a climate, should be first satisfied that its mortality is constant, universal, and beyond the ordinary average.

The consideration of climate is so intimately connected with the history of disease, that before I enter upon an inquiry into the latter, as connected with British Guiana, I consider it indispensably necessary, in the first instance, to collect as many facts connected with the temperature, humidity, density, and other conditions of the atmosphere as are within my observation and knowledge, and to submit all the meteorological information which has been advanced or collected by others.

The climate of British Guiana varies according to the different situations in which individuals may be placed. The most marked difference occurs in this respect between the alluvial maritime portion and the mountainous or inland regions; again, considerable diversity obtains in the alluvial districts between such portions of land as are fronting the sea, as the coast, and those in

nity of the rivers or creeks. The difference in ture between the maritime and inland regions is eat. The mean temperature for the year in the is 80, the maximum 90, the minimum 70, a range of 20 degrees; whilst in the interior it has ng range of 11 or 12 to 35 degrees in a few hours, ximum temperature being about 95 in the shade, minimum about 60 Fahrenheit. But this low ture is only prevalent in the high mountains, ng to Sir R. Schomburgk. The mean of obser- at 6 and 9 A.M., 12, 3, and 6 P.M., in 1838, a stay of three months in Perara, situated in the of the savannahs on the banks of the lake Amucu, 3 deg. 39 min. N., long. 59 deg. 16 min. W., and t above the level of the sea, gave the following

TABLE showing the monthly means of Temperature, from Observations in Georgetown, for five years.

MONTHS.	YEARS.						
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January . . .	79.2	77.8	77.7	78.4	77.4	78.2	78.7
February . . .	79.0	77.4	77.7	78.0	78.2	78.0	78.5
March.	79.8	77.9	78.1	78.6	78.9	78.8	78.3
April	80.6	78.4	79.4	78.5	79.1	79.2	79.8
May.	80.7	78.4	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.8	79.7
June	79.8	78.2	78.4	77.9	79.4	78.1	78.7
July.	79.3	78.8	79.0	77.7	79.5	80.0	79.2
August . . .	79.4	80.1	80.0	79.2	79.8	79.9	80.6
September . .	81.5	80.6	80.3	80.7	82.1	80.9	81.7
October. . . .	80.0	80.5	81.4	80.9	82.3	81.0	82.0
November . .	80.3	80.3	80.7	79.6	81.5	80.0	80.8
December. . .	79.0	78.9	78.4	78.5	79.9	79.4	78.2

The reader will at once perceive a difference in the range of temperature between the interior and the town, but if we exclude the more mountainous districts, it will be found that through all the country the temperature may be considered as singularly uniform, and quite compatible with health. The absolute temperature is, moreover, rendered less inconvenient by the prevalence of the sea breeze, which, coming from the east, gives a refreshing coolness to the atmosphere. It is more particularly when deprived of this agreeable visitor that the immense relief it affords to the system is experienced, for without it life would be a torment, and almost insupportable. This sea breeze commences from 8 to 10 A.M, and attaining its maximum about 2 P.M., dies away gradually about sun-set. Very often, indeed, it continues throughout the night; but according to theory, and frequently to practice, a breeze springs up from the land, and proceeds seaward. This night air, which, for the most part, consists in nothing more than a light zephyr, floating irregularly and idly over the land, is considered (and justly) to be unwholesome. No one who has had much

ence in having to go out during the night for most months of the year but has felt its damp, cold, ral breath, often charged with the miasm of , and too often loaded with effluvia from decom- animal and vegetable matter, which, in fact, con- the chief, if not all, of the elements essential to velopment of morbific matter in the system.

following is a monthly sketch of the weather, as ed by myself, for several years:

uary.—Uncertain, variable weather; mixture of nd sunshine; temperature moderate, under 80; rather high, and northerly, rendering the air cool; toes rather numerous; cases of fever mild; gene- ut little sickness. Fruit in season: mangoes, sour- ranges, shaddock, limes, and grenadillas. Fish: queriman, mullets, shrimps.

of the year. Temperature higher, but under 80; absence of usual sea-breeze. Wind southerly, mosquitoes abundant; sickness increasing, rheumatic affections, agues. Daylight till after 6 P.M. Fruit in season; guavas, cherries, oranges, grapes, pines, bell-apple. Fish in season: snappers, crabs, flounders, &c. Insects prevalent: hardbacks, winged ants, and moths. Birds: wild ducks.

June.—Decided rainy weather, estates often under water. Plantation walks injured, very little wind. Temperature higher, about 80; more sickness, inflammations prevalent, agues. Fruit in season: shaddocks, oranges, cherries, papaws, grenadillas. Insects prevalent: hardbacks, winged ants, and moths.

July.—Weather becoming dry, occasional land breezes, air sultry, temperature higher, (mean) under 80; winds easterly, but not high, mosquitoes numerous, thunder; sickness increasing, fevers (bilious and typhoid), coughs and colds, diarrhœas. Fruit in season: shaddocks, oranges, limes, papaws.

August.—A disagreeable month, close mornings, dry, hot weather, temperature, (mean) about 80; frequent thunder, with occasional rain; wind often from south; some mosquitoes. Very sickly, eruptive fevers, sore-throats, rheumatism. Fruit in season: guavas, oranges, limes, figs, papaws, melons, sabbadillas, cherries.

September.—A fine month, strong invigorating sea-breezes, but also occasionally from the land or south. Temperature (mean) 80, or more; air dry, days not so long, nearly dark at 6 P.M. Sickness prevalent, fevers; few mosquitoes. Fruit in season: guavas, limes, oranges, papaws. Birds: plover, curlews, snipe, curri-curris.

October.—An agreeable month, dry, with occasional showers. Temperature (mean) 80, or more; wind high, often from the south; nearly dark at 6 P.M.; few mos-

s, distant thunder and lightning. Fruit in season: , oranges, limes, sabbadillas (ripening), mangoes nencing).

ember.—Weather becoming wet, variable south- inds, light. Temperature (mean) 80; sickness ; mosquitoes towards end of month; coughs and Fruit in season: mangoes, oranges, soursop, s.

ember.—Pleasant weather, air cool. Temperature) under 80; wind easterly, showery; not many itoes; sickness ordinary, affection of bowels, rheu- , fevers. Fruit in season: mangoes, oranges, sabbadillas, cherries, papaws.

LE showing monthly range of Temperature, Georgetown.

	YEARS.

afforded to some, it must not be overlooked that there are evils attendant on this almost stagnant temperature. The majority of persons on arriving for the first time within the colony are agreeably surprised to find the heat so little oppressive, and the climate altogether so agreeable. They can scarcely believe themselves in the West Indies, or rather Southern America, and affirm that the heat here is nothing compared to what is felt in the "dog days" of Europe, and the occasional heats of summer; they are often surprised to see the thermometer at 85 degrees of Fahrenheit in the shade, without feeling inconvenience by this abundance of caloric. Advantage of this circumstance has been taken in the construction of the houses, which, with their numerous windows and wing-like verandahs, or galleries, enable the inhabitants to be protected from the sun and rain, whilst they at the same time may be said to live in the open air. According to Stedman, the length of days and nights never vary more in British Guiana than forty minutes. The pressure of the atmosphere has been but imperfectly investigated as yet. The sympiesometers and barometers used for such a purpose have not been sufficiently delicate to be much relied upon. No direct relation has been traced between the state of the weather and the indications of this latter instrument. Thus, on days when the fall of rain has been very great, the column of mercury in the barometer is found exactly the same as it has been in dry weather, or on days when no rain fell. Any change observable in this instrument occurs oftener after the phenomena have actually set in than before; so that as an indicator of approaching change, it may be regarded as almost valueless.

showing the monthly means of Atmospheric Pressure.

	Years.						
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	In. Dec.	In. Dec.	In. Dec.	In. Dec.	In. Dec.	In. Dec.	In. Dec.
. . .	29.971	29.952	29.910	29.933	29.932	29.893	29.964
. . .	30.003	30.009	29.941	29.948	29.948	29.866	29.936
. . .	29.977	29.983	29.932	29.930	29.951	29.937	29.939
. . .	29.925	29.995	29.930	29.931	29.963	29.964	29.927
. . .	29.928	29.977	29.896	29.926	29.922	29.934	29.923
. . .	29.964	29.975	29.955	29.959	29.930	29.972	29.954
. . .	29.997	29.958	29.947	29.972	29.936	29.955	29.940
. . .	29.975	29.931	29.948	29.948	29.962	29.980	29.941
ber . .	29.924	29.911	29.913	29.952	30.010	29.935	29.929
r . . .	29.927	29.915	29.887	29.912	29.942	29.893	29.895
ber . .	29.902	29.893	29.887	29.875	29.899	29.866	29.876
ber . .	29.912	29,911	29.867	29.882	89.936	29.937	29.911

have been informed by Mr. Sandeman, the intelli-
observer of the Georgetown Astronomical and Me-
rological Society, that he has been led to believe tha
deflections of the magnetic needle indicate very co
of rain, the oscillations becomin
the fall of rai

sophers have been supposed likely to affect the column of mercury. The approach of southerly wind is, however, generally followed by a fall of the barometer. The direction of the wind in British Guiana, owing, perhaps, to its situation in the tropics, is easterly throughout the greater part of the year. Its range is, comparatively speaking, very limited, veering between the points of the compass from E. by N. to E. by S., S.E. to N.E. For days, nay weeks, together, especially in the dry season, the sea-breeze coming from N.E. scarcely exceeds a range of two or three points, and its force is almost as constant for the whole of that period. It blows throughout the day and night for several months in the dry weather, and during this period the weather is generally the most agreeable; but as the sun travels northward the wind becomes lighter, or the sea-breeze is gradually exchanged for land-winds. It will generally be found (and a comparison with the tables deduced from the results of a Whewell's anemometer seem to confirm this) that the greatest velocity which the wind attains is when it has a north-easterly origin. Thus, in the month of March, when, as a general rule, the wind is highest, it will be seen that the direction was, in 1846, E. by N.; in 1847, E. by N.; in 1848, E.N.E.; whilst, on the contrary, when it proceeds from a southerly point, the velocity is at its minimum. The comparative force of the winds throughout the year is as the number 25 to 150 (Dr. Blair says, 34·65 to 313·59); but Mr. Sandeman observes that the land-wind has little or no power. So that the greatest force with which the wind is propelled is, on an average, more than six times as great as it is at other times.

This does not of course apply to squalls or gales, when, indeed, the indications by the anemometer are almost

l calculation for a short time; fortunately for the tants of this country, it has never occurred within mory of man that anything like a hurricane has elt. This is somewhat remarkable, considering r two centuries the colonists have lived upon the onfines of that ocean over which the devastating as sped with such fatal fury. No one expects a ane on a continent or large tract of land; but it is ittle singular that within a few miles so many hur- s should have swept by, ravaging portions of iso- pots in the Caribbean Sea, and leaving unscathed, ere by a miracle, the exposed frontiers of our land. ossible that the resistance offered by the northern uthern continent of America, with their mountain s and wooded lands, which are favourable to the ion and existence of clouds, can explain this?

The first six months of the year are the most windy, and the temperature bears some slight relation to the wind, those months being also the coolest, with a few exceptions. Sometimes, especially during the wet season, there is a complete absence of the usual sea-breeze; but, fortunately, never for a long duration. It is very often, however, delayed, and does not set in during very rainy weather until after November, when it generally drives away the rain. The air is still and heavy, the long branches of the palm-trees are scarcely moved, and hang as listless as the vane of the scientific anemometer.

It is not to be supposed, however, that because the average direction of the wind is easterly, it never proceeds from the opposite quarter. This circumstance obtains, on certain days, when what is called the land-wind sets in from the S. or S.W., as has already been noticed, a mass of dark black clouds solemnly accompany its unwelcome presence, and the constitutions of the inhabitants are sensibly affected by its unwholesome influence. It is charged with both negative and positive evils; negative, inasmuch as it comes only as a substitute to the usual easterly current; and positive, as it is charged with the exhalations from the inland districts. Out of 365 days in 1846, the wind appeared in 60; and in 1847, in 70.

The interesting question of the amount of electricity in the atmosphere has likewise been but imperfectly investigated. This is particularly to be regretted, since its relations to animal and vegetable life might be more fully understood. How far this subtle but powerful agent exercises an influence over the mental as well as physical organisation in this country remains undecided; likewise its influence over both the healthy and morbid condition of life. We are also at a loss whether to attribute partly to its agency the singular fecundity of the

vegetable world so remarkable in British Guiana. The reader will perhaps recollect that this age of science has both suggested and practised the possible beneficial results of an accumulation of the electric fluid towards the soil as a stimulus to the growth of plants, and with apparent success. The subject is involved in difficulties and doubts, and it perhaps may be owing rather to the want of instruments capable of appreciating its development, than to the zeal of the scientific, that more is not recorded on the subject of atmospheric electricity. It has been asserted that, during warm weather and in a clear sky, "the electricity of the air increases from sunrise to noon; it remains then stationary for an hour or two, and again diminishes with the declining day and the appearance of dew; it revives again about midnight, and reaches its minimum a little before sunrise."*

I have myself attentively watched the indications of a common gold-leaf electrometer, which was conveniently placed for the facility of observations (possibly the elevation to which the wire was carried, about 80 feet, was not sufficiently high), and noted the divergence of the thin films of gold-leaf on a hot, dry day, when scarcely a cloud could be seen to vary the blue tint of the sky, and invariably remarked that on such bright days the indications of the electrometer were more frequent, which, indeed, might have been expected. It sometimes happened that, upon running to see the effect produced on it by a smart thunder-storm, it was found that the gold-leaf was completely blown away or crumpled, and upon one occasion the glass envelope which isolated it was broken; but on other similar occasions no such consequences followed, so that observers were at a loss when to expect any decided indication of its presence.

* Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, p. 16.

The lightning in this country during severe thunder-storms is very vivid, and is frequently visible at almost every part of the horizon. It is rarely forked, or known to do much injury. The flashes are sometimes seen to burst from S.E. and N.E., and light up for a moment the whole sky. The thunder is in proportion grand and terrible. It is here the common opinion that some of our palms, such as the cabbage-tree (*Areca oleracea*), which abound in town and country, are admirable conductors of electricity, and this possibly may account for the little injury inflicted on man or buildings by this terrible power.* It is of frequent recurrence, more especially in the dry weather, that towards sunset faint flashes of lightning are visible towards the S. and S.E. and W., but never to my knowledge towards the N. These coruscations, as they may be termed, are never followed by thunder audible to us. This playful lightning, as it is called, commences about 4 P.M., and is sometimes prolonged long after sunset. It is sometimes, however, very vivid. Who will explain this beautiful phenomenon? Are these flitting flames the reflected images of the flash of the thunder-cloud in the far and mountainous interior?

Luminous bodies, such as meteors, falling stars, &c., are of frequent occurrence; there is rarely a night but such inflammatory objects attract attention, now resembling a star hurled down to earth, now a train of fantastic lights wandering through the sky.

Thunder is rarely heard in Guiana during those months which constitute winter in Europe.

Earthquakes are more or less frequent in this country. In 1766 there occurred a very severe earthquake in British Guiana, which was felt more particularly in

* It has been remarked, that if an electric eel is stirred by a person holding a common piece of wood, no sensation is felt, but if the bark of the cabbage-tree is used a smart shock is experienced.

Essequebo. No injury has, however, ever resulted from a severe "Tremblement de Terre," as the French significantly express it; of late the shocks (slight ones) have become more common, and scarcely a year elapses without some slight motion being experienced. They are of very short duration, but produce the most awful sensations to those not accustomed to them. The one most severely felt was that which occurred on Friday the 30th of August, 1844. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning had commenced at 7 P.M. the night before, accompanied with torrents of rain, and the alarmed inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood had scarcely sank into repose when, at about half-past 3 A.M., a loud rumbling sound awoke in an instant every individual. The very animals were scared—their several noises, more particularly the howling of the dogs, added to the general terror. Scarcely had the unearthly rumbling sound described reached its height when a violent shaking of the earth took place for nearly a minute—the whole houses and buildings seemed rocked to and fro; an awful pause then succeeded, the rumbling sound was heard dying away, when a second shock more dreadful than the first occurred, lasting a little longer, and threatening all and everything with instant death. But there was a merciful Providence who, guiding the storm and ruling the earthquake, tempered mercy with majesty, and thanks to Him all were spared. There was not one life lost, but most of the inhabitants had rushed from their beds and houses, and were on the point of flying they knew not whither, when the shocks ceased. No tidings ever reached these shores of an injury inflicted on other lands. How very different to the earthquake which was felt so severely in this country—destroying the town of Point à Pitre, in Guadaloupe, and many of its wretched inhabitants —on the memorable morning of the 8th of February, 1843. It was noticed here about 11 A.M. of that day, and little

did the inhabitants of this colony deem that, at the very moment when they were attending to its ominous phenomena, that so many of their fellow-creatures were suffering from its violence. The climate of British Guiana is essentially humid. The ratio of humidity for the year is from 700 degs. to 800 degs., saturation being 1000 degs. As the night is generally from 8 degs. to 10 degs. cooler than the day, the moisture contained in the atmosphere, when the sky is clear and favourable to its development, is deposited in the form of dew, which is very abundant during the nights of the dry season, when the sky is usually free from clouds, which by radiation would keep up the temperature of the earth, so as to interfere with the deposition of dew so necessary to vegetation in the absence of rains. On looking out of a window, a little before sunrise, the stranger is often surprised to see the landscape covered with a kind of mist like to the hoar frost of winter in Europe. The reason of this is plain:—The greatest degree of cold obtains about 5 to 6 A.M., when nearly all the moisture of the atmosphere is deposited as dew; by degrees, as the temperature increases, this is again converted into vapour, and is gradually seen to rise at the approach of the sun, like a withdrawn curtain, or the dissolving views of art.

The amount of evaporation is considerably modified by this abundant moisture; were it not for this, the temperature would be much more variable, and the system subject to many diseases from which it is now exempt. The force of evaporation measured by a Mason's hygrometer between the dry and wet bulb varies as much as 10 degs. on some days. The quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is of course modified by the amount of temperature, the state of the wind, and other circumstances.

Evaporation goes on slowly in calm weather, becomes greater as the wind increases, and with a strong breeze

its maximum. It has been calculated that the annual evaporation of the whole globe is about hes, which would give the enormous amount of cubic miles of water annually evaporated. This roportion would be immediately indicated by the ter, which would be raised nearly 3 inches, were hat a large amount of this is precipitated as rain ous parts of the world.

his country the annual evaporation amounts to 20* inches; and if we include the dew, about nes. The ratio of humidity corresponds with the t of rain, being greatest in wet weather. On some f heavy rain it has approached almost to satura— The vapours, the result of evaporation, ascend— ds by their specific lightness, and, besides their— contribute to the beauty of nature, by forming—

TABLE showing monthly means of Elasticity of Vapour.

MONTHS.	YEARS.						
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January . . .	.790	.800	.805	.795	.807	.790	.799
February . . .	.743	.767	.777	.775	.806	.785	.790
March	.777	.796	.794	.815	.817	.793	.799
April	.829	.808	.808	.818	.848	.849	.825
May	.887	.832	.857	.847	.876	.875	.864
June	.889	.837	.845	.854	.874	.850	.868
July	.863	.831	.830	.836	.873	.854	.860
August	.863	.840	.831	.860	.874	.871	.873
September . .	.856	.826	.841	.844	.849	.861	.854
October	.863	.811	.844	.847	.863	.847	.847
November . .	.857	.832	.847	.861	.851	.861	.861
December . . .	.854	.811	.842	.830	.839	.830	.852

The quantity of rain which falls during the year has been computed, on an average, to be greater in countries near to the equator and to decrease gradually towards the poles. But there are numerous exceptions. Thus in England, where the mean annual fall of rain has been estimated at 35 inches, we find that in the vicinity of Cumberland and Westmoreland the quantity of rain that falls annually is above 50 inches, whilst in London it averages little more than 20 inches. Again, in the great deserts of Africa, rain is hardly ever known to fall; but in these and other places similarly situated, the deposit of dew is greater, and sufficiently answers the purpose of nature.

It is generally considered, however, that the number of days on which rain falls is smallest at the equator and greatest in proportion to the distance from it.

In Barbadoes, out of 487 days (according to Sir R. Schomburgk) there were 235 days without rain, or nearly one-half. The quantity which fell during that period amounted to 84·65 inches. In British Guiana, out of 1063 days (according to meteorological tables)

were 502 days without rain, little less than half, t
al depth of rain being 252 inches. The annual
the cultivated districts of British Guiana may be
ed at from 80 to 90 inches—rarely falling below
t frequently rising above 90, as will be seen by a
ce to the tables. The two wettest months of the
re May and June, during which period the fall of
nounts to nearly 30 inches. The showers during
months are very heavy. I have known frequently
ch as from 2 to 6 inches of rain fall within 24
and as much as 5 inches during one shower, last
veral hours. From 20th to 24th March, 1850, as
as 10 inches fell in four days.

n a clever analysis of the Georgetown observatory
bles, in relation to the changes of the moon, by
e R. Bonyun, M.D., president of the Astronomica
leteorological Society, read before the society on
th June, 1846, the following conclusions were
by that gentleman:

There is more rain during decreasing moon than
increasing, the excess being 27·76 inches.

. There is not more rain on any day of change
n any other intermediate days, nor is change of

31·56; new moon, 31·22; and the least on first octant, 29·67; last octant, 27·17; first quarter, 26·70; and second octant, 25·61.

6th. The lunar month being divided into four periods of 176 hours each, the largest quantity of rain is during full moon period; the new and last quarters are equal; the first quarter is the least.

7th. The conclusions 4th, 5th, and 6th are only applicable to the whole period; for this period being divided into eight groups, the results are found to apply only to four of them.

Increasing Moon.							Decreasing Moon.						
No. of Days.	Heavy Rains.	Light Rains.	Total.	Depth of Heavy Rains.	Depth of Light Rains.	Total.	No. of Days.	Heavy Rains.	Light Rains.	Total.	Depth of Heavy Rains.	Depth of Light Rains.	Total.
535	44	240	284	65.04	48.16	113.20	528	68	209	277	100.14	38.98	139.12

The results of this analysis are, however, opposed to similar calculations made in other countries, where it has generally been found that there is more rain during the increasing than the decreasing moon; which fact obtains also in Barbadoes, according to Sir R. Schomburgk.

The effect of the heavy rains on vegetation is surprising; for, although the foliage of plants is evergreen throughout the year, and their growth constant, still there is a marked effect produced on them by the fall of showers. Their leaves assume a fresher look, the functions of respiration, digestion, and circulation are invigorated; renewed strength seems added to their already prolific power. Each of the two wet seasons may be re-

garded as the springs of temperate climates, when the sap is aroused to a more vigorous flow. Nor is the season neglected by man; owing to the want of native springs near to the inhabited districts, it has ever been the custom from time immemorial in this country to collect the rain-water which is carried off the tops of the houses by spouts into large reservoirs of wood, or iron, where it is allowed to settle, and drawn off as occasion requires. This soft rain-water forms the most refreshing beverage, and in no country of the world that I have ever visited is the water superior to this.

The rainy season probably depends on the change in the sun's position as it approaches the tropics ; for in one of the wettest months of the year the sun arrives within 10 or 12 degrees of the tropic of Cancer, and gradually retrogrades towards the equator until the commencement of August, when the rains cease; but again begin to fall about November, when the sun approaches the tropic of Capricorn. The second fall, or short wet season, never equals the first, probably because the situation of Guiana is more distant from the southern than the northern tropic.

With respect to the division of the year into seasons, it has been long observed that there are four, two wet and two dry; although all persons agree as to this fact, they are not equally unanimous in defining the exact periods for each, which makes it at once apparent that there is some uncertainty or irregularity in their setting in. Many of the old colonists assert that there was formerly much more regularity in this respect to what there is at present, but they can furnish no data in support of their belief.

Generally speaking, the short wet season commences about the latter end of November, and lasts about two months, or to some time in January. The long wet

season lasts from the latter end of April to the month of July or August, about four months—the dry weather occurring in the other months. So that the year is marked by two seasons of six months' duration each, these periods being again subdivided into two terms of two and four months. Providence, in infinite wisdom, allows the long dry season to be followed by about two months of rain, and a similar short period of dry weather to take place ere the prolific showers of the long wet season set in. Torrents of water are then poured out over the earth, and are greedily absorbed. The creeks, the rivulets, the rivers swell and overflow their banks, especially at spring tides, when miles of land become converted into temporary lakes, their bosoms bedecked with bouquets formed of the waving tops of trees, and shrubs with their lively flowers. With such abundant moisture the giant of vegetation seems refreshed, and performs wonders incredible, save to eye-witnesses. The miasm of disease and infection is also begotten, waiting but for the genial sun to call forth that unseen agent so inimical to health.

Now it is that the sea-breeze of the dry season is so often wanting; a land wind sets in from the west or south-west, stalking in gloomy majesty over the land. Previous to its approach there is an awful stillness of the air, a close suffocating condition of the atmosphere. The summits of the lofty trees are still, and seem hushed as if in expectation of some coming evil. Towards the west and south-west banks of dark and gloomy clouds lie piled up in oppressive solemnity, gradually rising higher and higher in the sky, until their dark and aspiring forms meet the sun and obscure his brightness, casting their frowning shadows over the earth; a warm, unearthly air begins to float slowly and dismally from this dark mass, trailing its pestilential length over man

and beast; often the low thunder and pale lightning betray the powerful agent by which such clouds are accompanied, and occasionally burst forth in all the grandeur and solemnity of a fierce thunderstorm.

For many days these portentous clouds arise much about the same hour from the low horizon, and increasing their ascent in the sky more and more for several successive days, are either driven backwards by a favourable sea-breeze, or, disseminating their obscurity, end in the thunder-clap or deluge of rain.

What a contrast to the bright sky, without even a white cloud to vary the blue, that marks the dry season. The air clear and lucid, so that objects far off seem near even to contact—beautiful and deceptive as the Italian twilight; the waters sparkling with the fanciful sunbeams, and the green livery of nature rendered more gay by the golden light. It is true that the earth gapes with the protracted heat; it is true that endemic fever is sometimes liberated from its dark bed, but neither vegetation nor man sink under the enervating temperature so long as ordinary precautions are adopted. The varied tribes of trees and shrubs change not their hues, the old leaf droops not until a younger and more vigorous one has supplied its place. The brilliancy of a tropical day is only rivalled by the loveliness of its moonlight night, when a chaste but strong light lights up the smallest objects to view. The stars shine out in all their brightness whenever the moon wanes.

Orion with his golden belt is distinctly traced. The twinkling Pleiades revolve in beautiful brightness; the southern cross is seen high in the air, luminous and grand, while the evening star sparkles like a gem in the diadem of heaven. In the interior of Guiana the purity of the air is such that in the dry season the stars appear

like brilliants in the deep azure sky at night, and we not unfrequently perceive planets in the daytime. "I have often," says Dr. Hancock, "observed the planets Jupiter and Venus where the sun was 20 or 30 degrees above the horizon; in which case Venus appears, through a telescope, precisely like the moon in her first quarter. At the same time, the splendour of the moon and the zodiacal light contribute to make the nights most pleasing, and to throw a charm on every object." Meteors like to falling stars shoot down towards earth and then suddenly expire, like runaways from heaven.

The silver tops of the palm-trees still rustle in the air, myriads of magic fireflies hold their joyous jubilee, dazzling the air with perplexing brightness. The unwelcome mosquito and sandfly are not less active, the former buzzing about until it procures a victim, the latter unseen till felt; but it is chiefly in the wet season, or in rainy weather, that both fireflies and mosquitoes abound.

Comets have occasionally been recorded as visible here, the most remarkable of which was witnessed not many years ago. It made its first appearance on the 26th of December, 1842, about 7 P.M., and was situated about 5 deg. above the south-west horizon. The bearings were estimated about 40 deg. south declination; it remained visible until about the 17th of January, 1843.

By the observations of Mr. Donald and other gentlemen its right ascension and declination were calculated as under:

	Right Ascension.	Declension South.
	h. m.	° ′
January 8th	22. 10	44. 00
„ 10th	22. 32	44. 05
„ 12th	23. 05	44. 15
„ 15th	23. 30	44. 30

TABLE showing monthly fall of Rain during 7 years, commencing January, 1846.

Months.	Years.						
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January . . .	2.069	9.289	6.652	5.601	15.165	3.900	6.075
February . . .	0.870	3.229	6.909	7.441	3.863	6.065	8.414
March	2.065	6.149	7.681	12.589	14.597	8.083	8.762
April	5.931	11.477	7.236	7.548	5.945	16.154	5.277
May	14.083	12.876	20.283	17.943	15.596	11.231	16.501
June	14.919	14.286	11.450	20.440	7.939	19.824	11.669
July	13.275	10.207	5.553	20.382	9.883	8.695	8.831
August	8.805	3.819	2.545	10.801	10.412	7.520	10.107
September . .	0.610	1.118	6.421	1.164	0.635	2.900	1.175
October . . .	5.884	3.290	0.603	3.550	1.365	2.710	0.520
November . .	5.574	7.299	3.488	10.359	5.153	12.070	5.025
December . .	11.226	10.291	18.819	14.401	6.311	3.656	12.185
	83.311	102.330	97.640	142.219	97.764	101.838	94.541

TABLE showing Ratio of Humidity.

Months.	Years.						
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January . . .	727	778	787	757	812	737	747
February . . .	684	756	757	752	770	760	753
March	694	780	771	776	766	742	770
April	738	786	743	783	768	794	753
May	794	798	827	802	821	821	781
June	811	806	805	828	790	819	807
July	785	778	758	812	775	753	782
August	770	743	726	783	774	766	749
September . .	719	710	735	724	692	740	706
October	755	702	716	725	699	733	698
November . . .	759	738	746	786	724	766	751
December . . .	814	772	811	790	756	747	812

Having thus gone over some of the principal features indicative of the climate of British Guiana, it remains shortly to consider the influence they have on the human body, and to notice some of the principal disorders to which they give rise. To the stranger arriving from a temperate climate the augmented temperature is sensibly felt, and a stimulus is temporarily given to the organs of circulation, and to the skin, which latter, as indicated by

the state of unusual activity of the capillary vessels, is thrown into a state of morbid activity, a corresponding stimulus is given to the exhalant vessels, and the sensible perspiration is materially increased in quantity, inducing considerable thirst. The function of the lungs, or inspiration, becomes exalted, and more respirations are taken during a minute than was usual before; but this state does not last. The nervous system soon becomes exhausted by the general tendency to increased activity throughout the whole body, and lassitude and fatigue are soon experienced. The appetite for food, although at first increased, is more or less impaired, and the digestion is not so perfect as before; thirst, and the inclination to drink, are early manifested, and a particular craving for sour or acidulated fruits or beverages is manifested. The skin, already in a state of activity, becomes irritated by the bites of mosquitoes and other insects, and whether from the quality of the blood, the active state of the absorbents, or other causes, in most constitutions a local inflammation follows, the part bitten becomes red, swollen, hot, and painful, and if further irritated by scratching or more bites, has a tendency to ulcerate; the feet and hands, indeed the whole body, assumes a temporary increase of bulk, which is singular, considering the augmented free perspiration; this does not continue very long, however, and most young persons become thinner after a short residence here.

From the increased temperature, it is no wonder that the individual tries to relieve himself by dressing as lightly as possible, by exposing himself to currents of cool air, and by drinking largely; often, indeed, making use of spirituous or vinous drinks to stimulate the flagging nervous energy. It would surely be needless to explain the imprudence of these proceedings. It may appear strange to say that a person can dress too lightly in a

climate where the natives, creoles and Africans, are accustomed to go about in a state almost of nudity without inconvenience, but it should be remembered that previous habits render the European obnoxious to any such marked change in his clothing, whilst custom as a second nature has innured the aboriginal to his scanty apparel. On the other hand, it is not intended to recommend the utility or prudence of wearing only woollen clothes or similar warm apparel; very often the vessels of the skin try to relieve themselves of their excited or congested state by developing eruptions, or, rather, the blood relieves itself in this way of any morbid element. Hence the stranger is sometimes annoyed at the appearance of boils, prickly heat, nettle-rash, or other cutaneous disorder. With caution and moderate living, frequent ablutions and cleanliness, and ordinary prudence, it is surprising how soon the system accommodates itself to the change during the process of acclimatisation. Very often in some individuals scarcely any of the above symptoms are experienced, and they settle down with as much comfort in this part of the new world as they enjoyed elsewhere. It is not a little remarkable that for the first few months, except during the presence of epidemics, it is rare for any individual to suffer from the effects of fever or ague, or, indeed, any other important disorder; whilst to most persons who practice cleanliness, temperance, and exercise, this country and climate may be considered as favourable as many others. It is not intended here to recommend a total abstinence from wine or malt. This, if not so erroneous as an improper abuse of stimulant, has also its evils. As the mind requires the stimulus of occupation, so does the body benefit by the moderate use of stimulants. A few glasses of wine, or one or two of malt, I can never believe to be injurious to health in this or any other climate. It renews to a

proper degree of activity the important function of circulation, digestion, and nutrition. Indeed, good living appears essential to good health, and there is an intolerance of unsubstantial articles of food, such as vegetables, starches, grain, &c. Whilst, however, the diminution of nervous energy alluded to has its inconveniences, it has also some advantages, one of the most marked of which is the general absence of severe constitutional symptoms attendant on some severe diseases, which elsewhere render the life of patients miserable. It would be going too far to say that there is a general absence of pain, but certainly it is remarkable that the most painful diseases to which human nature is subject are unknown here, or are greatly modified.

Neuralgic affections are rare, acute inflammatory diseases uncommon, and it will hardly be credited that persons are often met who have laboured for years under the most aggravated forms of cancer, diseases of the bones, deep and large ulcers, eruptions of the skin, without any of that marked suffering which in other countries characterises these distressing ailments. I have myself seen cases where extensive diseases of joints, of the eyes, of the mammæ, of the uterus, of bursæ, &c., have slowly progressed without the patient losing materially either their appetites, their flesh, or their natural rest.

Such absence of constitutional symptoms in similar diseases in Great Britain would be regarded as something approaching to the miraculous, whilst here it is the rule, and not the exception.

Again, parturition in the human female is unattended in this country with any of that severe suffering and delay which is so general in England and other countries. In ordinary cases, a few hours, generally from two to four, complete the delivery, with moderate pain.

the natives and lower orders, the exemption
uffering is still more remarkable. I have re-
y seen cases where labour was safely accom-
in one hour, even in white females. Among
oured and black population, I have known in-
where the patient has bathed and walked about
after confinement, without any evil consequences.
foregoing remarks applying chiefly to new-comers;
not be out of place to state here some of the pe-
es which attach to individuals long resident in
nate, or native to it. If we consider the skin,
nger will be at once struck with the difference
n its appearance here and in Europe. There is a
absence of florid complexion; the capillary ves-
come languid from a diminution in the force of
culation, the blood has a tendency to be deter-
rom the surface to the internal parts, and hence

requires to be highly seasoned in order to suit their tastes.

Most Europeans, both male and female, become stout as age increases up to 55 or 60, when this tendency abates. It is seldom noticed that Europeans become very corpulent, and still more rare is it to see a corpulent black or creole man, although many of the women are of tolerable dimensions.

With a diminished circulation, the general power of life seems weakened, and the vigour of the intelligence and bodily energy diminished, unless kept active by mental and active employment. The disposition to exertion, both of body and mind, becomes less; languor of the brain, as of the heart, are followed by their definite results; hence, when not resisted and overcome, the system becomes relaxed, and the individual appears listless, indolent, and apathetic, of which the true type is the aboriginal native of the country, "The Buck."

In the European and Portuguese this is, perhaps, less observable than in those of other nations, as the African and the coolie; but possibly their previous habits and education may be considered the cause of this, rather than any physiological peculiarity. The habit of body once conformed to this condition, it becomes obnoxious to change; hence many old inhabitants, who retire to Europe, find that they have not such good health as in the tropics, and frequently return hither.

It cannot be denied that intermittent fever in some form or other prevails to a very great extent; but, as before noticed, new comers are not very subject to its attacks, except immigrants, and those who work in the field. It is only when the system has been long exposed to the contagion of miasm, or enervated by long residence, or otherwise debilitated and predisposed, that the

of this disorder is so distressing, and its sequlæ so
us. It would be out of place to consider here its
and treatment; but a few general remarks will,
s, be permitted.

r and ague are not dangerous; and if promptly
liciously treated, rarely fatal. The blood becomes
and impoverished during its progress, congestion
rnal organs, especially the spleen and liver, are apt
place; the surface becomes pale and sallow, the
e fails, emaciation follows, and the whole constitu-
affected. The body may be said to be poisoned,
any deleterious agent introduced with the food,
a noxious principle mixed up with the atmosphere
. This circumstance renders it difficult of detec-
ut the elements being known that contribute to
nation, it often rests with men to be able to pre-

the others. Most diseases of the colony are attended with more or less feverishness; hence, when the stomach or any other internal organ is out of order, some morbid heat of skin is often noticed. These remittent fevers, or febriculæ, constitute the mass of diseases in the cultivated districts, and are resolved by the most simple treatment; and so well known is this to the greater number of colonists, that they rarely call in the services of a medical practitioner, and are content to treat themselves, often with success; a person considers himself well, and actually feels so, who, perhaps, yesterday, was labouring under feverishness; and often, like in the days of immunity from paroxysms of fever and ague, the system seems in no way impaired by its occurrence. It is to this class of fevers that new comers are frequently liable; but they can scarcely be said to be peculiar to this country, or more difficult of treatment and cure than elsewhere. They are especially induced by injudicious or improper diet, or irregular living.

Continued fevers are rare in British Guiana, and are principally met with in children, when the disease is kept up by local irritation or obstruction of the bowels. They are not usually regarded as dangerous, but require more careful treatment and judicious management.

As might be supposed, this climate has proved singularly beneficial to persons labouring under, or predisposed to, pulmonary complaints in general. The bland, warm, and moist atmosphere is particularly adapted to cases of threatened or incipient phthisis (consumption), and even in the more advanced form of the disease it is remarkable how adapted this country is to sustain, if not to prolong, life, under circumstances which elsewhere would rapidly hurry to a fatal termination. Instances are numerous, to the experience of even non-professional persons, of parties who had been ordered away from

Britain in consequence of the dangerous symptom
t disease, when a longer residence in that climate
have carried off the patient, and who, wisely
ng their course to this land, have lived, and for
in comfort and comparative security; proving,
doubt, the superior advantages to be derived by
uals affected with similar complaints coming here
le. It is not intended by these remarks to assert
cure to the complaint is effected by the change,
lead persons to believe that death does not take
rom phthisis even in the natives of British Guiana;
rely to point out to the reader that a residence in
mate tends to dissipate the incipient symptom of
ption—that scourge of Europe, to arrest the pro-
f the malady in its middle or more advanced stage,
retard that organic destruction which threatens
y off the patient. Certainly many of these effects
e to climate alone; and we may safely venture to
that in no part of the world have instances of a
rful prolongation of life of phthisical persons taken
han are within the experience of the colonists of
Guiana. It has been lately broached, as an
n, that the prevalence of fever and ague is anta-

even of those born in the colony, many will be found to have contracted the disease in other climates.

It has been denied by Dr. Hancock that such a disease as tubercular phthisis was ever generated on the coasts of Guiana. "The climate (the doctor adds), I may say, is not only prophylactic, but curative of this disorder (pulmonary consumption), of which I have known various instances." Again he adds, "I have long been of opinion that the exemption from phthisis on the coast of Guiana is partly owing to the gaseous emanations from the soil; but I have reason to believe that the main cause is referable to the free perspiration experienced there, together with the almost total absence of those chilling blasts which are common in other tropical regions."*

As regards immunity from phthisis, there is therefore a prominent advantage possessed by the inhabitants of this country, especially when we reflect that in Great Britain about one-fifth of the whole annual mortality is ascribable to that fatal malady alone. It would, indeed, be strange if this country, deprived of so severe an affliction, had not other maladies of common occurrence, but which are not of a character sufficiently grave to stamp with marked insalubrity this valuable colonial possession. Whilst, however, there is a marked absence of fatal tubercular disease, it must be understood that some other pulmonary affections are commonly met with, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, and asthma; of the former, or inflammatory diseases, it is not difficult to account why they should be met with, as the exposure to the weather, and indifference to its changes among the lower orders, is perhaps greater here than in most other coun-

* Schomburgk, however, in his travels in the interior, occasionally met with fatal instances of this malady among the Bucks.

but such inflammations are seldom of a very acute
nic form, and if early and promptly treated, are
fatal; but such is the insidious mildness with
many of these disorders run on, that the patient,
en slighting the symptoms, puts off any application
dical advice until the breathing is materially
l, or the danger urgent. Such inflammations, and,
, inflammations in this country in general, are quite
t in character to those met with in more temperate
s. They have not the tendency to terminate in
on, but rather proceed to suppuration and effusion.
eculiarity may probably be accounted for by the
e in the blood of that fibrinous or plastic substance
marks the quality of the sanguineous fluid else-
Among the well-clothed and upper classes these
s are comparatively rare, and are seldom met with

the sudden or violent act of expiration called sneezing. It would be needless to enter more into the discussion of other affections of the lungs, which are, however, comparatively few in British Guiana. Enough, I hope, has been said to convince persons that, as regards chest diseases, a residence in this country is calculated to lessen rather than to originate or aggravate disorders of this nature.

Judging *à priori*, one would be inclined to suppose that few gouty or rheumatic affections would be met with here; but this is not so much the case as might have been expected. Acute rheumatism, or the worst forms of gout, are almost unknown; but flying pains in the joints, and rheumatic affections of the muscles, bones, and tendons are tolerably common. They are usually caused by suppressed perspiration, or exposure to damp or draughts of air. Difficult as these cases are of cure sometimes, it is not a little remarkable that persons who have arrived from Europe afflicted with this disease undergo a spontaneous recovery. From the first week of landing they experience relief to their aching pains, the effusion into joints becomes gradually absorbed, and the stiffness of limbs is by degrees overcome, enabling many persons who were before bedridden for months, nay years, to walk after the lapse of some time. Moreover, the injurious effects of rheumatism, which in Europe are known to affect the heart or its membranes, have seldom or never been remarked by practitioners in this country, as might, perhaps, have been supposed, from the majority of cases being instances of chronic rheumatism rather than acute. Some forms of rheumatism, tolerably common and not amenable to treatment, are, however, benefited by a short absence from the colony to places where sea-bathing, &c., are procurable.

ers form one of the most numerous, interesting, nportant subjects for a medical inquiry, but I must ver any consideration of their varieties, and refer to a general description of them. They seem nic to the soil; they are and have been the bane of rty, the lazy, and the inattentive; for it is certain eanliness and common attention exempt individuals heir attacks. They are occasioned by the bites of s, such as the mosquito, the sandfly, the chigo, t, &c. The skin is broken by the puncture made y of these small creatures, local irritation and in- ation follow, the wound is enlarged by scratching, owed to fill with dirt, which increases the irritation; rt swells, congestion of the capillary follows, more is directed to the spot, but instead of repairing the hich it was intended to do, increases it by stag- and pressing on the nerves giving rise to pain;

thrust themselves. The light porous clothing keeps up a rapid evaporation, the want of exercise, or free ablution, does not sufficiently relax the pores of the skin to give vent to the increase of fluids imbibed, the free use of stimulating drinks irritates and inflames such organs as the liver, kidneys, and heart, the functions of the circulation being impaired, or the quality of the blood altered, or both, cause the gradual deposition of watery fluid (serum) to form in those parts of the body adapted to receive it. It is either infiltrated underneath the skin to the more dependent parts of the body, as the feet, legs, &c., or accumulates in the chest or abdomen; its consequences are, unhappily, too well known in most countries to require further explanation.

Biliary disorders are in general associated with warm latitudes, and persons going to such places are usually warned to take care of their livers. In India there can be no doubt of the prevalence of the most serious diseases of that important organ; but it will not, I think, be denied that in British Guiana there is a remarkable exemption from such diseases, if we may take professional experience and the evidence of the published Hospital Tables for a number of years as a criterion. Slight derangements of function are, indeed, frequently noticed; an overflow or deficiency of bile occasionally complicates another disorder, or constitutes a separate disease; but, as a general rule, it will be found correct that comparatively few persons suffer from those formidable diseases which are incident to that organ elsewhere. It is only where hereditary disposition, dissipated habits, or irregular living obtain, that it is at all met with; and I am inclined to consider that this climate is opposed to the prevalence of severe and fatal disorders of the liver.

Spasmodic diseases are of frequent occurrence, and

y be classed as convulsion, hysteria, tetanus. Fits ar
y common among children of all classes, and may b
erally traced to some irritation of the alimentar
al, caused by the presence of worms, indigestible food
hing, &c. The peculiar farinaceous food which mos
dren are fed upon, may partly account for the nume
s and varied symptoms of disease caused by th
ation of worms in the stomach or bowels. Convul
s of this nature, though so common, are not, perhaps
fatal as they are in England, their origin being mor
ple. It is true that with some children the fevers b
ch they are liable to be attacked sometimes induc
vulsions; but other causes, besides the mere heat o
body, contribute to such unpleasant complications
gular cases of sudden and fatal fits occasionally occu
hildren; they rarely happen in the night.

they are weaned. From this age, however, they occur in the latest periods of life, and I have repeatedly known persons from sixty to seventy years of age who have passed worms. They are more common in women than in men, and I have observed that they are more generally passed by female children than by children of the other sex.

It is astonishing the number of worms that are sometimes passed by children. I have known instances where upwards of 100 have been evacuated by a young child, and occasionally above 50 have been discharged at one evacuation.

There are three kinds of worms met with in ordinary practice:

1st. The most common is the long round worm (the Ascaris lumbricoides).

2nd. The second is about two inches long, broad at one end and pointed at the other, the Tricocephalus.

3rd. The third is known as the Thread, or Maw-worm, and is met with in hundreds generally at the lesser part of the intestinal canal; this is called the Ascaris vermicularis, or Oxyuris.

A fourth kind is met with occasionally, viz., the Tapeworm (Tænia).

I only remember one instance having occurred in my practice of the existence of this species of worm. The patient was a black man, and was in the habit of passing portions of this parasite several feet in length. Although annoyed by the complaint, and suffering occasionally from pain, or rather uneasiness in the bowels, he was not by any means in bad health.

Hysterical affections are not of a nature to call forth any particular remarks as peculiar to this country. As elsewhere, they chiefly affect females, whose sedentary habits and pensive minds predispose to the disease, and

rhaps less ascribable to climate than to moral and
al causes, which operate with equal caprice and
rities in other lands.

as long been remarked that locked-jaw is of more
nt occurrence in warm climates than in cold.
ier this is owing to mere temperature, which is
y, or to a depression of the nervous system, in-
e of acting regularly under conditions of irritation,
er causes, remain unexplained. Many persons,
xposure to a current of cool air, or to checked
ration, have become attacked with stiffness of the
nd body, and occasional spasm, called idiopathic
s. For the most part these cases readily recover,
e very amenable to treatment. In tetanus, the
of injuries or wounds, the case is very different.
pasms are intolerable and frequent, the rigidity
ble, and in the majority of instances the patients

No country, in proportion, could, I am persuaded, instance more numerous and melancholy cases of this baneful disease than this. In former times it was still more prevalent; at present there are some hopes of its decline, but altogether dependent on moral causes. It is the usual death of the unfortunate and disappointed. In nine cases out of ten, persons who have been defeated in some speculation, ruined by some change in fortune, cheated by some false friend, or otherwise impoverished and lowered in society, have unfortunately sought to drown in intemperance the cares which afflicted them, but only to raise up evils far more tormenting than those they sought to shun. The young, the accomplished, the intelligent, the beloved, the middle-aged, the old, nay, the delicate female, have all afforded to the colonists the distressing sight of human nature humbled by this depravity. The most exalted characters, the most useful and sacred professions, have been debased by this insane propensity. The evil formerly spread through all classes and all ranks, originating with, and most conspicuous in, the European (to his disgrace recorded), it has contaminated the simple native, infected the bondsman African and his emancipated descendants, and spread through every other race which has visited this land. The bad example of superiors has been imitated by those dependent on them, and it will take years of an opposite line of conduct to overcome the impressions stamped upon the public character.

Diseases of the skin are rather common, but are seldom so inveterate and aggravated as in Europe. Prickly heat (Lichen tropicus) is frequent among children and new comers, but is generally considered to have a salutary tendency.

Boils and other phlegmonous inflammations are unfortunately too prevalent, indeed their appearance pre-

t times almost like epidemics. In children, in the and robust, as well as in the delicate and ill-fed, levelopment is remarkable, but they seldom entail ne amount of constitutional irritation observable in countries.

e (ædemitis) is an inflammatory affection of the ents or lymphatic vessels, which frequently attacks eoles and others of this colony. It occasions pain, s, and swelling on the arms or legs, and occurs like elas after wounds, bites, or other injuries. If ted, it leads to the development of that formidable er of the tropics so well known as elephantiasis, or mia tropica, which entails such deformity and ng to individuals subjected to its invasion. For particulars I take the liberty of referring my s to a short essay on the subject written by myself, blished in the *Lancet** of 1846.

in the city, it manifests itself in the form of an epidemic of a few weeks' duration, but it is found very amenable to treatment and soon disappears.

Dysentery is generally considered as very constant and fatal in warm climates. In many such places perhaps this is the case, but in British Guiana it is not particularly common or severe. When met with it is generally in broken-down subjects, and among the old and ill-fed, or among unhealthy immigrants, who feed on garbage, or indulge too freely in the unripe acid fruits of the country.

Dry belly-ache, or painter's colic, was formerly a very prevalent and serious disorder, but has been justly traced to the then common practice of drinking large quantities of sour French wines. Since that habit has been discontinued there is less of this disease among the better classes, while its appearance, though occasional among the inhabitants generally, is readily combated by judicious treatment. I have heard it remarked that tobacco smokers are less prone to its attacks than those who do not smoke, and my own observations tend to confirm the truth of the remark.

There are many grave and important diseases from which the colonists of this country are altogether exempt, and numerous others from which they are more or less free. Thus, for instance, there are no instances in this country of contagious or infectious fevers (except the exanthemata, viz., small-pox, scarlatina, measles, &c.). The endemic and epidemic fevers which occur are not of a character to spread by contact or the communication of the affected person with others in ordinary health. Again, calculus, or stone in the bladder, has never been known to occur, although occasionally slight cases of gravel are met with ; neither are diseases of the bladder common, or so fatal as in Europe.

tions of the kidneys are also rare; "Morbus ," that disease so well known to European prac-, is by no means common, although albuminous ccasionally occurs, but readily yields to treat-nd appears chiefly owing to some irregularity in estive organs. Diabetes mellitus, so frequent in l, has never been met with here to my knowledge, h noticed in the islands of the West Indies. are other constitutional diseases, such as goître, , syphilitic affections, or gout so serious or preva-n colder climates.

ophobia is unknown, although one or two spuri-s have been rumoured abroad as such by a few In spite of the heat of the climate, dogs are nown to become rabid, although subject to fits. f aneurism, malignant tumours, diseases of bones, various complications of constitutional and here-

particularly fatal. The most important of these is that species of fever commonly called yellow fever, which has appeared in this colony at different periods from its earliest colonisation, and led to the greatest share of its mortality.

As far as my researches go, it has prevailed in this colony in 1763-4, 1819-20, 1837-44, 1851-3.

It is essentially different in its character to the ordinary types of fever met with here, but as far as I have been able to learn, has never proved so fatal as similar epidemics in Cayenne, Surinam, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Jamaica, and other parts of the West Indies.

It would be out of place here to enlarge either upon its history or nature, the more especially as the subject has been treated lately by the Colonial Surgeon-General of this city, Dr. Blair, to whose excellent work I would refer such parties as may be desirous of further information. It is by no means an endemic disease of the country. It arrives and departs in a mysterious manner. It has never been regarded as contagious either by the medical practitioners or the inhabitants of this country. It is especially liable to attack Europeans, or others lately arrived from a cold climate. It rarely attacks creoles, or those long resident here; the black population are singularly exempt from its invasion. When present it is chiefly confined to the shipping, and to persons inhabiting the waterside districts of the town; but cases present themselves, although comparatively few in number, among persons predisposed to its invasion in the country districts. It seldom attacks the same individual twice. The success of the treatment depends chiefly on the promptitude in seeking competent medical advice in the early stage.

Those fatal epidemics which so often ravage other

es are here unknown, such as Asiatic cholera, fever, plague, ophthalmia, and their infinite es and complications.

re is one circumstance connected with the subject emics which is both curious and deserving of no- at is, the marked difference which characterises ffects on the several races. Thus, yellow fever only Europeans and the white inhabitants re- arrived, whilst the coloured and black races are or never affected. I have never heard of an e of a black creole dying from this disease; and mong the white creoles its effects are not so vio- Again, when small-pox has made its appearance, cts were more severe in the black races than in ite. Measles, when prevalent as it was in 1847 48, was chiefly, if not altogether, confined to the ed and black races. Influenza in like manner is

for in no other way than by the existence of some physiological difference in the system.

It may not be uninteresting, after having thus gone over some of the principal disorders to which the human frame is subject in this colony, to state the views entertained in Captain Tulloch's "Statistical Report on the Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding among the Troops in the West Indies," and to see how the statements I have made are borne out by the tables he has published. The following table drawn up by him exhibits at a glance the admissions and deaths among a body of troops of about 164,000, for a period of 20 years, and gives an admirable view of the prevailing diseases to which they were subjected during that time:

	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Total among whole Force in 20 Years.	Annual Ratio per 1000 of mean strength.	Total among whole Force in 20 Years.	Annual Ratio per 1000 of mean strength.
Fevers	62,163	717	3195	36.9
Eruptive Fevers	13	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	
Diseases of Lungs	9,975	115	906	10.4
" Liver	1,946	22	161	1.8
" Stomach and Bowels	36,474	421	1795	20.7
Diseases of Brain	2,447	28	312	3.7
Dropsies	659	$7\frac{1}{10}$	180	2.1
Rheumatic Affections	4,202	49	17	
Venereal	3,043	35	6	
Abscesses and Ulcers	17,708	204	18	
Wounds and Injuries	11,149	129	60	2.9
Punished	4,327	50	2	
Diseases of the Eyes	7,686	89	4	
" Skin	559	6	1	
All other Diseases	2,584	30	145	
Total	164,935	1903	6803	78.5

We cannot but notice the great preponderance of fevers, with a mortality between 3 and 4 per cent.

This class of disease (says Captain Tulloch) is the p
ciple source of sickness and mortality in this comm
as it comprises considerably more than a third of all
admissions, and about a half of all the deaths, comp
with the same disease; among troops in the country
admissions are ten times, and the deaths twenty
times as numerous. Above two-fifths of the above
missions were from intermittent fever, which, howe
rarely proved fatal, and was chiefly met with in Deme
Berbice, and Trinidad. The eruptive fevers are
seen to be very rare, one death alone took place in
twenty years.

The ratio of mortality from diseases of the lung
about 10½ per 1000, or little more than one per cen
the whole force, whilst in Great Britain it is sai
amount among the troops to 8½ per 1000. Consu

countries, especially of Guiana; the mortality in this table is upwards of forty times as high as among troops at home.

Under diseases of the brain are included cases of delirium tremens, which constitutes a large proportion of the mortality, the proportion of deaths to admissions being about one in eight, and it is remarked that a high temperature has not been found to increase the prevalence or mortality of this class of diseases in any marked degree. The proportion of admissions and deaths from this disease is about eight times that met with in the troops at home; most of the cases are, however, from fever in men with broken constitutions.

It is shown in a remarkable manner by this report that the prevalence and virulence of venereal diseases is singularly moderate, and can be attributed to no other cause than that the climate seems unfavourable to the existence and propagation of this disease. This statement perfectly agrees with the experience of the civil medical practitioner, and is corroborated by the oldest medical returns.

The prevalence and mortality of other diseases is so trifling as to offer nothing worthy of remark, so that even by these tables, gathered from experience among troops, a body of men particularly liable to disease, it is found after all that there is great immunity from a multitude of complaints which obtain in other climates.

Referring more particularly to British Guiana, it will be found that the mortality among the troops stationed throughout the country during the last twenty years was as follows:

White Troops.			Black Troops.		
Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of mean strength.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of mean strength.
852	55	64	415	12	29
737	20	27	122	2	16
876	64	73	129	6	47
569	91	160	110	2	18
542	118	217	131	4	31
611	47	77	184	11	60
576	35	60	175	9	51
732	86	117	188	5	27
1,158	109	94	75	7	93
1,162	110	95	74	5	68
946	137	144	132	5	38
912	122	134	170	10	59
796	47	59	216	6	28
1,073	88	82	208	13	63
968	107	110	210	6	29
914	31	34	190	8	42
998	55	55	180	8	44
1,228	65	53	189	5	26
1,028	62	60	156	5	32
1,011	36	35	146	5	34

ier 1000 of mean strength being on an average for the twenty years 106.3.

In St. Lucia about 12 per cent., or 122.8 deaths per 1000 of mean strength.

In Dominica about 13 per cent., or 137.4 deaths per 1000 of mean strength.

In Jamaica about 12 or 13 per cent., or 121.3 deaths per 1000 of mean strength.

The mortality among the black troops in British Guiana for the same period of twenty years was, as we have stated, about 4 per cent. of the admissions, or nearly 41 per 1000 of the mean strength; and is about the same as that throughout the islands—if anything, less.

The following table shows the principal fatal diseases of the troops in British Guiana:

	White Troops.		Black Troops.	
	Total Deaths in 20 Years.	Ratio of Deaths annually per 1000 of mean strength.	Total Deaths in 20 Years.	Ratio of Deaths annually per 1000 of mean strength.
By Fevers.....	1047	59.2	28	8.5
Diseases of Lungs	112	6.4	59	17.9
„ Liver.	19	1.	1	3
„ Stomach and Bowels.....	157	8.9	19	5.8
Diseases of Brain.	77	4.4	11	3.3
Dropsies.....	22	1.2	8	2.4
All other diseases.	51	2.9	8	2.4
Total.....	1485	84.0	134	40.6

t will be at once perceived how numerous are the eaths from fever, and how small the proportion of ıortality from diseases of the lungs and liver. Another ırious fact is the trifling ratio of mortality among the lack troops from fevers, and the large ratio of deaths

iseases of the lungs compared with the results
the white troops when the converse obtains.
principal cause of the mortality from fevers was
valence of yellow fever, which appeared at some
in the colony from the year 1819 to 1828. The
ty during this period was sometimes about 5 per
the fever annually; at other times about 10 per
the deaths from fevers; about a tenth part were
by intermittent fever. The mortality classed
diseases of the brain was chiefly owing to "deli-
remens," the result of intemperate habits rather
he effects of climate; and to this may fairly be
d the mortality from other classes of disease, since
ell known that the use in large quantities of
spirits impairs the constitution, predisposes it to
ailments, and renders it less likely to resist the
of any grave malady. Unfortunately, the facili-

It is the popular opinion, and has already been alluded to in the remarks on climate, that the sanitary conditions of the several months of the year are very different, but that a certain uniformity obtains for the several seasons, which has been gathered from experience, and has given rise to the following doggrel, but metrical adage:

In July you die,
In August you must,
September remember,
October all over.

These four months are proverbially the most unhealthy, the first three especially; and hence the commencement of the long dry season is always regarded with suspicion by the experienced. It is more particularly when the dry or wet seasons are merging one into the other, that a greater degree of sickness obtains. Thus, after the long wet season commencing in May and ending in July or August, when the hot sun and incipient dry weather begins, it is remarkable how aggravated the cases of fever become, and how much more numerous are other disorders. When the dry weather is fairly established, this gradually declines until the next rains, or short wet season, when the sickness revives again, but not to any great extent. In the prolonged and very wet weather, the amount of sickness is comparatively trifling, but increases again as the short dry season is ushered in, and so on for other years.

This opinion is borne out in a remarkable manner by the following table from Captain Tulloch's Report, showing the admissions and deaths among the troops in this colony during nineteen years, and clearly establishing the unhealthy character of the autumnal months:

January 19...	2,143	177	579	2,899	
February 19 .	2,267	183	486	2,936	
March 19.	2,090	151	502	2,743	
April 19	1,902	135	564	2,601	
May 19	1,981	137	640	2,758	
June 19	2,417	167	590	3,174	
July 19	3,636	132	480	4,248	
August 19 ...	4,148	128	444	4,720	
September 19	4,018	106	412	4,536	
October 19 ...	3,461	145	400	4,006	
November 19	2,828	121	438	3,387	
December 19	2,476	120	490	3,086	
Total.	33,367	1702	6025	41,094	1

A candid exposition of its sanita
been given, it is hoped that if we can
Guiana a high rank in the scale of
some good will be effected in removi
mind of Europe that unfounded prej
long stigmatised it, and rendered the
shores so unfavourable in respect to
ceived opinions, like deep-rooted we
and frequent extermination. "He
beyond his evidence," writes Locke
the understanding, "owes this exce
only to prejudice, and does, in effect
refuses to hear

rise to the unfavourable impressions left on the public mind with respect to the insalubrity of these regions, and admitting the great prevalence of fevers, some of them of a dangerous nature, what is, after all, the actual mortality compared with other nations? The diseases to which Europeans and others are subject have been fairly stated, and a slight analysis made of the valuable statistical information contained in Captain Tulloch's Report, by which it would appear that the mortality among the troops for a period of twenty years was less than that in Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, and Dominica; and was about equal to that of the average of the whole command. It is shown by the following table that if fever is excepted, the disposition to, or mortality from, all other diseases is less in British Guiana than in any of the other settlements for both the white and black troops.

Annual ratio of mortality per 1000 of white troops serving in Windward and Leeward command (deaths from fever excepted):

Mortality in British Guiana.	Average of whole command.
24.8	41.6
Ditto for Black Troops.	
32.1	32.9

Again, if we compare the ratio of mortality among the slave population of all ages in the West India colonies from the years 1816 to 1832, it will be found that the average annual deaths to 1000 living were in Demerara and Essequebo 30 per 1000, or 3 per cent., and in Berbice 31 per 1000, little more than 3 per cent., being exceeded by four of these colonies, viz., Tobago, Granada, St. Vincent's, and Dominica; equalled by three, viz., Montserrat, Trinidad, and St. Lucia; and inferior to five, viz., Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christopher's, and Nevis.

following table, exemplified from Captain Tul-
Abstract of Statistical Tables, and published by
rter, under the authority of the Board of Trade,
rther information on this subject:

	Annual Average per centage of Mortality.
Trinidad	3 per cent.
Tobago	4.2 „
Demerara and Essequebo	3 „
Berbice	3.1 „
Jamaica	2.5 „
Granada	3.3 „
St. Vincent	3.1 „
Barbadoes	2.8 „
St. Lucia	3 „
Dominica	3.2 „
Antigua	2.7 „
St. Christopher	2.8 „
Montserrat	3 „
Nevis	2.5 „

independently of the West Indies, if one com-
he mortality of British Guiana with that of Eu-
countries, the advantage is on the side of this

subject. From an appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Factory Bill it appears that in a number of 10,000 deaths in several places of England the duration of life was less than in the colony of Demerara, as shown by the following table:

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTIONATE AGES OF DEATH IN A GIVEN NUMBER OF CASES.

Locality.	Died under 20.	Under 40.	Lived to 40 and upwards.
London.....	4580	6111	3889
Rutland.....	3756	5031	4969
Preston.....	6083	7462	2538
Leeds.....	6213	7441	2559
Bolton.....	6113	7459	2541
Demerara.....	2749	4788	5212

Again, from the tables published by the late indefatigable Commissary of Population of British Guiana, Mr. Hadfield, in 1847, showing a statement of the mortality in the city of Georgetown during the nine years ending with 1846 (than which period none other has been more unhealthy), it would appear that the ratio of mortality was 3.54 per cent., or 354 in 10,000, which, considering the prevalence for some time of yellow fever and other epidemics, and the importation of a large number of unhealthy immigrants from India, Africa, and Madeira, many of whom died in the Georgetown Hospital, and swelled the list of mortality, does not contrast very unfavourably with many other countries and places (usually considered very healthy).

Centesimal Proportion of Deaths to the Population in

London	2.56
Birmingham	2.70
Sheffield	3.00
Bristol	3.12
Manchester	3.33
Liverpool	3.80
England	2.20
France	2.39
Prussia	2.66
Austria	2.99
Russia	3.59
Georgetown, Demerara	3.54

have in this last table contrasted the mortality of pital of British Guiana with both town and of other nations, which is scarcely fair, for if we d the average mortality of the whole population land, it is probable that it would be under 3 per nd about equal that of the other parts of the alluded to, from all which it would appear that people of other countries condemn foreign posses- unwholesome spots and charnel-houses, it would er for them to examine more closely their own re- nd ascertain whether the annals of Ireland, parts land, and many places in England, have not more disclosures to make as regards mortality than the ndies and this colony in particular.

CHAPTER IV.

OUTLINES OF RELIGIOUS HISTORY—THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN GUIANA FROM 1735 TO 1810—THE LONDON MISSIONARIES; THEIR RECEPTION BY THE NEGROES—THE MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS—THE ENGLISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS; THEIR PROGRESS AND RESULTS—DIVISION OF THE COLONY INTO PARISHES—ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARCHDEACONRY AND DIOCESE—EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS—SCOTCH CHURCH—DUTCH CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS—INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL DISSENTERS—WESLEYANS; THEIR CHAPELS AND NUMBERS—LONDON MISSIONARIES.

In the course of the preceding pages occasional notice has been taken of the most important events connected with the labours of missionaries and the religious progress of the colony. Little, therefore, remains to be stated under this head. A glance at the history of missions,* the present condition of the religious denominations, and some account of the existing ecclesiastical establishments will comprise all the information necessary to be laid before the reader.

The missions to Dutch Guiana, comprising the colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Essequebo, were undertaken in 1735, after several consultations held by the

* The account given in this chapter of the Missions of the Moravian Society to Dutch Guiana is extracted from Historical Sketches of the Missions of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel, by John Holmes, compiled from Histories of Missions by Crantz, Joskiel, Latrobe, and Rister, and from the periodical Accounts of Missions, &c.

rs of the Dutch Trading Company of Surinam, e Bishop of Spangenberg, an intelligent, active, uential member of the Society of United Brethren. irst step was to send out three of the brethren to n to inquire on the spot into the best mode of es- ng missions. After their return to Europe, at the of a gentleman of Amsterdam, a mission, consist- wo brethren, was sent to his estate in Rio Berbice, ved there in 1738. Circumstances soon induced remove to a distance of 100 miles up the river, ce which they called Pilgerhut, from which spot gan to visit the Indians, and "soon gained the l confidence of these good-natured savages." 739 another brother and his wife joined them, en years after they had a similar addition to their The Indians, at their first approach, would with their wives and children. They were re-

more, who, after some time, established themselves in the Cottaka river, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Indians, but this settlement was abandoned in 1745, and two of the missionaries moved to Pilgerhut, while about the same time two brethren and their wives arrived there from Europe. They now made frequent visits among the Indians, travelling a circuit of 300 miles through a vast wilderness. These journeys were attended with the usual difficulties and dangers. About this time, assisted by a mulatto boy, who had been made a present to them by a planter in Berbice, and who understood the Arawak language, they composed a concise narrative of the life and sufferings of Christ in the Arawak language. This tract they took with them, reading it to the Indians, and expatiating upon it. In 1747, after a residence of nearly nine years, they had the satisfaction to perceive, "That the Divine Spirit was exciting a real hunger after the word of God among the Arawaks."

In 1748 the first Indian was admitted to baptism. After this scarcely a week passed in which the rite was not administered to one or more, and by the end of June the converts amounted to 39. Many of these now settled close to the missionaries, and by the end of this year 80 Indians, including children, lived in the settlement. About this time the directors of the missions in Europe had resolved to appoint a man of learning to superintend the establishment at Pilgerhut. They selected Theos Schuman, who arrived in 1748, and who, in one year, acquired such a proficiency in the language of the natives that he could converse with them, and translate the Scriptures in their dialect.

In the beginning of 1750, a deputation of eleven savages arrived at Pilgerhut from the Spanish possession on the Orinoco. These people had been visited by one of the Christian Indians, and his discourse had made such

ression upon their minds, that they now came to
he great word from the missionaries themselves.
mbassy led to the result that in the sequel several
from that territory settled at Pilgerhut, and em-
the Gospel. A visit made by some of the converts
r relations on the Corentyn was followed by con-
ces equally pleasing, and before the end of the
veral companies of fifteen or twenty persons came
hose parts to settle at Pilgerhut, so that without
ing those who occasionally visited them, there
hen three hundred belonging to their congregation,
m about two hundred lived in the settlement.
at difficulties were now thrown in the way of the
aries by the Colonial Government, and some mis-
es who arrived in 1751 having scruples of con-
, declined taking the oath to the Government,

besides children, and reckoning those who resided in the neighbourhood, the whole number amounted to upwards of 300.

In 1759, they were visited by an epidemic disease, which carried off forty of the Christian Indians, and had the unhappy effect of causing many of the others to leave the settlement, the opponents of the missionaries having represented such calamities as the punishment of an offended spirit. The same epidemic, however, unfortunately also carried off the governor of the colony, and nearly one-half of the Dutch colonists. These circumstances, together with a scarcity of provisions which simultaneously occurred, produced quite a panic throughout the whole community.

In 1760, Missionary Schuman returned from a visit to Europe, and died in less than six months after, and two active young brethren who had come out with him also died in a few weeks after. The epidemic and famine still raged with unmitigated violence, and in consequence of these calamities Pilgerhut was almost deserted, and at the end of 1762 the inhabitants were reduced to twenty-two in number. In 1763, in consequence of the fearful revolt of the negroes in Berbice, and hearing that the insurgents were within a few miles of the settlement, the missionaries resolved to proceed without loss of time to Demerara. They effected their escape in two companies, and proceeded thither; where they met with a kind and hospitable reception from the inhabitants. The Christian Indians who came with them likewise found here the needful means of support.

Thus terminated the once flourishing "Mission in the Rio Berbice," some of the missionaries returned to Europe, two, Cleman and Vester, who remained at Demerara, terminated here their earthly career shortly after. From the abandonment of the settlement on the river Cottaka

5, no attempt was made to renew the missions in olony until the year 1756, when two married en and five others, unmarried, were sent out to ence two settlements, one on the river Corentyn, e other on the Saramaca. In the spring of 1757, egan to build and plant at a place called Sharon, Saramaca. Amongst the first Indians that joined were some from Pilgerhut, and many of the Caribee ame to visit them, several of whom took up their at Sharon, or settled in its neighbourhood.

jealousy of the bush negroes was excited by the ent of the Indians here, and on the 25th of y, 1761, they made an attack on the mission, three Indians, and took eleven prisoners; they ounded two of the missionaries and set fire to the es. The missionaries with some difficulty escaped

lie down in his hammock. Just, however, as he entered the door he beheld a serpent descending from the roof upon him. In the scuffle which ensued the snake bit him in three different places; and, pursuing him closely, twined itself several times round his head and body. Expecting now to be bitten or strangled to death, and being afraid that his brethren should suspect the Indians had murdered him, he, with singular presence of mind, wrote with chalk on the table, "A serpent has killed me." Suddenly, however, the promise of the Saviour darted into his mind, "They shall take up serpents and shall not be hurt." Encouraged by this recollection, he seized the reptile with great resolution, tore it from his body, and flung it violently out of the hut.

The settlement at Ephraim was disturbed by the rebellion of the negroes in 1763, and retired to Paramaribo, but in 1764 they returned, and finding their dwelling nearly in ruins, and considering the situation unhealthy, they removed higher up the river, and called the new settlement "Hope."

The congregation at Hope continued for several years in a pleasing course, and at the close of 1783 the number of Christian Indians belonging to the settlement amounted to 167 persons. During subsequent years the prospect became discouraging, the missionaries complained of the roving disposition of the Indians being a great impediment to their improvement, and that many who had given promise of better fruits lost the little they had obtained; and, besides, the small-pox and other epidemic diseases committed great havoc, especially among the Arawaks. This was the state of things in 1789 at the Hope, when J. J. G. Fischer arrived there; he is described as peculiarly qualified for the mission, being endowed with a vigorous constitution and an active and enterprising mind, improved by study. In a few months

uired such a knowledge of the Arrawak language
be able to preach in it. He commenced a school
children, and in a few weeks had thirty scholars.
ttlement again assumed a flourishing aspect, which
ued up to the year 1796. During the years 1797
98 the mission had to encounter various difficulties.
city little short of famine prevailed, and an epidemic
carried off great numbers of the Indians. In the
year Mr. Fischer was ordered by the Surinam Go-
ent to leave the Hope, and this was considered a
blow to the mission. The number of inhabitants
ued, however, to increase considerably, and at the
of 1799 it amounted to nearly 300 ; but from this
it began to decrease, and in 1804 was reduced to
In August, 1806, Hope was visited by a dreadful
ty, all the buildings being burned down, and in two
after the brethren quitted the settlement. Very

ness protected them from danger, and facilitated their labours. From this time forwards their labours were attended with better success; and up to the end of the century, fifty-nine of the bush negroes had been baptised. In 1810, however, dark and heavy clouds arose in that quarter, and the missionaries remarked, "if ever the power of Satan was anywhere manifest, it is among the free, or bush negroes." Shortly after this the mission was abandoned, at least for a time.

The society had also established a mission in Paramaribo, and one on the Cornewyn river, which are described as being attended with considerable success among the slaves.

The history from which I have derived these details concludes with a summary of the number of missionaries employed, and of the heathen brethren converted by their means, from the beginning of the mission in this country to the commencement of the present century, comprising a term of sixty-five years. During this period, 159 brethren and sisters had served in the mission, seventy-five of whom had departed this life in the country, sixty-three had returned to Europe, and twenty-one were still actively engaged in the service of the Lord on the different stations in Guiana. During this period there had been baptised by them 855 Indians, fifty-nine free negroes, and 731 negro slaves and mulattoes, making a total of 1645 persons. Of this number, 658 died in the faith of the Gospel, 594 were still living and enjoying the instruction of the missionaries, and the remaining 393 had forsaken the fellowship of the believers.

Thus terminated the laudable efforts of the Moravian missionaries in British Guiana; it would appear from this statement that their labours were chiefly confined to Berbice and its neighbourhood, and that, excepting an

onal visit to Demerara and Essequebo, no religious
ment had been effected in either of these districts;
ll, the native Indian afforded but poor encourage-
n the arduous task of Christianisation. The apathy
olence, the prejudice of superstition, rendered him
t to be convinced. It is very interesting to remark,
re, the progress which the above review exhibits
beneficial influence of the missionaries; and when
told of the difficulties raised by the local govern-
of the danger incurred from the assaults of the
egroes, and of the frequent epidemics and scarcity
l which so commonly occurred, we are the more
ed at their patience and perseverance. Their
manners and unostentatious habits made a lasting
sion on the Indian mind, and rendered future
to preach the Gospel more acceptable and appre-

their "amour propre" was flattered by the unexpected distinction, and as they soon perceived symptoms of alienation between the planters and the missionaries, they naturally enough ranged themselves in the lists of the latter. A religious spirit was rapidly raised up among them; large congregations in every district attested to the industry and zeal of the preachers, and the peculiarly austere and formal creed of these apostles of the Saviour was stamped indelibly upon the negro mind, to continue unchanged for years. A solemn, demure, and punctilious demeanour characterised their conduct in the chapel, and they listened with unwearied assiduity to the language of a doctrine so new to them. They found a refuge from their miseries in accepting the glad offers of salvation which were freely held forth to them; they soon learnt how opposed to such a religion was the character and conduct of many of the planters, and endeavoured, by their expressions and profession, to show to their masters how willingly they received the grace which was rejected by the others.

There was much in the negro character which associated them with religion; a consciousness of weakness and helplessness led them to cling to the assistance afforded by Christianity; a devotional and affectionate disposition rendered them open to the conciliation and love of the Gospel; whilst at the same time, a thirst for knowledge and a desire for improvement stimulated them to persevere in the only path of instruction open to them; but as might have been expected, they were sadly deficient in the practical tendency of the religion which they professed. Belief, worship, and praise were readily conceded by them; but when the hour arrived to apply the principles of godliness to the circumstances of life, they either mistook or abused the occasion. They would walk for miles through all weathers to attend the chapel,

ould devote hours to listen to their preachers, or the monotonous psalm-singing; they would forfeit es and pecuniary advantages to commune with reator in some form of prayer or hymn; but they no such fervent zeal into the habits of daily they appeared to think that faith alone was ry, and that good works were superfluous. They e eye of the God in the Church and in the Bible; y forgot that the glance of the Almighty continued ow them everywhere, and marked each thought sh. The cant of hypocritical language often cast on upon their sincerity; the lazy, the dissolute, saffected, met every rebuke and remonstrance e Scriptural phrase or religious expression, whose g could in any manner be conceived to exonerate from helping themselves. That charity which

aroused the slave to a love for God, but a hatred to man; they opened his eyes to his degraded and forlorn bondage, and darkly hinted at the power which might be employed to rend it. They have the merit of first instructing the negro mind in the knowledge and doctrine of the Saviour, and of imposing on him the necessity, if not the wish, to take up their cross, and follow Him; but they have also the shame to have imprudently and dangerously worked upon the passions of their hearers, until such passions broke through all restraint, and urged them on to disobedience, rebellion, and bloodshed. Unfortunate and disheartening was the result of the Moravian mission to the Indian; unhappy and calamitous was the effect of the London mission to the African negro; but each produced some good fruit amid the bitter, some lasting advantage amid the temporary disaster; the religion thus offered to these people has never been taken from them—the fire thus feebly kindled has continued to burn under every change of circumstance and time, and we will continue to trace its progress.

Up to the year 1829 the Church Missionary Society continued to send out some of its members to instruct and to impart religion among the negroes. In that year, however, Mr. J. Armstrong, a catechist, received instructions to proceed up the river Essequebo, and to ascertain the capability and the disposition of the Indian to receive similar assistance. Having reported favourably of their condition, he was directed to commence a mission to the Indians, and fixed upon a place called "Bartica," or "Red Earth," which is situated at the confluence of the Mazaruni with the Essequebo, hoping that the Indians of both rivers would find it equally convenient to visit him. The then governor of Demerara, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, granted 300 square roods of land for the purpose, and the missionary began his labours. He

on the happiness of witnessing the progress of his
and by degrees a regular system of education and
us instruction was pursued, and advanced to such a
as to render further assistance necessary. In the
833 Mr. Youd, another catechist, was sent to assist
Armstrong, and it was arranged that whilst one
l at the infant mission the other should occa-
y travel in the neighbourhood, and carry the "glad
" to the natives themselves. The settlement in-
l in size and importance, more buildings were
l, and the land cleared for gardens and planting.
a mile from the beautiful strip of land called "Bar-
oint" Mr. Youd established a residence called the
but unhappily between the two missionaries there
ome misunderstanding, which led to the retirement
Armstrong; and shortly after, about 1836, an
ic of measles dispersed many of the settlers and

the missionaries, who soon had the happiness to see the settlement again rising, and the Indians willing to receive baptism, matrimony, education for their children, and burial for their dead.

About the year 1838 Mr. Youd, who had ascertained from Mr. Armstrong the readiness of the Indians in the interior to receive instruction, determined to proceed to the famous "Pirara," the supposed situation of the "El Dorado" of the Spaniards. After a few weeks' travel he reached that interesting spot, situated on the river Rupununi, one of the tributaries of the Essequebo, and after many dangers and difficulties had the happiness to see collected around him many of the natives eager to listen to the word of God, for the object of his mission had long preceded him. They had already built a church, and a house for the "dominie," as they termed the preacher, whilst their own simple huts lay strewed around — a strange contrast to the supposed wealth and opulence of the "golden city." The affairs of this distant mission progressed very well for a time, but in about a year Mr. Youd having occasion to visit the Grove, found, on his return to Pirara in 1839, the aspect of affairs completely changed. According to the indefatigable Sir Robert Schomburgk, who had been engaged in exploring the interior of British Guiana, it appears that on his return from an exploring expedition to Pinara or Pirara, in May, 1839, he found it occupied by a detachment of Brazilian National Guards, under Senhor Pedro Ayres. The church, in which formerly hymns to the praise of the Lord had been sung, and where the first seeds of Christianity had been sown among the benighted Indians, was now converted into barracks, and was the theatre of obscene language and nightly revels.

It appears that a Roman Catholic padre had visited this spot from the neighbouring fort of St. Joaquim to

to the spiritual wants of the garrison. "This
ry fort, which is pleasantly situated in the midst
Savannahs, is built on the eastern shore of the
akutu, within a few hundred yards of its confluence
he Rio Branco, the Parima of the Macusi Indians,
ariguira, of the Parasilhanas. A detachment of
rds from Nuvoa Guayana, on the Orinoco, arrived
5 by the Caroni and Uraricapari at the Rio Branco,
tified themselves in the vicinity of the confluence
river Yurumi. They were dispersed by the Por-
e, who, against the incursions of the Spaniards as
against the Dutch, erected the boundary Fort St.
m. It is constructed of red sandstone found in the
y, and has fourteen embrasures, mounted with eight
ounders, in tolerable condition. A commandant,
an officer in the provincial militia, and ten privates
ned it when we were there, and a small chapel

"fort" to retire compelled him in sorrow to quit th
of his arduous efforts. As the Pirara and its vicin
situated on the limits of British and Brazilian Guiana,
exact boundary of each were not settled, and several disputes and warlike demonstrations have taken place between the two nations, and the circumstances being reported to the British Government, an expedition under Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed to survey the boundaries of British Guiana, and set off in 1841.

Meanwhile, the Committee of the Church Missionary Society becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, ordered Mr. Youd to withdraw altogether from the disputed ground, and he accordingly proceeded down the river Essequebo as far as the "Waraputa" rapids, where he hoped to establish a mission, but disappointment again awaited him; scarcely had he settled himself, and collected around him about a hundred settlers, when a military expedition, on its way from Georgetown to Pirara, requested him to accompany the troops as interpreter and guide. Having yielded to the request, knowing it was with the sanction of Government, and believing it to be for the interests of the natives, he proceeded with the small detachment of soldiers, and many of his settlers followed him. The Brazilians at Pirara fled at their approach, and the British flag was shortly seen to wave in this remote part of the "wild country." The chapel and the mission-house were again put to profitable use, numbers of Indians collected in the neighbourhood, but the immoral habits of the soldiers ruined the cause of religion, and the task of the poor missionary seemed hopeless. A rumour of the approach of an overpowering force of the Brazilians induced the soldiers to retire, the Indians disappeared, and the missionary having returned to Waraputa found everything forsaken and deserted. His health, long indifferent, now completely gave way; disheartened in

broken down in constitution from suffering and
s, this unfortunate missionary lingered out for some
nd eventually died, not without suspicion that his
vas caused by poison, administered to him by an
whom he had unwittingly offended.

ther missionary, the Rev. Mr. Pollitt, was directed
ply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr.
he proceeded to Waraputa and diligently set
his object, but misfortune likewise awaited him—
was nearly lost in traversing one of the rapids, and
lth being seriously impaired he was obliged to
to England.

pite of a few subsequent efforts to revive the mission
raputa, it has completely failed, a few partially civi-
ndians, and half constructed buildings, alone mark
t of so much toil and so much suffering. The
natives gaze at the ruins of Pirara House and

pleasant gardens and provision fields laid out, and a chapel was soon afterwards built, towards the construction of which the natives, besides their labour, contributed the sum of 150*l.* Another sum of 250*l.* was raised among friends by the missionary himself, and his Excellency Governor Light contributed as a present from the colony the handsome donation of 500*l.* Various kinds of employment were found for the Indians, who yearly increased in numbers round the settlement; the children were taught, and were well grounded in religion; after a certain age many were sent to Georgetown or elsewhere, and bound apprentices to various trades, and by their good conduct did credit to the labours of the missionary. A sincere feeling of religion sprung up among those resident at the settlement, and numerous converts were won over to the kingdom of Heaven. The inconsiderate mind of the Indian has been roused to a consciousness of its guilt, and many a heart, before hardened in sin, is now softened by repentance and contrition.

In the beginning of the year 1843, his Excellency Governor Light, the Lord Bishop of Guiana, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Government Secretary, and other influential gentlemen visited the settlement of "Bartica," and expressed themselves favourably of the progress of the mission. The chapel was consecrated by the bishop, and a confirmation of many of the Indians took place. From that period up to the present time* the good work has steadily progressed under the same Christian Missionary, and strangers on visiting the colony are directed with pride to proceed to the Essequebo and mark the influence of Christian teaching upon the hearts and behaviour of the Indian. Not gifted with

* Since the above was written, the fate of this mission has been less promising—there are but few Indians found in the neighbourhood, and the Rev. J. H. Bernau has returned to Europe.

telligence, not endowed with lofty aspirations, the native of the country is possessed of warm and nate feelings when well treated, but is vindic- l dangerous when deceived or injured. Disin- o toil, and inapt to trade, the Indian requires some s to civilisation; surely no better or more certain could have been adopted than to Christianise him! principles of true religion being instilled into his annot but be productive of good, both to himself, ily, and descendants. A firm hold seems now to een taken of his sentiment, a sure footing estab- n his neighbourhood, and unless the neglect or of Government, or the evil examples of the frustrate the good work which has been begun, we pe that at some future period Bartica will become of the regenerated Indian, and the symbol of the

condition of the slave had been met by coldness and opposition on the part of the planters, and had ended in little more than proclaiming to them that a God existed, of whom perhaps they were before ignorant, or in doubt. The harsh severity of human laws, although considerably modified of late years, still pressed with intolerable weight upon the unhappy negro, and, deprived of consolation, he lived without a hope beyond the grave, and looked forward with indifference to his fate in another world, when after years of toil he should be called away from this.

It is from no wish to claim for the British any particular merit or sanctity that I present the reverse of this picture in the success that attended subsequent efforts; but it is certain that soon after the English took possession of the colony, the progress made in morality and religion was rapid and striking.

We have seen how English missionaries eagerly undertook the task of instructing the negro, and have sufficiently dwelt upon the benefit, as well as the errors, of their system. From the time of their first landing they have never deserted these shores. Intimidated by threats, threatened with expulsion, unsupported by the Government, separated from society, a regular succession of them has continually endeavoured to uphold the supposed interests of the negro, temporal as well as spiritual, against the influence of authority. The English inhabitants up to the year 1810 appear to have had no regular place of worship, a service according to the Liturgy of the Established Church was read by the Colonial Chaplain at the Court House, and was scantily attended by a few white inhabitants; but the necessity for a Church being more and more experienced, endeavours were made to erect one, and in the year above named a neat wooden building, "St. George's," was opened for public worship in Stabroek, and was the first episcopal church established in the colony.

rees educated clergymen arrived from England,
veral other churches were erected in various
the colony, both at public and private expense.
ongregations were composed of a few of the neigh-
white families and the labourers on the estates,
re was a marked contrast in the manner in which
roes received their spiritual aid and advice to that
nissionaries. They attributed to the clergymen of
urch feelings of pride and superciliousness towards
ves, and regarded them as rather mixed up with
erests of their masters than with theirs. They
ot approach them with the same feelings of friend-
and familiarity with which they greeted the mis-
minister, and could scarcely regard them with
er feelings than those of jealousy and suspicion.
omplained of the language of the pulpit in the

flamed their minds or excited their thoughts. Their attention was not fixed, nor their imagination fired by the studied language of the episcopalian preacher, and they turned away discontented with the view of religion presented to them in such an uninviting garb. If allusion was, indeed, occasionally made to their temporal position, it was only to remind them of the obedience and submission which the Bible exacted to rulers and those in authority. Whilst encouragement was held out to them to seek rather "those things which are above," they still naturally enough clung to some bright hope in this, and expected to hear it announced or insisted on by their teachers. They saw the clergymen of the Established Church associating and mixing in the society of their masters and owners; and how could they look from such parties for the impartial and disinterested denunciations of the "living truth?" They could not cordially seek the acquaintanceship, much less friendship, of an individual whom they saw on familiar and friendly terms with those opposed to them in interest, character, and principle. It may be that the clergymen did not trouble themselves much to cultivate or seek their good-will; it may be that they considered it imprudent if not dangerous to treat of such subjects as were likely to excite the negro, and carefully avoided any occasion to question the right or justice of the system of slavery; but contenting themselves with the expounding of sin and its consequences, left the work of temporal regeneration to other and more appropriate hands. Most of the gentlemen who filled such situations were, however, well educated and pious (with the exceptions we have nothing to do); but as a general rule, it must be admitted that they failed (perhaps still fail) to attract the ready sympathy of the negro audience; and, however just their opinions and conduct, rarely met with that popular

se which, in spite of its fickle hollowness, is still so
ng to the human mind.

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sidered "to be respectively parts and parcels of the see of the Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands;" and in the second year of her present Majesty's reign "one archdeaconry was constituted in and over the colony of British Guiana, subordinate and subject to the bishop's see of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands." The Rev. P. Austin was appointed archdeacon, the Bishop of Barbadoes making an occasional visit to the several districts. In consequence, however, of the increased responsibility attaching to the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical affairs in the colonies generally, it appeared proper to the British Government to appoint several colonial bishops. On the 1st August, 1842, British Guiana was separated from the diocese of Barbadoes and erected into a distinct bishopric. By letters patent of the Queen, the Rev. Dr. Austin, archdeacon, was appointed the first bishop of the Episcopalian Church in these realms, "subject and subordinate only to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and to the most reverend the archbishop of the same." Archdeacons were subsequently appointed to the several counties of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice. It is only just that praise should be accorded to the gentlemen nominated to such important offices. The bishop has had to contend with all the difficulties of a new office, and to inspire confidence and affection on the part of his brother clergymen, above whom he had been thus unexpectedly elevated. Junior to many of them, his bland and conciliatory manner, his earnestness and zeal in the cause of the Church and of religion have rendered him esteemed and respected by all classes.

The Venerable the Archdeacon Lugar,* of Demerara and Essequebo, likewise fully deserves all the friendship and respect entertained towards him, not only by his parishioners, but by all persons who have had the oppor-

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Guiana :

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

George's parish embraces Georgetown and the
along the Cummingsburg canal. It contains
welve churches, chapels, and other places of divine
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Paul's parish extends from plantation Cumming's

of New Amsterdam, plantations Overwinning, Providence, and the settlements on the left bank of Canje creek.

St. Michael's parish, also in Berbice, extends from the Abary creek to plantation Balthyock.

St. Patrick's parish includes the settlements on the right bank of Canje creek and on both sides of the East Coast canal.

CHURCHES.—The present handsome cathedral of the city of Georgetown was commenced in 1839, and the site chosen was that occupied by the old church St. George, erected since 1810, which was pulled down, and altered and improved to form the present building. It was finished and opened for service in August, 1842. It cost about 12,000*l.*, towards which sum the colony granted about 7000*l.* At its eastern end it is ornamented with two large painted windows: one, the largest, was the gift of Governor Light; the other, circular in shape, was a present from the bishop. This church has a fine organ and an accomplished organist.

Christ church is another episcopal establishment. It was erected at private expense, in 1837, by a few gentlemen of the colony, and cost about 6000*l.* Its present minister, the Rev. W. Fox, has a large and respectable congregation, and is deservedly respected for his zeal and Christian deportment.

St. Philip's church, also a place of worship for the members of the Church of England, is made of iron, and was imported from England, chiefly at the expense of the present incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Webber, a gentleman of attainments and piety.

The number of persons belonging to the Church of England is, in Demerara, 19,353; in Essequebo, 13,154; in Berbice, 7280. Total, 39,787.

The Church of Scotland is one of the oldest in the country; it comprises nine parishes:—

Andrew's parish has the same boundaries as those George; with a commodious church in Georgetown, excellent school. Its venerable minister, the Rev. ther, D.D., is much esteemed by his large and able congregation.

Mary's parish extends from Abary creek to planta- wlands, including Mahaicony and Mahaica creeks e settlements on their banks.

Mark's parish is from plantation Mindenburg and No. 1, along the west bank of the river Deme-

Luke's parish comprises the estates and villages antation Blankenburgh to the river Essequebo.

James's parish is in Essequebo, and embraces naam and Troolie islands.

remaining parishes are situate in Berbice; St. Cle-

alternate Sundays in Georgetown at the Scotch church, and in Fort island at the church erected there.

Before the year 1770, divine service was performed in what was then termed the "Church Buildings," but on the 24th June of this year the last sermon was preached there by parson Lingins, who took for his text Isaiah, ii. chap., 3rd verse.

On the 1st of July following the newly-built church was solemnly consecrated, and the preacher chose for his text Ezra, vi. chap., 14 to 17 verses. Upon this occasion a great many persons belonging to the congregation assembled to witness the ceremony.*

From the year 1766 to 1793 parties about to contract marriage were always *undertrowed* (betrothed) by the clergy, except in cases of sickness; an announcement to that effect was made in the church for three successive Sundays, in conformity with the code of marriage regulations of 1656. From 1793 to 1796 there were no regular clergymen in the colony, and certain fees to the amount of two hundred guilders were exacted for the ceremony of undertrowing. When the clergy were again established, they petitioned in 1819 against this ceremony being transferred to the civil or lay power, and protested against the regulations then in force on this subject.

The Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Establishment comprises a large church, with a dwelling-house attached for its priests, and a well-conducted convent, both in Georgetown, besides several chapels and missions throughout the colony, viz., on the east coast, Waakenaam, Arabian coast, west bank of Demerara river, Berbice, Morocco creek, and other places. The head of the Church here is the Right Reverend J. T. Hynes, D.D., bishop and vicar apostolic, who is assisted by the Reverend F. Hayden—all of whom are respected for their piety and

* Extract—Notulæ of the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Ursuline convent in Georgetown is under the
iate superintendence of Mrs. O'Brien, superioress,
mprises a religious community of ten ladies, who
stablished a school for female children, which is
appreciated by the community. The number o
Catholics in the colony is about 10,000, and the
ied influx of Portuguese immigrants is calculated
to augment it.

re are several Independent congregational Dis-
in the colony, who have commodious chapels,
ongregations, and respectable schools and teachers.
Providence chapel is in Georgetown, under the
of a pious and accomplished minister. The city
ndent chapel has also a congregation, and a useful
r. Salem chapel is at the Lodge, one of the
s of the city, and has a good congregation, pre-

Wesleyans of Europe wrote to the States-General requesting permission to send missionaries to Guiana; this request was referred to the Court of Policy, but was objected to and refused by that body.

The churches and chapels belonging to the London missionaries are numerous and respectable. In Georgetown, Smith chapel has been built by the efforts of the energetic minister, the Rev. E. A. Wallbridge, and his congregation, as well as a large school-house adjoining. The chapels in Berbice on the east and west coasts of Demerara, on Leguan, Canal No. 1, and other places, are equally well supported and attended as Smith's chapel, and the labours of the several excellent ministers duly appreciated by all ranks; to each of the chapels, schools and teachers are attached. The numbers attached to these churches are 15,600.



NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH GUIANA.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

PART I.—GENERAL REMARKS—PLANTS YIELDING EDIBLE PRODUCTS—THE SUGAR CANE—ITS VARIETIES AND PRODUCTS—RUM—THE PLANTAIN TREE—COTTON—COFFEE—MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN—CASSAVA—RICE—SPICES—PEPPERS—COCOA—GUINEA CORN—TOBACCO—PLANTS YIELDING STARCH—PLANTS YIELDING DYES, OILS, GUMS, AND RESINS.

PART II.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON TREES AND PLANTS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

PART III.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF HARDWOOD AND OTHER USEFUL TIMBER TREES INDIGENOUS TO BRITISH GUIANA.

PART IV.—THE PLANTS OF BRITISH GUIANA, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

IN entering upon the consideration of the vegetable kingdom, of the trees, plants, and shrubs of the colony, I feel almost at a loss how to convey anything like an adequate idea of the innumerable objects presented in this vast field of inquiry. The forests abound in valuable timber trees, whose woods are of the highest value in ship-building, cabinet and house work. I have made an alphabetical list of some of the principal timber trees, a reference to which will furnish the reader with the usefulness and value of the woods of the colony. Besides these, a large number of medicinal plants abound; the properties of some,

s the sarsaparilla, copaiba, laurel oil, ipeca-
, simaruba, quassia, are well known; but there
ny others whose qualities are but imperfectly
ood even to the native Indian, who has learned
xperience that certain plants have been used by
efathers for particular ailments, and who culls
he luxuriant forests, or the fertile banks of
s, the plant best suited for the disorder under
he may happen to be labouring. Nor is the
dge of the medicinal herbs confined alone to the
: the negroes are commonly in the habit of
he leaves, bark, and roots of numerous common
in the treatment of disease, or for the alleviа-
some morbid symptom. According to their
—and indeed my own accords with theirs—there
ely a plant found without possessing some re-

yam, and other species, which may almost be said to grow wild in the fertile soil.

The sweet potatoes (Convolvulus batatas) are of native growth, and the demand for them is much greater than the supply. The same may be said of the numerous species of eddoes (Caladium), and Indian kale, or spinaches, ground nuts (Arachis hypogea), and other similar vegetables.

The ochro (Hibiscus esculentus) is a favourite plant, commonly cultivated by the negroes and others for its useful properties. The young capsules make a delicious and nutritious soup; the leaves are found cleansing and detergent for the hair, and are believed to add to its growth and beauty.

The sorrel plant (Hibiscus sabdariffa) is a pretty and useful shrub, the capsules of which are used in making a favourite creole beverage called "sorrel drink," by fermenting a sweetened infusion.

Besides the above, the bread-fruit tree (Artocarpus incisa), the bread-nut tree (Artocarpus nucifera), Brazil nut tree (Bertholletia excelsa), the avocardo, or vegetable pear (Persea gratissima), and many others, deserve notice.

The Sugar Cane.—(*Saccharum Officinarum.*)

Sugar, the well-known product of the sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum), is the staple article of export of this colony, and has been so for many years. It is the oldest and the most enduring of those various valuable plants which have been introduced into British Guiana from other parts of the world. Since its first manufacture and exportation, it has never—like other valuable plants, such as cotton and coffee—ceased to be sedulously and diligently cultivated. It has given rise to the present importance of this "magnificent

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St. Michael's parish, also in Berbice, extends from the Abary creek to plantation Balthyock.

St. Patrick's parish includes the settlements on the right bank of Canje creek and on both sides of the East Coast canal.

CHURCHES.—The present handsome cathedral of the city of Georgetown was commenced in 1839, and the site chosen was that occupied by the old church St. George, erected since 1810, which was pulled down, and altered and improved to form the present building. It was finished and opened for service in August, 1842. It cost about 12,000*l.*, towards which sum the colony granted about 7000*l.* At its eastern end it is ornamented with two large painted windows: one, the largest, was the gift of Governor Light; the other, circular in shape, was a present from the bishop. This church has a fine organ and an accomplished organist.

Christ church is another episcopal establishment. It was erected at private expense, in 1837, by a few gentlemen of the colony, and cost about 6000*l.* Its present minister, the Rev. W. Fox, has a large and respectable congregation, and is deservedly respected for his zeal and Christian deportment.

St. Philip's church, also a place of worship for the members of the Church of England, is made of iron, and was imported from England, chiefly at the expense of the present incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Webber, a gentleman of attainments and piety.

The number of persons belonging to the Church of England is, in Demerara, 19,353; in Essequebo, 13,154; in Berbice, 7280. Total, 39,787.

The Church of Scotland is one of the oldest in the country; it comprises nine parishes:—

centrifugal machine,"—a very simple and admi-
rocess, by which thick syrup introduced into the
ng pans is rapidly evaporated to a dry, crystal-
gar of fine quality.

l sugar is likewise made by the use of Gadsden
ans's evaporating pan, the cone de Limbec, &c.
uent attempts have been made to improve the
of the sugar by the use of the sugar of lead in
ing the liquor previous to boiling. There can
loubt that this agent has the property of throw-
wn a larger quantity of impurities in the ex-
juice than any other at present in use. The
on to its general adoption is the difficulty of
ing it from the clarified liquor. This desidera-
stated to be fully accomplished by those who
r that they have discovered the necessary means
ct its thorough removal from the purified cane
while the opponents to its use are as positive in
elief that this deleterious agent is never com-
removed by any known process, and affirm that
of it may constantly be found in the sugar
actured by such a process. However safe and
able in a laboratory, under the hands of a skilful

flamed their minds or excited their thoughts. Their attention was not fixed, nor their imagination fired by the studied language of the episcopalian preacher, and they turned away discontented with the view of religion presented to them in such an uninviting garb. If allusion was, indeed, occasionally made to their temporal position, it was only to remind them of the obedience and submission which the Bible exacted to rulers and those in authority. Whilst encouragement was held out to them to seek rather "those things which are above," they still naturally enough clung to some bright hope in this, and expected to hear it announced or insisted on by their teachers. They saw the clergymen of the Established Church associating and mixing in the society of their masters and owners; and how could they look from such parties for the impartial and disinterested denunciations of the "living truth?" They could not cordially seek the acquaintanceship, much less friendship, of an individual whom they saw on familiar and friendly terms with those opposed to them in interest, character, and principle. It may be that the clergymen did not trouble themselves much to cultivate or seek their good-will; it may be that they considered it imprudent if not dangerous to treat of such subjects as were likely to excite the negro, and carefully avoided any occasion to question the right or justice of the system of slavery; but contenting themselves with the expounding of sin and its consequences, left the work of temporal regeneration to other and more appropriate hands. Most of the gentlemen who filled such situations were, however, well educat[illegible] and pious (with the exceptions we have nothing to [illegible] ut as a general rule, it must be admitted that [illegible]ed (perhaps still fail) to attract the ready sym[illegible] of the negro audience; and, however just their [illegible] with that popular

e which, in spite of its fickle hollowness, is still so g to the human mind.

spread of religious instruction, and the gradual tation of the number of clergymen and churches, d it imperative that some division should be made labours and districts. In the year 1826 an act sed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Court of 'to divide the united colony of Demerara and ebo into ten separate and distinct parishes;" the and extent of these were accordingly defined. was subsequently divided into parishes, and an alian church was erected in New Amsterdam after. In the next year, 1827, an amended act ssed by the same authority, "to establish and vestries throughout the colonies of Demerara equebo." The vestrymen were enjoined to asso-



sidered " to be respectively parts and parcels of the see of the Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands;" and in the second year of her present Majesty's reign " one archdeaconry was constituted in and over the colony of British Guiana, subordinate and subject to the bishop's see of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands." The Rev. P. Austin was appointed archdeacon, the Bishop of Barbadoes making an occasional visit to the several districts. In consequence, however, of the increased responsibility attaching to the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical affairs in the colonies generally, it appeared proper to the British Government to appoint several colonial bishops. On the 1st August, 1842, British Guiana was separated from the diocese of Barbadoes and erected into a distinct bishopric. By letters patent of the Queen, the Rev. Dr. Austin, archdeacon, was appointed the first bishop of the Episcopalian Church in these realms, " subject and subordinate only to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and to the most reverend the archbishop of the same." Archdeacons were subsequently appointed to the several counties of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice. It is only just that praise should be accorded to the gentlemen nominated to such important offices. The bishop has had to contend with all the difficulties of a new office, and to inspire confidence and affection on the part of his brother clergymen, above whom he had been thus unexpectedly elevated. Junior to many of them, his bland and conciliatory manner, his earnestness and zeal in the cause of the Church and of religion have rendered him esteemed and respected by all classes.

The Venerable the Archdeacon Lugar,* of Demerara and Essequebo, likewise fully deserves all the friendship and respect entertained towards him, not only by his parishioners, but by all persons who have had the oppor-

* Since dead.

the proteine compounds it contains. "Full-well-filled bunches give 60 per cent. of core cent. of husk and top stem; but in general it found that the core did not much exceed 50 and the fresh core will yield 40 per cent. of so that from 20 to 25 per cent. of meal is rom the plantain, or 5 lbs. from an average 25 lbs."

of this meal at the price of arrowroot, or lf the price, would ensure a handsome return The plantain is here commonly eaten either roasted; when stripped of its skin, boiled, in a wooden mortar, it makes a dense, firm reater consistency and toughness than the n this state it is called "Foo foo" by the no, adding condiments and fish, or meat, con- great luxury. A good vinegar is prepared ermented fruit.

nana (Musa sapientum) is allied to the plan- although the fruit is sweeter and more t is not so nutritious; a bunch of bananas ains from 160 to 180 fruits, weighing collec- m 70 lbs. to 80 lbs. From thirty to forty

of this country are very numerous, and the native Indians, the Macusis especially, have long been in the habit of cultivating the various species; they manufacture different sizes of spun cotton, and make several useful articles, such as aprons and hammocks, which latter are very strong, light, and durable. Some of the wild cotton met with has been much admired by competent judges, for their fine long staple and silky appearance, and specimens of cotton obtained from self-sown seeds, the remains of a cotton plantation abandoned nearly thirty years ago, were sent to the Great Exhibition of London, 1851, and had prizes awarded to the exhibitors. The cultivation of cotton was carried on to a very great extent on the coast lands of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequebo, as it was considered that the best cotton could not be advantageously grown at a greater distance than twenty miles from the sea; but this opinion is controverted by those who have had opportunities of seeing the fine specimens of wild cotton met with in the interior.

Cotton began to be exported from this colony in the year 1740. That cultivated in Berbice was the finest, and obtained the highest price in the English market. In the latter end of the year 1780 the prices of the cotton grown in the West Indies were as follows:

	s.	d.	
Berbice	2	1	per lb.
Demerara	1	11	„
Surinam	2	0	„
Cayenne	2	0	„
St. Domingo	1	10	„
Tobago	1	9	„
Jamaica	1	7	„

COFFEE.

Coffee was cultivated in this colony as far back as the year 1721, when, its value and importance being recognised, as well as the suitableness of the soil for its growth, a great many plantations were laid out, and it was for a *very long time* almost the only staple of

ce and Demerara. The coffee trees were found
w very well on the lands of the coast and rivers,
ne indefatigable Dutch had the sagacity to find
at it grew equally well, if not better, in the hilly
s of the interior, and the traces of coffee planta-
have been found by travellers about 40 leagues
. Dr. Hancock* stated, that at a place called
ocary, about 120 miles up the river Essequebo,
e field, planted many years by the Dutch, and
ince abandoned, was found to continue bear-
abundance, "nature alone, on this fertile soil,
g up a reproduction of the trees."

re are at present a few plantations on which
bushes are still standing, and from which the
s are gathered when ripe by a few old and invalid
; the cost of good labour is too great to expend
unremunerating berry, but nevertheless some-
nd attention is bestowed by a few proprietors of
states as furnish the trees.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.—(*Zea Mays.*)

it, but in a very imperfect manner, and barely icient for their own moderate wants. It is grown hem on the high lands of the river Pomeroon, 110 s distant from the sea, and in many other places aps much further inland. As many as twelve els of shelled corn may be easily obtained from an of land, with scarcely any culture, the labour of ting, occasional weeding, and gathering the corn e being required, and demanding very little labour. maize grown here commands a higher price in the nial market than that imported from the United es of America. The maize raised by the Indians in interior is considered superior in general to that rn on the coast lands. It appears to be indigenous any parts of the colony, and no soil is better suited ts cultivation than that met with here.

Cassava.

he Cassava, or Cassada, of this country are of two ls, and appears to be indigenous. The sweet cassava ipha loeflingii) is a common plant found in gar-, about plantations and villages, and on nearly y Indian settlement, where it is cultivated as alued edible product. It is eaten roasted, or ed with other food, and is called by the natives ssuli."

he Bitter Cassava (Janipha manihot) is likewise monly found throughout the colony, and although isonous plant, is converted by simple means into a sant and nutritious article of food. The roots are nsed, scraped, and grated upon a board studded small sharp fragments of stone, somewhat like se sand, and fastened to it by a resinous substance. simple kind of grater is called by the Indians mary." The grated pulp is next put into a long tube,

some kind of reed, generally the "Itirritti,"
gh this cassava squeezer, or "Matapi" as it is
he juice is pressed out by forcibly drawing or
ng the tube, the sides of which contracting,
owerfully upon the cassava pulp, and effec-
eezes out the bitter and poisonous juice. The
cassava flour, is then dried in the sun, or over
sifted through the "Warrambi" sifter, made
palm, and is subsequently made into large,
lar cakes, which are baked on iron plates, or
means.

tarch might be obtained from both the bitter
t cassava, although not so nutritious as the
nd Indian corn meal; it would probably find
sale if carefully prepared and exported to
It might be used alone, or mixed with wheat

black colour, sweet taste, and of the consistence of syrup. It is prepared by boiling and evaporating the juice of the bitter cassava to a proper consistence. It is put into bottles by the Indians, who bring it to town, where it finds a ready sale at 2s. or more per bottle.

Rice.—(*Oryza Sativa.*)

The cultivation of Rice (Oryza sativa) is carried on to a very limited extent in this colony—indeed, it is only now and then that such a thing is heard of—and yet, without encroaching on the land at present laid out in sugar cultivation, there is abundance of territory admirably adapted to produce it. The specimens of rice grown in Berbice, Leguan, the rivers and creeks of the Essequebo and Poumeroon, have been remarkable for their size and beauty.

It is notorious that three crops can be obtained annually from one sowing, the new crop ratooning, or springing up from the old roots after each reaping. Indeed, it is related that an old colonist, Mr. Bielstein, who formerly cultivated this article on a small scale on the banks of the Lower Essequebo, raised repeatedly three crops in a year. The rice grown in the colony which I have seen was of admirable quality, and now that there is a large coolie population, who prefer rice to any other kind of food, it probably will be raised to greater extent than heretofore; indeed, the coolies have already commenced to raise it in small quantities in various parts of the colony, and as its cultivation could cover thousands of acres which are at present neglected, it is not improbable that if this class of labourers, as well as of the Chinese, continue to arrive in sufficient numbers, there will be more care and attention bestowed on its culture.

quantity imported and consumed in the colony
ady very large, but many cargoes brought here
ne "East Indies" are forwarded or re-shipped to
nd, and prove remunerative.

ariety of spice and aromatic trees and plants are
nly found in this country, some of which might
ned to a better account than at present is the
The Cinnamon tree (Laurus cinnamomum) was
uced here in 1772, and several of them are to be
on plantations and in gardens, where they grow
antly. The bark and leaves afford a spicy flavour
ruised.

re are one or more species of wild cinnamon tree
are indigenous to this country, and which possess
ul aromatic properties, well known to, and ap-
ed by, the Indians and others.

Nutmeg tree (Myristica moschata) has been
to grow very well in Trinidad, and would be sure

served in dilute acetic acid, have repeatedly been sent to Europe and America, and have been highly appreciated. They are met with in every garden, of various sizes, shapes, and colours, but are all pungent, and are much used and esteemed to flavour soups, meats, and other food.

Pickles, composed of capsicums, sliced papaw, mountain cabbage, shalots, French beans, are also prepared, and occasionally exported, or consumed in the colony.

The ordinary Pepper (Piper longum) is well suited to the soil of many parts of the country. It has already been cultivated in the neighbouring colony of Cayenne, whence it has been exported. The plant, a trailing vine, might be raised along with the nutmeg and spice trees, and yield as abundantly and profitably as in the Eastern Archipelago.

The Pimento, or Allspice (Pimenta vulgaris), is indigenous to South America, and, if necessary, might be successfully cultivated.

Cardamons and other aromatic plants thrive exceedingly well.

Cocoa.—(*Theobroma Cacao.*)

The Cocoa, or Cocao tree (Theobroma cacao), is found plentifully in this country, where it must have been imported many years ago. It yields numerous large nuts or pods, in which the seeds, from which cocoa is prepared, are found embedded in a kind of pulp. When separated from the husks the seeds are dried, and the creoles of this colony prepare an excellent chocolate by pounding them, and working them up, with a little spice and other substances, in long rolls, which are carried about the streets for sale. With a little care and attention this important article of commerce, which is in such demand in England, and is chiefly in-

ed from foreign countries, might be exported from
n Guiana in considerable quantity. It appears to
ardy tree, and, once planted, large forests might
wn, requiring little trouble to watch and protect

ording to Humboldt, cocoa plantations in Spanish
ca are chiefly occupied by persons in humble
stances, who prepare for themselves and their
en a slow but certain fortune; one single labourer
cient to aid them in their plantations, and thirty
nd trees once established, assure competence for
ration and a half.

nea Corn, or Indian Millet (Sorghum vulgare),
be cultivated to a much greater extent than at
t is the case. Samples of it have been sent to the
rial Exhibitions in England and America, and
been suggested as a green forage crop for other

The pine-apple, the shaddock, oranges, and limes; the guava, the bell apple, the mango, the sabbadilla, the melon, the soursop, the grenadilla, the grape, and a hundred other luscious fruits, grow to great perfection.

Tobacco.—(*Nicotiana Tabacum.*)

The Tobacco plant (Nicotiana tabacum) is found growing wild in various parts of the colony, and appears to be indigenous to South America. It is commonly met with about the Indian villages in the interior, the plantations on the coast and rivers, and even about the roads and gardens of Georgetown. Samples procured from the natives have been found to equal in quality and flavour that exported from the Havannah. The leaves are large, and when simply dried in the air, can be manufactured into very good cigars. No attention, however, is paid to the cultivation of this important plant in this colony, although large quantities of leaf tobacco and cigars are annually imported for general consumption. The fresh leaves are occasionally employed by the creoles for medicinal purposes. If applied to the seat of pain, they often afford relief; but great caution is required in its use, for I have more than once known instances of poisoning to result from the indiscriminate and long-continued application of the leaves to inflamed and swollen legs. Tobacco was perhaps the first article of any importance cultivated by the early settlers in this colony. So early as the year 1600 mention is made of tobacco plants being found growing in abundance in the cleared lands, but its cultivation was not long persisted in, as it yielded to the production of more lucrative articles of commerce.

Plants yielding Starch.

Starch-producing plants are numerous and valu-
nd are found abundantly. An admirable report
n has been given by Dr. Shier in a small pam-
The arrowroot (Maranta arundinacea) is a
on plant, and furnishes a starch equal to that
ny other part of the world. Specimens, the pro-
f this colony, have been already sent to Europe,
cited considerable attention. The arrowroot of
lony has been found to yield about 20 per cent.
ch. The sweet and bitter cassava furnish a still
proportion, the former about 26 per cent., the
bout 24 per cent.; the common yam yields about
cent.; and the Barbadoes yam about 18 per
while the tannias, the buck yams, the plantain,

cultivation in the interior and elsewhere. The indigo formerly exported from South America was considered superior in quality to that produced in the East, but, like many other articles of equal value, its culture has been neglected in these latitudes.

The Arnotto dye, or Rocou plant (Bixa orellana), appears to be indigenous, and is the principal dye with which the Indians paint themselves red on the forehead, cheeks, and head, either for ornament or in accordance with the prevailing fashion. For this purpose small cakes are prepared, like coloured chalks, from the seeds, which are enclosed in rough pods.

The Lana tree (Genipa americana), a stately and handsome tree, furnishes a powerful black dye; if the flesh is stained with this pigment, it takes days, if not weeks, to remove it; the dye is yielded by the leaves and branches.

The Logwood tree (Hæmatoxylon campechianum) also grows here, and yields the well-known and useful extract.

Numerous other plants yield useful and beautiful colours, such as the common plantain (which furnishes a rich crimson pigment), the wild plantain, the mahoe or maho, the chica, the wild gamboge, the turmeric, the alligator pear seed, &c.

Oils, Gums, Resins.

Numerous valuable oils, gums, and resinous substances are obtained from many trees and shrubs.

The Crab tree (Carapa guianensis), a lofty tree, furnishes a rich and excellent oil, extensively used for the hair, and other purposes.

The Laurel oil tree (Laurus) yields a valuable oil, much prized as a useful medicine agent.

Cocoa-nut tree (Cocos nucifera), independent of
ıer serviceable products it yields, furnishes a fine
ıch in demand for burning.

Castor oil plant (Ricinus communis) is a hand-
ree, with large leaves, commonly found in town
ountry; the oil expressed from the seeds is the
nown drug of the shops.

re are several trees in this country which yield
es of the balsam copaiba of a superior quality,
ens of which have been forwarded to Europe.

r valuable oils are procured from the Monkey
e (Lecythis grandiflora), the "Wangala" (Sesa-
orientale), the "Saouari" (Caryocar tomento-
which also yields the delicious and well-known
i nuts; the Sand Box tree (Hura crepitans), the
tree (Caryocar butyrosum), the Tallow tree

PART II.

ITICAL List of some of the most common Trees and Plants met with in British Guiana.

JULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
veral varieties)	Acacia	Fabaceæ
	Anacardium occidentale	Anacardiaceæ
ple	Citrus nobilis	Aurantiaceæ
edle	Yucca draconis	Liliaceæ
ra	Adenanthera	Fabaceæ
	Ægiphyla	Verbenaceæ
iene	Agati grandiflora	Fabaceæ
	Agati grandiflora	Fabaceæ
iparous	Agave vivipara	Amaryllidaceæ
ericana	Agave Americana	Amaryllidaceæ
	Ageratum conyzoides	Asteraceæ
	Acacia tortuosa	Fabaceæ
pear	Persia gratissima	Lauraceæ
pple	Anona palustris	Anonaceæ
s, crested	Alloplectus cristatus	Gesneraceæ
ee (Indian ink)	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceæ
t	Aloe vulgaris	Liliaceæ
ee	Pimenta vulgaris	Myrtaceæ
	Alpinia nutans	Zingiberaceæ
torch	Cereus monoclonos	Cactaceæ
(several species)	Amaranthus	Amarantaceæ
	Ammania latifolia	Lythraceæ
aloe	Agave Americana	Amaryllidaceæ
violet	Angelonia salicariæfolia	Scrophulariaceæ
	Anda gomesii	
bark	Galipea cusparia	Rutaceæ
smine	Jasminum sambac	Jasminaceæ
(or Christmas	Eupatorium odoratum	Asteraceæ
ia(several species)	Aristolochia	Aristolochiaceæ
r rocou	Bixa orellana	Flacourtiaceæ
, Jerusalem	Helianthus tuberosus	Asteraceæ
(several species)	Maranta arundinacea	Marantaceæ
inese	Aster Chinensis	Asteraceæ
r		
s	Asparagus officinalis	Liliaceæ
	Primula auricula	Primulaceæ
avoira		
button	Gomphrena globosa	Amarantaceæ
rass	Cynodon dactylon	Graminaceæ
ed wood	Ceanothus colubrinus	Rhamnaceæ
r sea-side sage	Croton balsamiferum	Euphorbiaceæ
ee	Clusia flava	Clusiaceæ
aconchi		
umiri		
	Impatiens balsamania	Balsaminaceæ
arden)	Justicia pectoralis	Acanthaceæ
ane	Bambusa arundinaceæ	Graminaceæ
ee	Musa sapientum	Musaceæ
plant	Banisteria fulgens	Malpighiaceæ
Fireburn bush	Banisteria fulgens	Malpighiaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

LAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
tard cedar	Cedrela odorata	Cedrelaceæ
rry	Malpighia punicifolia	Malpighiaceæ
ic	Melia azedarach	Meliaceæ
de, or flower	Poinciana pulcherrima	Cæsalpinieæ
ce	Poinciana pulcherrima	Cæsalpinieæ
mpet flower	Bignonia unguis	Bignoniaceæ
)	Ocimum basilicum	Lamiaceæ
	Tournefortia bicolor	Ehretiaceæ
black	Rivina octandra	Phytolaccaceæ
cuanha	Asclepias curassavica	Asclepiadaceæ
nta Maria	Calophyllum calaba	Clusiaceæ
	Malachra capitata	Malvaceæ
ral species)	Batatas	Convolvulaceæ
	Bauhinia superba	Fabaceæ
	Eugenia acris	Myrtaceæ
ee, or sea-side	Coccoloba uvifera	Polygonaceæ
d	Persea Carolinensis	Lauraceæ
ee	Ficus laurifolia	Moraceæ
l species)	Phaseolus vulgaris	Fabaceæ
	Capsicum annuum	Solanaceæ
simitou	Passiflora laurifolia	Passifloraceæ
wild cassava	Adenoropium gossypifolium	Euphorbiaceæ
ee	Citrus limetta	Aurantiaceæ
	Solanum igneum	Solanaceæ
r	Juniperus Bermudiana	Pinaceæ
	Agrostis indica	Graminaceæ
entine tree	Bursera gumnifera	Amyridaceæ
	Capsicum	Solanaceæ
r bitter ash	Quassia amara	Simarubaceæ
	Convolvulus maximus	Convolvulaceæ
mberlayne's)	Bignonia æquinoctialis	Bignoniaceæ
mpet flower)	Bignonia leucoxylon	Bignoniaceæ
e, or Bahama	Ceanothus colubrinus	Rhamnaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

ULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
ee	Conocarpus erectus	Combretaceæ
ge	Lantana involucrata	Verbenaceæ
e		
in	Typha tenuifolia	Typhaceæ
n	Bursera gummifera	Amyridaceæ
Spanish needles	Bidens pilosa	Asteraceæ
	Phyllanthus nutans	Euphorbiaceæ
	Bromelia karatus	Bromeliaceæ
ts	Bertholletia excelsa	Lecythidaceæ
(several species)	Lablab vulgaris	Fabaceæ
upple jack	Paullinia cururu	Sapindaceæ
tree (said to be in-	Areca vel oreodoxa oleracea	Palmaceæ
d from Barbadoes)		
tree (bastard)		Palmaceæ
tree	Crescentia cujete	Crescentiaceæ
(several species)	Caladium	Araceæ
	Basella cordifolio	Basellaceæ
e, or red bean	Dolichos sinensis	Fabaceæ
o tree, or smooth	Chrysophyllum glabrum	Sapotaceæ
ple		
	Colliopsis bicolor	Asteraceæ
	Callisia repens	Commelynaceæ
ood	Chiococca racemosa	Cinchonaceæ
s	Calotropis procera	Asclepiadaceæ
hy wood	Hæmatoxylon campechia-num	Cæsalpiniceæ
r ackawari nutmeg	Acrodiclidium camara	Lauraceæ
t tree	Stillingia sebefera	Euphorbiaceæ
ft	Iberis umbellata	Brassicaceæ
r Indian shot	Canna indica	Marantaceæ
ant	Calosanthes indica	Bignoniaceæ
or winter's bark	Canella alba	Guttiferæ
	Capparis	Capparidaceæ
mine	Gardenia fragans	Cinchonaceæ
mine	Gardenia florida	Cinchonaceæ
pepper (several	Capsicum	Solanaceæ
)		
ri	Theobroma cacao	Byttneriaceæ
	Daucus carota	Apiaceæ
	Agave vivipara	Amaryllidaceæ
n	Dianthus caryophyllus	Caryophydaceæ
, digitated	Carolinea princeps	Sterculiaceæ
a		
ree, or cachou	Anacardium occidentale	Anacardiaceæ
or cassada bitter	Janipha manihot	Euphorbiaceæ
„ sweet	Janipha loeflingii	Euphorbiaceæ
stula tree	Cassia fistula	Fabaceæ
l plant	Ricinus communis	Euphorbiaceæ
od	Rivina humilis	Phytolaccaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

NACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
laws	Dolichos filiformis	Phytolaccaceæ
tica (willow leaved)	Allamanda cathartica	Apocynaceæ
nt	Nepita cataria	Lamiaceæ
ower	Brassica botrytis	Brassicaceæ
wood	Cedrela odorata	Cedrelaceæ
(bastard)	Cedrela odorata	Cedrelaceæ
	Apium graveolens	Apiaceæ
us	Cenchrus tribuloides	Graminaceæ
ic vine	Convolvulus speciosus	Convolvulaceæ
n, or French willow	Cerbera thevetia	Apocynaceæ
(night blooming)	Cereus glandiflorus	Cactaceæ
m (night smelling)	Cestrum nocturnum	Solanaceæ
(laurel leaved)	Cestrum laurifolium	Solanaceæ
able rose	Hibiscus mutabilis	Malvaceæ
tick	Gouania domingensis	Rhamnaceæ
ze, or Barbadoes	Malpighia punicifolia	Malpighiaceæ
y (several species)		
pepper	Capsicum cerasiforme	Solanaceæ
stone tree	Guilandina bandoe	Fabaceæ
reed	Holosteum cordatum	Caryophyllaceæ
y grape tree	Coccolaba nivea	Polygonaceæ
y bush	Tournifortia volubilis	Ehretiaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

NACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
calli		
ana		
balli		
rorue		
alli		
h vine	Mucuna pruriens	Fabaceæ
p	Physalis angulata	Solanaceæ
ee		
ge cherry	Malpighia urens	Malpighiaceæ
ush (sea-side)	Heliotrophium gnaphateides	Ehretiaceæ
ush (laurel)	Carapa guianensis	Lauraceæ
eye vine	Abrus precatorius	Fabaceæ
r oil nut tree	Carapa guianensis	Lauraceæ
a	Crinum Americanum	Amaryllidaceæ
	Crocus vernus	Iridaceæ
ndra	Crossandra	Acanthaceæ
ria (several species)	Crotolaria	Fabaceæ
	Caperonia palustris	Euphorbiaceæ
r		
aia		
dr's increase	Dolichus unguiculatus	Fabaceæ
ber	Cucumis sativus	Cucurbitaceæ
a	Cuphea melvilla	Lythraceæ
tree	Avicennia nitida	Myoporaceæ
d apple	Anona reticulata	Anonaceæ
en (common)	Cyclamen Europæum	Primulaceæ
chum	Cynanchum mucronatum	Asclepiadaceæ
s	Cyperus compressus	Cyperaceæ
(varieties)	Dahlia variabilis	Asteraceæ
en, or callimato	Chrysopyllum glabrum	Sapotaceæ
th star-apple		
n tree, or star-plum	Chrysophyllum monopyrenum	Sapotaceæ
rood	Ixora fasciculata	Cinchonaceæ
ree	Phœnix dactylifera	Palmaceæ
s rost	Chiococea racimosa	Cinchonaceæ
duim (wood sorrel)	Desmodium repens	Papilionaceæ
grass (bahama grass)	Cynodon dactylyon	Graminaceæ
grass	Poa ciliaris	Graminaceæ
ood (prickly randia)	Gardenia randia	Cinchonaceæ
weed	Euphorbia maculata	Euphorbiaceæ
(mountain ebony)	Bauhinia tornentosa	Fabaceæ
n's blood	Dracaena ferrea	Liliaceæ
ing leaved (Adam's lle)	Yucca acuminata	Liliaceæ
weed (large)	Nymphæa blanda	Nymphæaceæ
weed (broad)	Nelumbium jamaicense	Nelumbiaceæ
bali		
cane	Caladium sequinum	Araceæ
grass	Eleusina Indica	Graminaceæ
hibiscus	Hibiscus phœniceus	Malvaceæ
li		
na		
ndia Mango tree	Mangifera Indica	Anacardiaceæ
s	Echites torosa	Apocynaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

NACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
nut	Caladium sagittæfolium	Araceæ
wasting	Macrorrhizum caladium	Araceæ
, or eddas (several es)	Caladium esculentum	Araceæ
ant	Solanum melongena	Solanaceæ
lm	Mauritia flexuosa	Palmaceæ
emum	Eranthemum bicolor	Acanthaceæ
drum (several sp.)	Epidendrum	Orchidaceæ
ree	Sambucus nigra	Caprifoliaceæ
ush	Piper aduncum	Piperaceæ
een tree	Ficus nitida	Moraceæ
lm	Thrinax parviflora	Palmaceæ
	Fœniculum vulgare	Apiaceæ
wood tree	Citharexylon cinereum	Verbenaceæ
	Ficus carica	Moraceæ
ison		
d	Eryngium fœtidum	Apiaceæ
fence	Cæsalpinia pulcherrima (volkameria aculeata)	Fabaceæ
len fruit tree	Citrus buxifolia	Aurantiaceæ
clock	Mirabilis dichotoma	Nyctaginaceæ
ipan	Plumieria rubra and alba	Apocynaceæ
guava	Psidium pyreferum	Myrtaceæ
physic nut tree	Jatropha multifidum	Euphorbiaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

ULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
e tree, or locust	Hymenæa courbaril	Leguminosæ
see	Momordica charantia	Cucurbitaceæ
(several species)	Heliotropium	Ehretiaceæ
rood		
several species)	Hibiscus	Malvaceæ
tree	Spondias lutea	Anacardiaceæ
r hog vine	Convolvulus umbellatus	Convolvulaceæ
	Boerhavia diffusa	Nyctaginaceæ
m, or royal	Parkinsonia aculeata	Cæsalpiniæ
	Althea rosa	Malvaceæ
ry	Melicocca bijuga	Sapindaceæ
kle	Lonicera flava	Caprifoliaceæ
	Dodonæa viscosa	Sapindaceæ
(wild)	Malachra capitata	Malvaceæ
(white)	Hyptis suaveolens	Lamiaceæ
bean	Mucuna urens	Fabaceæ
:er	Guilandina bonduc	Cæsalpiniæ
sh tree	Moringa pterygosperma	Moringaceæ
or iron wood		
r milk tree	Tabernæmontana utilis	Euphorbiaceæ ?
r Hai-ari (fish		
e (changeable)	Hydrangea Hortensia	Hydrangeaceæ
m tree	Icica heptaphylla	Amyridaceæ
i		
ee	Dolichos unguiculatus	Fabaceæ
per (Indian pink)	Ipomea quamoclit	Convolvulaceæ
e	Caladium nymphæfolium	Araceæ
ber	Ficus elastica	Moraceæ
t	Canna Indica	Marantaceæ
nt	Indigofera anil	Fabaceæ
	Passiflora suberosa	Passifloraceæ
ha (wild)	Asclepias curassavica	Asclepiadaceæ
several species)	Ipomea	Convolvulaceæ
d		
:aballa		
ira)	Ficus stipulata	Moraceæ
	Ixora coccinea	Cinchonaceæ
	Artocarpus integrifolia	Artocarpaceæ
box	Harmandia sonora	Thymelaceæ
irch tree	Bursera gummifera	Amyridaceæ
lum (Spanish)	Spondias lutea	Anacardiaceæ
	Jasminum	Jasminaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

RNACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION
ine tree	Plumieria rubra	Apocynaceæ
alem thorn	Parkinsonia aculeata	Cæsalpiniæ
tears	Coix lachryma	Graminaceæ
ia (scarlet flowered)	Justicia coccinea	Acanthaceæ
ia (blue flowered)	Eranthemum nervosum	Acanthaceæ
kasa	Unknown	
cusack	Unknown	
balli	Unknown	
an tree	Unknown	
an tree (Mami tree)	Unknown	
ralli	Unknown	
	Unknown	
rsanacasa	Unknown	
of flowers	Lagerstromia Indica	Lythraceæ
	Unknown	
sa	Unknown	
f	Unknown	
urara	Unknown	
ara	Unknown	
ara	Unknown	
of the night	Cestrum nocturnum	Solanaceæ
s pepper	Capsicum	Solanaceæ
tree	Bixa orellana	Flacourtiaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

VERNACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
Maize	Zea mays	Graminaceæ
Malabar nut	Gendarussa adhatoda	Acanthaceæ
Malacca shambu	Myrtus?	Myrtaceæ?
Mammee apple, or sapote	Lucuma mammosum	Sapotaceæ
Mammee tree, or wild apricot	Mammea Americanum	Clusiaceæ
Manchineel tree	Hippomane mancinella	Euphorbiaceæ
Mangostan, or mangosteen	Garcinia mangostana	Clusiaceæ
Mango tree	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceæ
Mangrove tree	Rhizophora mangle	Rhizophoraceæ
Mangrove, white	Conocarpus acutifolius	Combretaceæ
Maran, or Copaiba tree	Copaifera officinalis	Fabaceæ
Marica	Marica	Iridaceæ
Mastick tree	Bumelia mastichodendrum	Sapotaceæ
May pole	Agave Americana	Amaryllidaceæ
Melon	Cucumis melo	Cucurbitaceæ
Menow weed	Ruellia tuberosa	Acanthaceæ
Mespel, or medlar	Blakea triplinerva	Melastomaceæ
Milk tree (sea-side)	Euphorbia glabrata	Euphorbiaceæ
Mimosa	Desmanthus virgatus	Fabaceæ
Mint (several sp.)	Mentha	Labiatæ
Moabite (four-leaved inga)	Inga unguis cati	Fabaceæ
Mocco-mocco	Arum arborescens	Araceæ
Money bush	Acacia	Fabaceæ
Monkey apple tree	Anona palustris	Anonaceæ
Monkey's bread tree (or boabat)		
Monkey's hand	Heckeria peltata	Piperaceæ
Monkey's peas	Dolichos luteus	Fabaceæ
Monkey's pot	Lecythis grandiflora	
Montabba	Solanum melongena	Solanaceæ
Mora tree (the King of)	Mora excelsa	
Moraballi	Ditto ditto	
Mulberry	Morus	Moraceæ
Mudar plant	Asclepias gigantea	Asclepiadaceæ
Murivaana		
Musk bush, or wild ockro	Hibiscus esculentus	Malvaceæ
Musk melon	Cucumis melo	Cucurbitaceæ
Mustard	Sinapis niga	Brassicaceæ
Myrtle (several sp.)	Myrtus Belgica	Myrtaceæ
Nem-nem (or toothache tree)	Acacia horrida	Papilionaceæ
Negro pepper	Capsicum conordeum	Solanaceæ
Nettle	Urtica	Urticaceæ
Nickers (oval leaved)	Guilandina bonduc	Fabaceæ
Night-blooming cereus	Cereus grandiflorus	Cactaceæ
Night-blooming convolvulus	Ipomea bona nox	Convolvulaceæ
Night shade	Datura stramonium	Solanaceæ
Noyeau vine	Ipomea sinuata	Convolvulaceæ
Nutmeg tree	Myristica moschata	Myristicaceæ
Nutmeg	Acrodiclidium camrara	Lauraceæ
Nut eddoes tamers	Caladium sagittæfolium	Araceæ
Nut grass	Cyperus esculentus	Cyperaceæ
Ockra, or ockro	Hibiscus esculentus	Malvaceæ
Old man's beard		
Old maid, or Cayenne jasmine	Vinca rosea	Apocynaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

...CULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
...n's bitter	Citharexylon cinereum	Verbenaceæ
... common	Nerium oleander	Apocynaceæ
... (or sweet-scented ...g)	Nerium odorum	Apocynaceæ
...per	Capsicum cerasiforme	Solanaceæ
...mmon	Allium cepa	Liliaceæ
...ee	Citrus Aurantium	Aurantiaceæ
...eville or bitter	Citrus bigaradia	Aurantiaceæ
...several sp.)		Orchidaceæ
... tree (coral or red ...ee)		Fabaceæ
...apple	Spondias Dulcis	Anacardiaceæ
...gooseberry	Cicca districha	Euphorbiaceæ
...y		
...ean	Mucuna urens	Papilionaceæ
...tree	Elais guineenses	Fabaceæ
...kro	Corchorus Austrians	Tiliaceæ
... melon tree	Carica papaya	Papayaceæ
	Petrosalinum sativum	Apiaceæ
	Pisum sativum	Fabaceæ
	Bromelia karattas	Bromeliaceæ
	Capsicum annum	Solanaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

ACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
argemone, or poppy	Argemone mexicana	Papaveraceæ
pear vine	Cereus trigonus	Cactaceæ
yam vine	Dioscorea aculeata	Dioscoreaceæ
oco, or taniers	Caladium Sagittæfolium	Araceæ
nga, or soldier wood	Inga purpurea	Mimoseæ
k	Jacquinia armillaris	Myrsinaceæ
)	Portulaca sativa	Portulaceæ
eart	Copaifera pubiflora	Fabaceæ
a	Cucurbita pepo	Cucurbitaceæ
f flowers	Lagerströma reginæ	Lythraceæ
	Quassia amara	Simarubaceæ
ine	Teramnus uncinatus	Papilionaceæ
	Raphanus oblongus	Brassicaceæ
	Randia mussænda	Cinchonaceæ
per, or rata ochro	Corchorus hirtus	Tilliaceæ
sah	Crotalaria incana	Papilionaceæ
ry tree	Malpighia glabra	Malpighiaceæ
grove tree	Rhizophora mangle	Rhizophoraceæ
d	Coccoloba barbadensis	Polygonaceæ
)	Dioscorea alata	Dioscoreaceæ
	Panicum arundinaceum	Graminaceæ
r		
ra	Rhizophora	Rhizophoraceæ
	Oryza sativa	Graminaceæ
s	Panicum molle	Graminaceæ
m bush	Cassia alata	Cæsalpinieæ
cassava	Manihot janipha	Euphorbiaceæ
eddoes	Caladium macroerhizum	Araceæ
veral species)	Rosa	Rosaceæ
Sharon	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Malvaceæ
le	Eugenia jambosa	Myrtaceæ
y	Rosmarinus officinalis	Lamiaceæ
d	Amyris balsamifera	Amyridaceæ
or arnotto	Bixa orellana	Flacourtiaceæ
	Russelia juncea	Scrophulariaceæ
	Scirpus geniculatus	Cyperaceæ
	Salvia officinalis	Lamiaceæ
ck	Varronia curassavica	Cordiaceæ
ite	Lantana involucrata	Verbenaceæ
	Cycas	Cycadeaceæ
	Cleome pentaphylla	Capparidaceæ
tree	Hura crepitans	Euphorbiaceæ
ra		
aria tree	Calophyllum calaba	Clusiaceæ
aria leaf	Heckeria umbellata	Piperaceæ
ngo mignionette		
's bush	Psychotria nervosa	Cinchonaceæ
's wort	Hypericum calycinum	Hypericaceæ
tree	Achras sapota	Sapotaceæ
mma	Sarcostemma swartzianum	Asclepiadaceæ
illa (several species)	Smilax	Smilaceæ
h grass	Paspalum conjugatum	Graminaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

NACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
tree, or bastard iron	Xanthoxylon Pterota	Xanthoxylaceæ
l		
ony, wild	Ipomea maritima	Convolvulaceæ
ia	Scoparia dulcis	Scrophulariaceæ
pine	Pandanus odoratissimus	Pandanaceæ
e balsam	Croton balsamiferum	Euphorbiaceæ
e grape	Coccoloba uvifera	Polygonaceæ
e laurel	Xylophylla falcata	Euphorbiaceæ
e lavender	Heliotropium gnaphaloides	Ehretiaceæ
e samphire	Sesurvium portulacastrum	Tetragoniaceæ
e vine	Convolvulus Braziliensis	Convulvulaceæ
daca, climbing	Securidaca volubilis	Polygalaceæ
tree, or wild senna	Cassia emarginata	Fabaceæ
ve plant	Desmanthus virgatus	Fabaceæ
ea	Sesbania occidentalis	Fabaceæ
um	Sesuvium portulacastrum	Tetragoniaceæ
orange tree	Citrus bigaradia	Aurantiaceæ
ck tree	Citrus pompelmos decumanus	Aurantiaceæ
shaki (several sp.)	Crotolaria	Fabaceæ
s, common	Allium vulgaris	Liliaceæ
lant	Alpinia nutans	Zingiberaceæ
everal sp.)	Sida	Malvaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

AR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
	Ruellia tuberosa	Acanthaceæ
	Pedilanthus tithymaloides	Euphorbiaceæ
	Cucurbita melopepo	Cucurbitaceæ
	Stachys circinata	Lamiaceæ
reral sp.)	Chrysophyllum	Sapotaceæ
	Chrysophyllum monopyrenum	Sapotaceæ
	Cassia occidentalis	Fabaceæ
ar	Cereus trigonus	Cactaceæ
ee (several sp.)	Anona squamosa	Anonaceæ
	Phaseolus lunatus	Fabaceæ
	Saccharum officinale	Graminaceæ
ourbon)	Saccharum Bourboni	Graminaceæ
taheite)	Saccharum Otaheite	Graminaceæ
olet or purple)	Saccharum	Graminaceæ
lack)	Saccharum	Graminaceæ
	Helianthus annuus	Asteraceæ
arro nut	Caryocar tomentosum	Rhizobolaceæ
y		
	Ocimum basilicum	Lamiaceæ
	Acacia tortuosa	Fabaceæ
	Janipha loeflingii	Euphorbiaceæ
	Desmodium supinum	Fabaceæ
	Citrus limetta	Aurantiaceæ
birthwood		
a	Quamoclet vulgaris	Convolvulateæ
ee	Faramea odoratissima	Cinchonaceæ
ana, rose bay-	Tabernæmontana coronaria	Apocynaceæ
ana, laurel	Tabernæmontana laurifolia	Apocynaceæ
	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceæ
	Myristica sebifera	Myristicaceæ
	Tamarindus indica	Fabaceæ
t eddoes	Caladium sagittæfolium	Araceæ
	Tectonia grandis	Verbenaceæ
r Indian al-	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceæ
	Thespesia populnea	Malvaceæ
bit weed	Sonchus ciliatus	Asteraceæ
common	Datura stramonium	Solanaceæ
blue	Datura tatula	Solanaceæ
arborescent	Datura arborea	Solanaceæ
wining	Thunbergia fragrans	Acanthaceæ
ellow flowered	Thunbergia alata	Acanthaceæ
	Thymus vulgaris	Lamiaceæ
	Tigridia pavonia	Iridaceæ
inian	Nicotiana tabacum	Solanaceæ
	Baccharis odorata	Asteraceæ
	Dipteryx odorata	Fabaceæ

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

RNACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION
tos (love apple)	Lycopersicum esculentum	Solanaceæ
nache tree	Acacia horrida	Fabaceæ
h tree	Amyris	Amyridaceæ
-les-mois (several sp.)	Canna achiras	Marantaceæ
nefortia	Tournefortia volubilis	Ehretiaceæ
cotton	Gossypium arboreum	Malvaceæ
of life	Thuja occidentalis	Pinaceæ
pteris	Triopteris jamaicensis	Malpighiaceæ
npet flower	Cordia sebestena	Cordiaceæ
npet flower, equinoctial	Bignonia leucoxylon	Bignoniaceæ
k tree, or trumpet tree	Cecropia peltata	Artocarpaceæ
dad butterfly plant	Orchis	Orchidaceæ
rose	Polianthes tuberosa	Liliaceæ
(wild)	Crinum zeylanicum	Amaryllidaceæ
's head	Melocactus communis	Cactaceæ
neric	Curcuma longa	Zingeberaceæ
ip	Brassica rapa	Brassicaceæ
sole, or wild clary	Heliotropium parviflorum	Ehretiaceæ
balli		
bark tree		
ey berry tree		
entine tree	Bursera gummifera	Amyridaceæ
, or wourali poison		

ALPHABETICAL List of Trees, &c.—*continued.*

VERNACULAR NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.
Wild orange		
Wild ochro	Malachra capitata	Malvaceæ
Wild olive tree, or bastard cabbage bark	Andira inermis	Fabaceæ
Wild pine	Yucca draconis	Liliaceæ
Wild tamarind	Cassia	Fabaceæ
Wild tobacco	Baccharis odorata	Asteraceæ
Wild tulip	Crinum zeylanicum	Amaryllidaceæ
Wild water lemon		
Wild wormwood	Parthenium hysterophorus	Asteraceæ
Wild fig tree		
Wild plantain		
Worm seed weed	Chenopodium anthelminticum	Chenopodiaceæ
Wourali, or ourali	Strychnos toxifera	Loganiaceæ
Yams (several species)	Dioscorea	Dioscoreaceæ
Yam bush	Dioscorea	Dioscoreaceæ
Yam guinea	Dioscorea	Dioscoreaceæ
Yarri yarri		
Yaruri (paddle wood)	Aspidospermum excelsum	Apocynaceæ
Yarrinara		
Yellow Hercules	Xanthoxylon ochroxylon	Xanthoxylaceæ
Yellow plum	Spondias lutea	Anacardiaceæ
Yellow nicker	Guilandina bonduc	Fabaceæ
Yellow thistle	Argemone mexicana	Papaveraceæ
Yellow silbuballi	Unknown	
Youraballi	Unknown	

PART III.

ALPHABETICAL List of Hardwood and other useful Timber Trees indigenous to British Guiana.

No.	NAME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
1	Abuckka-danni...	...	...	Hardwood; useful for framing.
2	Acouri-broed, or sandhill green-heart	30 to 40	36 to 45	The wood is useful for frames, boards, and planks.
3	Acuyuri palm (Astrocaryum aculeatum)...	20 to 30	20 to 30	The outside part of stem takes a fine polish, and is used for cabinet work and walking-sticks. The seed of the fruit yields a fine oil.
4	Acuyari (Icica altissima)	50 to 60	80 to 120	The wood is used for canoes, book-cases, &c. *See* Red Cedar.

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	Height in Feet.	Girth. in Inches.	REMARKS.
aki	...	...	Hardwood.
roo.....	...	...	A close and fine grained wood.
roo.....	...	...	Strong and elastic wood, good for spars and beams.
aima	...	...	A close grained wood, abounding in the rocky districts; the bark is aromatic, and is used by the Indians in fever and dysentery.
dein	...	...	A furniture wood.
ani	...	...	Hardwood.
ica	...	...	Furniture wood.
matta.....	30 to 40	24 to 27	The wood makes good planks.
to, or roucou xa orellana).	...	...	Furnishes an excellent dye, used by the Indians and others.
adaca	...	...	Hardwood.
oca.....	...	...	Hardwood.
aculi	...	...	Hardwood.
do pear rsea grattis- a)	...	...	A useful wood; the fruit is known as the alligator pear, and is much esteemed.
o, or ebony.	20 to 30	12 to 14	Is plentiful—squares from 8 to 10 inches. The tomahawk, or Indian war-club, is made of it. It is strong

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
			ciple) for several years, and affords crooked timbers and planks for ship-building. The white kind is inferior, and is seldom used.
aga tree (Ore- xna cleracea)	60 to 70	20 to 40	The bark and branches useful for many purposes.
nash tree rescentia cu- s).....	10 to 15	12 to 18	Can be used as furniture wood. The gourds are much used as drinking or eating vessels.
ura, or tonka. No. 48.	...	...	A very hard, tough, and durable wood; the tree yields the famous tonquin bean.
ella (Canella a).....	...	...	Hardwood; the bark useful for medicinal purposes.
balli, or ca- amaballi.....	40 to 50	36 to 40	Useful for spars for colony craft; tall and straight like birch.
a.....	...	...	The wood contains a useful dye.
ahurri, or 'ahuri.....	...	...	Can be used as furniture wood.
a-seeri, or ck lancewood	...	...	A strong and elastic wood.
a (Cassia fis- a.....	40 to 50	36 to 54	The wood forms good boards; the pulp of the pods is eaten.
r tree, or cu- a, two kinds, and white ca altissima)	50 to 60	80 to 120	Plentiful in the interior; useful for boards and planks for every purpose; the white kind (warracoura) is used for oars and spars; the red for cabinets, book-shelves, &c.
ciahiri	...	...	Hardwood.
a tree	...	...	Hardwood; yields the coffee berry.
arunikira	...	...	Hardwood.
ororue	30 to 40	30 to 36	Is very plentiful, and might be extensively used for cask staves.
maruballi	...	...	A tough wood of small size.
aharrah, or raharrah....	30 to 40	36 to 40	Useful for frame boards and planks, housework, and small boats. Is rather scarce.
acooruli	...	...	Hardwood.
aballi, or co- ballý	40 to 50	36 to 40	Is more serviceable than American white pine for boards and planks.
ida.....	60	...	Hardwood.
aballi	30 to 40	...	Hard and durable, unless much exposed: makes good beams. It will square 12 inches.
ara, or Ton- bean, or go- rrow (Dipte- : odorata) ... wood, or ca- a (Carapa anensis).....	50 to 60 30 to 40	72 to 90 30 to 60	The wood well adapted for shafts, mill-wheels, or cogs. Bean aromatic, and used for scenting snuffs. Grows tall and straight; yields a valuable oil; useful for house frames, boarding, planks, spars, vats, &c. There are two kinds, red and white. It takes a high polish. It squares from 14 to 16 inches.

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

AME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
i	...	...	A tough and durable wood.
calli	...	...	Can be used as furniture wood.
laria.....	...	...	
uburari.....	...	...	Hardwood.
.....	...	...	Hardwood.
aballi.....	30 to 50	30 to 40	Tough, strong, and much like ash: useful for masts and spars, oars, handspikes, and staves.
ly	...	...	Grows tall and straight; makes good boards.
ma.....	30 to 60	...	Excellent wood for ships' masts, spars, beams, planks, &c.
e.....	...	...	Has similar properties to wallaba.
wice	...	...	Hardwood.
di	...	...	A soft but tough wood.
rrow. *See*			
mara.....	...	...	
heart, or si-; three kinds, k, brown, ow (Nectan-rodiæi)	40 to 80	36 to 70	The black greenheart is the best: the wood of all is excellent for mill timber, house frames, bridge or stelling piles, &c. A cubic foot weighs 75 lbs., Dutch weight. A very strong and

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
73	Huwassi.....	...	...	
74	Hya-hya, or milk tree.....	...	...	Hardwood; the juice yields caoutchouc
75	Hyawaballi (Icica heptaphylla) ...	40 to 60	...	The hyawa, or incense tree; furnishes a valuable gum. The wood is sound and buoyant.
76	Hymaknussi	...	...	Hardwood.
77	Hymoracushi.....	...	...	Hardwood.
78	Hyriballi itaballi, or ita palm? (Mauritia flexuosa)	30	...	Hardwood. The wood and leaves used for building and thatching.
79	Itiririboura balli, or tiger wood (Machærium schomburgkii)..	30 to 40	18 to 50	This wood is of a rich brown colour, spotted with black and brown streaks, like a tiger's skin. It squares from 12 to 16 inches; makes good boards for inside work.
80	Itikiboura	...	...	
81	Kakaralli, or cockaralli	30 to 40	24 to 30	There are two varieties of this wood, the brown and the white. Much used for stellings and bridges. It possesses a bitter principle, which prevents barnacles from attaching themselves to it. It is also used for staves and planks.
82	Kamakasa	...	...	Hardwood.
83	Kamacusack	...	...	Hardwood.
84	Kartaballi	...	...	Hardwood.
85	Kerla	...	...	Hardwood.
86	Kewarroo-cusi ...	...	...	A hardwood of a bright yellow colour.
87	Kimaasamasa.....	...	...	Hardwood.
88	Kofassa	...	..	
89	Koquerette balli ...	20 to 30	...	This wood forms excellent rafters and beams.
90	Kretti, or bastard silverbally	...	...	Useful for boards and planks.
91	Kucahara	...	...	
92	Kuracurara	...	...	
93	Kurahara	...	...	
94	Kurara, or courara	40 to 50	24 to 30	The wood furnishes crooked beams and planks for schooners.
95	Lana	40 to 50	36 to 40	Plentiful, and answers the same purpose as American white pine. The wood is close grained, and not liable to split. A valuable dye is procured also from this tree.
96	Lance wood, or yarri yarri	20 to 25	6 to 12	This tree supplies good shafts and poles for carriages; also handspikes.
97	Lara-coo-sana, or bastard yarari .	...	...	Hardwood stem, with broad fluted projections.
98	Laurel tree (Laurus).....	...	...	Hardwood; there are several species, some of which furnish a valuable oil.
99	Letter wood, or bourra courra, or Brazil wood	30 to 40	36 to 40	The tree yielding this wood is of large size; but the greater part is unserviceable. The centre part, or

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

AME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
			heart, yield the beautiful letter-wood, which is so much admired for furniture and cabinet work.
tree, or si-, two kinds, and white nenæa (cour-l)	40 to 100	36 to 100	This magnificent tree furnishes a hard and compact wood, of a fine brown colour, streaked with veins, and well adapted for mill timbers, planks, and cabinet work. It is easily worked, and answers the purpose of American oak; a fine resin (gum anime) exudes from the roots, and resembles gum copal. The pod contains edible matter. The Indians make canoes of the bark.
od (Hæma-lon campe-num)	20	...	Hardwood. This tree yields the well known dye.
nee tree mmea ame-na)	...	...	Furniture wood.
tree	50 to 60	30 to 36	The wood of this tree has been found useful for staves and frames

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
119	Purple heart, or courabarilla, or mariwayana (Copaifera pubiflora, or bracteata)	30 to 70	36 to 60	This term has been applied to several varieties of trees, but the wood of all is much alike. It possesses great strength and elasticity, and is much used for house frames, mills, and wharves. It is from the tree, called by the Indians Mariwayana, that the light canoe, so well known here as a woodskin, is prepared by stripping off the entire bark. Useful for mortar beds, on account of its admirable resistance to the shock of artillery discharges.
120	Putty	30 to 40	12 to 20	A straight and handsome tree, which furnishes good boards, staves.
121	Rosewood	...	...	Furniture wood.
122	Saka, or bastard purple heart	...	...	The wood is used by cabinet-makers for furniture.
123	Sallebarroo	...	...	A curious flat bush rope.
124	Saouwarri, saouari, or sewarri nut (Caryocar tomentosum)	30 to 50	48 to 72	This tree yields the delicious saouari nut. The timber is valuable for boats, bridges-planking, mills. It squares from 16 to 20 inches.
125	Silbadani	20 to 30	24 to 42	This tree furnishes a beautiful wood, prettily variegated with black, brown, purple, and yellow. It is found useful for flooring, partitions.
126	Silverballi, sirubally, or sirubalii (Nectandra)	30 to 70	20 to 60	This name is given to four varieties of trees, known as the black, brown, yellow, and white. The two first are the longest trees. The wood of the black kind is similar in properties to ebony. The brown kind is used for boards and planks. The yellow kind resembles letter wood, and contains a bitter principle. The white is good for inside work. The wood generally is light, and floats readily. It is much sought after by boat-builders. Squares from 10 to 14 inches.
127	Sirebadany	10 to 20	30 to 40	There are two varieties of this wood: the red and the white, or pale. Both kinds are highly valued as furniture wood.
128	Simarupa, or simaruba (Simaruba officinalis)	40 to 60	36 to 60	The timber of this tree is serviceable for frames, boards, and planks.
129	Siridani	...	...	Used as furniture wood.
130	Siruba	...	...	A large tree, which furnishes good ship timber.
131	Slonea	...	...	Hardwood.
132	Sunwood	...	...	The tree which produces this useful furniture wood is rather scarce.

LIST of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

AME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
anni, or da-	30 to 40	36 to 82	Much used for ship timbers, rails, naves, and wheels. Made also into canoes by the Indians. There are two kinds, the red and the pale.
ba	...	...	This tree is found in the high lands and among the falls. It is strong, hard, and durable. It resembles the washiba or bow wood, but is not so elastic.
a, or detaba	40 to 60	36 to 100	There are two kinds, the brown and the yellow. The timber resembles the teak, and is useful for mill shafts, rollers, and wheels.
cushi	...	...	Can be used as furniture wood.
rind	...	...	Furniture wood.
tree	25 to 30	18 to 24	As implied by the name, the wood of this tree is used by the Indian for torches in hunting and fishing.
o palm	50 to 60	...	Its woody outside is used by the cabinet-makers for inlaid work, walking-sticks, and billiard cues.
ira, toura- , or bastard y tree	...	...	*See* No. 22.
alli, uriballi, urebally, or ana maho- y	...	...	Furniture wood. A large tree, which yields a wood excellent for wardrobes and other things, as insects will not attack it.
duri, or Wa- ura, or mon- -pot tree cythis gran- ora	...	...	This wood is plentiful, and is used for furniture staves. Hardwood.
e.....	...	...	Furniture wood.

List of Hardwood and Timber Trees, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Height in Feet.	Girth in Inches.	REMARKS.
153	Wild orange, or waranana	30 to 40	...	Furniture wood. Easily worked; makes good beams and spars.
154	Wild nutmeg	...	...	Hardwood.
155	Wild spice	...	...	Hardwood.
156	Wooraliballi	...	...	A hard and cross grained red wood, which is very scarce.
157	Yarri-yarri, or lancewood Dugnetia quitarensis).....	15 to 20	...	A small and slender tree, the wood of which possesses much toughness and elasticity, and is used for gig shafts. The Indians make their arrow points of it.
158	Yaruri, yarooroo, or paddle-wood (Aspidosperma excelsa)	50 to 60	36 to 48	There are two kinds, the yellow and white; the former resembles beech, and is useful for planes and tool-handles; the white was found serviceable for cotton-gin rollers. The Indians make their paddles of the fluted projections of the trunk.
159	Youraballi	...	...	A small but strong tree, used for the pin by which timber is hauled out of the bush.

N.B. Besides the foregoing, there are numerous other valuable timber trees which are in common use among the wood-cutters, but their names and qualities are unknown to me.

PART IV.

PLANTS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Arranged according to the classification of Professor Lindley.*

THE CRYPTOGAMOUS, OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

Class I.—*Thallogens.*

In the classification of plants according to the "Natural System" of Botany, the lowest forms of vegetable organisation have been grouped into a class called "Thallogens;" that is, flowerless plants, whose

* In the classification the species have not been grouped in genera, neither as a general rule have the synonyms been given.

and leaves are undistinguishable. Great confu-
nd difficulty have existed among botanists in
ing the specimens belonging to it, in consequence
minute and obscure structure of most of them;
remes of animal and vegetable life approach so
, that it is not always easy to define the exact
which separate them, and it has happened that
ere formerly considered plants, have now been
ined to be in reality animals, low in the scale of
, while occasionally the converse has obtained, so
vision and alterations are constantly being made
arrangement of these humble species.
logens comprise the following alliances:

Algales, or Seaweeds.
Fungales, or Mushrooms.
Lichenales, or Lichens.



ALGALES.

ntidium hyemale v. fragilaria hyemale
ıbosira agardhii
ntella polymorpha
:oc litorale
gbya putealis
sodictyon purpurascens
lerva fluviatilis
carpus spinulosus
ı intestinalis
acho-spermum monilifonne
siphonia subtilissima
entaria impudica
sseria leprieurii

LICHENALES—LICHENS.

ea strigosa
australis
ıalina linearis
" rigida
ta quercizans
exampliata
dissecta
nelia sinuosa
" perlata
" obsessa
" applanata
" peltita
" pannosa
" pallescens
" gyrosa
ema agureum
" schomburgkianum
" linkii
lonia ecmozyma
" carneo—badia
" cocomia
" macilenta
" ceratophylla
" coccinea
" pityrea
" carnea
oria vernalis
" vestita
" russula
" tuberculosa
dea albovirens
" imbricata
" corticola
" brebssonii
dia gracilis
" anguina
" flammula
ınactis serograpta
" lobata
grapha prosodea
" ovata
" acharii
" rimulosa
Opegrapha myrico-carpa
" scripta
" angustata
" leprieurii
Fissurina nivea
" radiata
" insculpta
" grammitis
Graphis virginea
" pavoniana
" afzelii
" illinata
Medusala tricosa
" olivacea
" fulva
Glyphis labyrinthica
" favulosa
Sagedia compuncta
Pertusaria verrucosa
" leucostricta
Thelotrema platystomum
" atratum
" olivaceum
Pyrenastrum americanum
" macrospermum
" album
" eustomum
Verrucaria tropica
" prostrans
" cinchona
" thelena
" catervaria
" planorbis
" melanophalma
" analepta
" nitens
" myriocarpa
" marginata
" aspistea
Verrucaria micramma
" variolosa
" ochroleuca
" cinnamonea
" chionea
" porinoides
" nitida
" complanata
" leucostoma
" heterochroa
Astrothelium sepultum
" concinnum
Trypethelium sprengelii
" sphaerioides
" cruentum
" platistomum
" annulare
" leprieurii
" porosum
" pyrenuloides
" megaspermum
" madreporiforme

FUNGALES—MUSHROOMS.

ricus tenellus
„ musæ
„ striatus
„ cancrinus
„ campestris
„ reniformis
inus aster
„ extinctorius
„ molybdites
„ fimetarius
inius fumigatus
„ nigripes
„ villosus
„ sajor caju
„ pilosus
„ crinitus
„ ochraceo-fuscus
„ schomburgkii
„ velutinus
„ strigosus
leus castaneus
miquelii
cuneiformis
ophyllum commune
„ exiguum
tes interrupta

Polyporus vaporarius
„ surinamensis
„ nitidus
Trametes hydnoides
„ fibrosa
Dædalea splendens
„ rhabarbarina
Favolus braziliensis
Thelephora speciosa
„ liliputiana
Stereum elegans
„ surinamensis
„ reniforme
„ chartaceum
Clavaria fastigiata
„ tubulosa
„ fistulosa
„ delicata
Exidia auricula
Peziza tricholoma
„ heteromera
Hysterium rufulum
Stictis psycotriæ
Sphæria kegeliana
„ multifida
„ pileiformis
„ melanopsis

plants, but whose stems and leaves are distinguishable. This class includes three alliances:

1st. Muscales, or Mosses.

2nd. Lycopodales, or Clubmosses and Pepperworts.

3rd. Filicales, or Ferns.

The species belonging to the several alliances of this class vary much in size and general appearance, but they may generally be known by their possessing stomates, or breathing pores, and by their reproductive organs, called spores, which are small bodies like ordinary seeds, which are placed on the organs representing the leaves. Acrogens are in general small plants, but in ferns they attain a large size, the larger kinds of which are almost like trees.

The Muscales, or Mosses, are small species occurring in various situations, and of singular beauty; they are to be met with on the ground, on stones, and the barks of trees.

The Lycopodales, or Clubmosses, are few in number, and have small imbricated leaves, and a coniferous fructification.

The Filicales, or Ferns, are an interesting and singular tribe of plants, which are largely represented here, and may readily be known by the spores, which in fantastic forms stud the long and beautiful leaves; they are common along the banks of the rivers and creeks, and are also found in the forests, varying in size and form.

MUSCALES—MOSSES.

Plagiochila stricta
" patula
" montagnei
" martiana
" rutilans
" adiantoides
" disticha
" asplenioides
" biserialis
" subplana

Jungermannia albicans
Mastigobryum serpentinum
Micropterygium vulgare
Radula pallens
" recubans
Phragmicoma torulosa
" corticalis
Lejeunia leprieurii
" lunulata
" surinamensis
" crucianella

Lejeunia cordifissa
" chitonia
" weigeltii
" inflexa
" oxyphylla
" amœna
" elegans
" duriuscula
" myriantha
" adnata
" rigidula
" flexuosa
" pellucida
" cuneata
" splitgerberiana
" involvens
" radicosa
" fortifolia
" repens
" adglutinata
Frullania gibbosa
" arietina
" squarrosa
" ericoides
" taylori
" subtilissima
" obcordata
" lepricurii

Pterygynandrum intricatum
" pulchellu
Neckera filicina
" imbricata
" polytrichoides
" vulpina
" undulata
" scabriseta
Leskia microcarpa
" cæspitosa
" pungens
Hypnum subsimplex
" richardii
" elegantatum
" cirrhiferum
" gratum
" chamissonis
" patulum
" leptochæton
Drepanophyllum fulvum
Phyllogonium fulgens
Fissidens prionodes
" hornschucii
" radicans
" leptophyllus
" guianensis
" kegelianus
" intermedius

Trichomanes membranaceum
" brachypus
" pricurii
" kaulfussii
" laxum
" cellulosum
" bancroftii
" coriaceum
" tenerum
" anceps
" rigidum
Neurophyllum pinnatum
" hostmannianum
" vittaria
" floribundum
Didymoglossum reptans
" krausii
Hymenophyllum pœppigianum
" polyanthos
" asplenioides
" clavatum
Sphærocionium crispum
Danæ simplicifolia
" trifoliata
" lepricurii
Ophioglossum macrorrhigum
" reticulatum
" nudicaule
Schizæa trilateralis
" elegans
" flabellum
" dichotoma
" incurvata
Actinostachys pennula
Aneimia humilis
" ferruginea
" cheilanthoides
" villosa
" schomburgkiana
Lygodium volubile
" polymorphum
" venustum
" hirtum
" hastatum
Mertensia longipennis
" pubescens
" pectinata
" rufinervis
" pedalis
" immersa
Cyathea hirtula
" aspera
Alsophila ferox
" multiflora
" pungens
" oblonga
" subaculeata
" armata
" villosa
" marginalis
Hemitelia guianensis
Hemitelia hostmannii
" parkerii
Dicksonia adiantoides
Davallia Imrayana
Lindsæa dubia
" schomburgkii
" falcata
" stricta
" crenata
" trapeziformis
" divaricata
" moritziana
" pendula
" gracilis
" raddiana
" pumila
" rigescens
" pallida
" tenuis
" filiformis
" susilla
" saliciformis
" macrophylla
" rufescens
" quadrangularis
" guianensis
Adiantum serrato-dentatum
" triangulatum
" tomentosum
" obliquum
" fernatum
" rigidum
" glaucescens
" cajennense
" hirtum
" radiatum
Blechnum serrulatum
" ceteraccinum
" unilateralis
" asplenioides
" gracile
" polypodioides
" unilaterale
Hypolepis guianensis
Pteris deflexa
" litobrochioides
" pungens
" biformis
" arachnoidea
" denticulata
" elegans
Doryopteris palmata
" cuchlora
" lomariacea
Lomaria plumierii
" schomburgkii
Salpiglæna volubilis
Asplenium schomburgkianum
" harpeodes
" serra
" salicifolium

Asplenium formosum
" auritum
" allœopteron
" ingerrimum
" cuneatum
Nephrolepis ensifolia
" sesquipedalis
" exaltata
Asipidium macrophyllum
" guianense
" denticulatum
" coriaceum
" mexicanum
" pendulum
" schomburgkii
" cicutarium
" fraxinifolium
" hookerii
" nodosum
" gongylodes
Polypodium blechnoides
" confusum
" phlegmaria
" abbreviatum
" taxifolium
" hygrometricum
" cultratum
" nervosum
Polypodium decumanum
" aureum
" lycopodioides
" percussam
" lepidotum
Mecosorus nudus
" marginellus
" persicariæfolius
" schomburgkii
Gymnogramma pumila
" schomburgkiana
" calomelanos
" guianensis
Meniscium serratum
" macrophyllum
Antrophyum cajennense
" subsessile
Hemionitis palmata
Acrostichum decoratum
" schomburgkii
" alatum
" flaccidum
" simplex
" herminieri
" glabellum
" plumosum
" brevipes
" aureum

SEXUAL, OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

Class III.—*Rhizogens.*

Ascending the scale of vegetable life, we next find plants possessed of flowers, with a distinct sexual apparatus, the fructification springing from a thallus.

According to Professor Lindley,* "Rhizogens are parasitical plants destitute of true leaves, in room of which they have cellular scales. Their stem is either an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium, sometimes, perhaps always, appearing to be lost in the tissue of the plants on which it grows; and is very imperfectly supplied with spiral vessels, which in some instances seem to be wholly deficient. No instance of green colour is known among them; but they are brown, yellow, or purple. They are furnished with true flowers, having genuine stamens and carpels, and surrounded by a trimerous or pentamerous calyx, or absolutely naked. Their forms are exceedingly diversified. Rhizogens all agree in being of a fungus-like consistence, and in their habits of living parasitically on the roots of other plants."

I am not aware that there are any plants belonging to this class in this country.

Class IV.—*Endogens.*

In the next class of plants, termed Endogens, or Monocotyledons, we find a multitude of species with distinct stems, leaves, and flowers. They derive the

* Vegetable Kingdom.

of Endogens from the fact of the new woody
being constantly developed in the first instance
ls the interior of the trunk, only curving out-
in its course downwards; as exemplified in the
rees, and others. The following are the cha-
istic features of this class:

The wood is endogenous.
. The leaves are straight-veined.
The organs of fructification are ternary.
The embryo is monocotyledonous.
The germination is endorhizal.

class is divided into several alliances, and in-
he palms, arals, grasses, bulrushes, the lilyworts
chids, besides others.

CE VII. GLUMALES.—ORDER 29. GRASSES.

m officinarum — sugar cane

Echinolaena scabra
" hirta
Dactyloctenium acgyptiacum—cruci-



Panicum colonum—purple panic grass, or vine grass
" horizontale
" lineare—devil's grass
" mertensii
" pilosum—Scotch grass
" arundinaxum
" molle—rice grass
" pilisparsum
" elatius
" stoloniferum
" pallens
" glutinosum
" cayennense
" isocalycinum
" commelinafolium
" myurus
" spectabile
" distachyum
Paspalum distichum—savannah grass
" repens
" conjugatum—sour grass
" virgatum—lamaha grass
" mealonospermum — lamaha grass
" paniculatum
" gracile
" platicaule
" pusillum
" vaginatum—crab grass
" scoparium
" leptostachyum
Cenchrus giganteus—a sweet grass
" echinatus—bur grass
" tribuloides—bur grass
" pungens
Zea mays—Indian corn
Coix lachryma—Job's tears
Pennisetum richardii
Agrostis minima
" indica
" virginicus—crab grass
" truncatellus
Poa ciliaris—dog's grass
" dactyloides
Eleusina indica—Dutch grass, or man grass
Cynodon dactylon—Bahamas grass, or devil's grass
Arundinaria schomburgkii—(Woorali poison)
Arundo donax
Bambusa arundinacea—bamboo
" latifolia
Pariana campestris
Chloris elegans
" polydactyla
Oryza sativa—rice
" latifolia
Leersia oryzoides
Gynerium paniflorum—the arrow plant
Gynerium saccharoides
Guadua latifolia
Zeugites americana

ORDER 30. CYPERACEÆ—SEDGES.

Cyperus vegetus
" odoratus
" hamiltonii
" stellatus
" ferox—razor grass
" hydra—nut grass
" luzulæ
" jubæflorus
" surinamensis
" ligularis—bulrush
" nemorosus
" rotundus
" callophorus
" amentaceus
" compresons
" densiflorus
" elegans
" giganteus
" fascicularis
" strigosus
" schomburgkianus
" infucatus
" simplex
" glomeratus
" cuspidatus
" brizæus
" insignis
" tenuicornus
Fimbristylis laxa
" ferruginea
" spadicea
" vahlii
" limosa
" dichotoma
" tenuis
" brizoides
Dichromena ciliata
" junciformis
" leucocephala
" hispidula
" globosa
" puberosa
Kyllingia pungens
" triceps
" obtusata
" odorata
" cruciformis
Mariscus elatus
" littoralis
" coriaceus
Trichelostylis longirostris
" stricta
Hemicarpha subsquarrosa
Abildgaardia monostachya
Hypolytrum pungens
" sylvaticum

rum longifolium
karatæfolia
ena elatior
pubera
ciliata
junciformis
leucocephala
hispidula
globosa
mierantha
setacea
ya rufa
candida
spora barbata
polycephala
evaltata
cephalotes
globosa
amazonica
glauca
sybratica
pus stellatus
arpus guianensis
tremulus
lytrum sylvestre
elia merkeliana
carya fragifera
angustifolia

Remirea maritima
Fuirema umbellata
" guianensis
Schirpus geniculatus
" cubensis

ORDER 33. ERIOCAULACEÆ.

Tonina fluviatilis
Pæpalanthus capillaceus
" schomburgkii
" dichotomus
" guianensis
" griocephala
" umbellatus
" lamarckii
" ottonis
" procerus
" surinamensis
" caulescens
" hispidus
" subulatus
" humboldtii
" fasciculatus
Eriocaulon brevifolium
" tenuifolium
" humboldtii

ORDER 37. PANDANACEÆ.

Carludovica plumerii
" subacaulis
Cyclanthus bipartitus

ALLIANCE IX.—ORDER 38. PALMACEÆ —PALMS.

Cocos nucifera—cocoa-nut tree
Astrocaryum aculeatum—star-nut palm
" gynacanthum "
" acaule "
" munbaca "
" vulgare "
" campestre "
" muru muru "
" jauari "
Sagus—sago tree?
Oreodoxa vel areca oleracea—cabbage-tree
Phytelephas macrocarpa
Borassus
Acrocomia sclerocarpa—grougrou palm
Mauritia aculeata
" flexuosa—ita palm
" armata
Palma parviflora
" dactylifera
" maripa
" humilis
Bactris—sarbacan, or blow-pipe
Maximiliana regia—cucurit
Thrinax parviflora—fan palm
Elais guianensis—palm-oil tree
" melanococca
Seaforthia, or euterpe—manicole palm
Guilielma speciosia—paripa, or pirijas palm
Attalea funifera
" speciosa
" excelsa
Iriartea exorrhiza
" ventricosa
Ænocarpus bataua—tum palm
" minor
" bacaba
" regius
Euterpe oleracea
" edulis
Raphis flabelliformis—dwarf palm
Chamædorea pauciflora
" gracilis
Hyospathe elegans
Leopoldinia pulchra
" insignis
Lepidocaryum gracile
" tenue
Geonoma maxima
" acutiflora
" laxiflora
" diversa
Geonoma sprixiana
" stricta
" arundinacea
" acaulis
" macrostachys
" poiteauana
" baculifera
" elegans
Mancaria saccifera—troolie palm
Desoncus macracanthos
" polycanthos
" mitis
" setosus
Bactris maraja—cane palms
" aristata
" concinna
" mitis
" longifrons
" major
" simplicifrons
" acanthocarpa
" macracantha
" pectinata
Martinezia caryotæfolia

ORDER 39. HYDROCHARIDÆ.

Udora guianensis
" surinamensis
Simnobium spongia

ALLIANCE XI. NARCISSALES.—ORDER 42. BROMELIACEA.

Ananassa sativa—pine-apple
Bromelia mertensii
" ananas
" pinguin—wild pine
" discolor
" karatas—caraguata pine
" longifolia
" lingulata
" lutea
" nudicaulis
Tillandsia anceps
" bromelifolia
" usneidoes—old man's beard
" pulchra
" floribunda
" flexuosa
" setacea
" conspersa
" vestita
" ramealis
" aloæfolia
" recurvata
Pitcairnia bromelifolia—scarlet pitcairn
Bilbergia clavatas
" odorata
" lutea
" nudicaulis
" mertensii

ianensis
acrostachya
rium angustæ

44. HÆMODORACEÆ—BLOOD-ROOTS.

um cæruleum—vel floribundum
fockeanum
lia orinocensis
ia corymbosa
eniæ alexandrinæ

RDER 45. HYPOXIDACEÆ.

dea breviscarpa
scerzoneræfolia

46. AMARYLLIDACEÆ—AMARYLLIS.

lis equestris—red lily
zeylanica—wild tulip
formosa—Brazil lily
belladonna—belladonna lily
ium guianense—white lily
littorale
fragrans
caribæum
amænum
tubiflorum
americanum—asphodil

ALLIANCE XII. AMOMALES.—ORDER 48. MUSACEÆ.

Musa paradisiaca—plantain tree
" sapientum—banana tree
" chinensis—dwarf plantain
" rosacea—rose banana
Urania
Ravenala guianensis
Helicoma behai
" acuminata
" psittacorum
" richardiana
" braziliensis
" schomburgkiana
" pulverulenta
" ballia
" flexuosa

ORDER 49. ZINGIBERACEÆ—GINGER PLANTS.

Allucia cernua
Zingiber officinale—ginger
Amomum meleguita—Guinea pepper
Grana vel paradisiaca "
Curcuma longa—turmeric
Costus spicatus
" spiralis
" comosus

Phrynium guianense
Calathea macrostachya
" composita
" latifolia
Thalianthus macropus
Myrosma cannæfolia
" comosa

ALLIANCE XIII. ORCHIDALES.—ORDER 51. BURMANNIACEÆ.

Burmannia bicolor
" quadriflora
" capitata
" brachystachya
Dictyostega schomburgkiana

ORDER 52. ORCHIDACEÆ.—ORCHIDS.

Pleurothallis ciliata—fl. brown
" grobyii—purp. yellow
" lanciana—orange
" picta—yel. striped
" ruscifolia
" pruinosa
" sicaria
" discoidea
" aristata
" multicaulis
" succosa
Specklinia orbicularis
Physosiphon emarginata
Octomeria tridentata
Stelis argentata
" ophioglossoides
Bolbophyllum setigerum
" bracteolatum
Liparis
Epidendrum chloranthum—fl. green
" chloroleucum—gr. white
" dichotomum—green
" inosmum—yel. green
" longicolle—yellow
" ciliare
" sascatum
" viviparum—white
" pachyanthum
" pictum—yel. crimson
" schomburgkii—scar pink
" coriaceum—green purple
" smaragdinum—green
" scutella—gr. yellow
" sessili florum—br. white
" stenopetalum
" tridens
" elongatum—red
" fragrans
" nocturnum
" ellipticum
" dicusatum—pink
" durum—yellow
" flexuosum—wh. green
Epidendrum graniticum—gr. white
" imatophyllum—rose
" lentiginosum—yel. green
" longibulbum
" microphyllum—purple
" monophyllum—white
" musciferum
" pumilum
" saxatile—red purple
" papilionaceum
" secundum
" schomburgkii
" patens
" umbelliferum
" tetrapetalum
" maculatum
" skinneri
" regidum
" bicornutum
" clavatum
Diothonea imbricata
Isochilus fusiforme
Physinga prostrata
Brassavola angustata—yellow green
" cucullata
" nodosa
" barkleya
" martiana—white
Cattleya superba
" odoratissima
" mossiæ
" pumila
Schomburgkia marginata
" crispa
Aspasia variegata
Ornithidium coccineum
" album
Trizeuxis falcata
Ornithocephalus gladiatus
" ciliatus
" trichorrizus
Trigonidium obtusum
" acuminatum
" tonue
" egertonianum
Aganisia pulchella
Maxillaria acutifolia—fl. brown
" chlorantha—yel. green
" glauca—yellow
" foveata—straw
" gracilis—red
" graminea—yel. red
" pallens—pale
" parkei—white
" pamila—purple
" sinuosa
" steelii—yel. spotted
" uncata
" cristata
" batemanni
" henchemanni

ria guianensis
porrecta
densa
centrum iridifolium
„ recurvum
ria aurantica
longicornis
annia colleyi
yglottis pallidiflora
„ violacea
„ reflexa
„ stellata
ta bicolor
iridifolia
ches chlorochilon
loddigesii
purpureus
hus barbatus
deltoideus
tum trifidum
tridentatum
longifolium
saccatum
poriferum
barbatum
cornutum
deltoideum
bushmanni

Peristeria cerina
Cymbidium trinerve
„ guttatum
„ hirsutum
Galeandra baueri
„ devoniana
„ juncea
Xygopetalum rostratum
„ cochleare
„ mackaii
Cyrtopodium andersonii
„ parviflorum
„ cristatum
„ punctatum
Notylia micrantha
Ionopsis teres
Rodriguesia secunda
„ rosea
Burlingtonia candida
„ venusta
Macradenia triandra
Notylia tenuis
„ parkeri
„ incurva
Masdevallia guianensis
Oncidium lunatum—fl. orange
„ papilio—yel. purple

Cleistes parviflora
Habenaria demerarensis
„ longicauda
„ seticauda
„ heptadactyla
„ schomburgkii
Sobralia sessilis
„ Elisabethæ vel liliastrum
Epistephium parviflorum
Vanilla planifolia
„ bicolor
„ palmarum
Neottia lanceolata
Spiranthes bicolor
„ tenuis
„ picta
„ elata
Stenorynchus orchioides
Goodyera guianensis
Cypripedium palmifolium
„ lindleyanum
„ klotzschianum
Huntleya violacea
„ sessiliflora

ALLIANCE XIV. XYRIDALES.—ORDER 55. XYRIDACEÆ.

Xyris guianensis
„ eriophora
„ communis
„ involucrata
„ tenella
„ savennensis
„ eriophylla
„ macrocephala
„ surinamensis
„ caulescens
„ fontanesiana
Rapatea paludosa
„ sphærocephala
„ Fred. Augusti
Spathanthus unilateralis
Abolboda aubletii
„ pulchella

ORDER 56. COMMELYNACEÆ.

Commelyna cajenensis
„ guianensis
„ schomburgkiana
„ communis—pond grass
„ canonia
„ erecta — upright commelyna
„ glabra
„ platyphylla
Tradescantia discolor—spiderwort
„ elongata
„ geniculata
„ guianensis
„ floribunda
Limnocharis humboldtii
Limnocharis plumierii
Campelia zanonia
Callisia repens
Dithyrocarpus schomburgkianus
Dichorysandra aubletiana
„ schomburgkiana
Aneilema schomburgkiana

ORDER 57. MAYACEÆ.

Mayaca aubletii

ALLIANCE XV. JUNCALES.—ORDER 59. ORONTIACEÆ.

Anthurium gracile
„ trinerve
„ violaceum
„ scolopendrinum
„ lanceolatum
„ hookeri
„ cordifolium
„ macrophyllum
„ rubrinervium
„ pentaphyllum
„ aubletii
„ palmatum
„ crenatum
Spathiphyllum sagittafolium
Dracontium dubium
„ polyphyllum
Typha latifolia
Sparganium ramosum

ALLIANCE XVI. LILIALES.—ORDER 62. LILIACEÆ—LILIES.

Aloe vulgaris—aloes plant
Dracœna ferrea—dragon's blood
Yucca acuminata—Adam's needles
„ draconis—Spanish needles
„ gloriosa—do.
Polianthis gracilis
„ tuberosa—tuberose
Asparagus officinalis—asparagus
Allium sativum—garlick
„ porrum—leak
„ cepa—onion
„ vulgare—eschalots
Lilium lancifolium
Gloriosa superba

ORDER 63. PONTEDERACEÆ—PONTEDERAS.

Pontedera eriantha
„ azurea
„ limosa
„ rotundifolia—water plantain
„ schomburgkiana
„ crassipes
Erichomia speciosa
„ azurea

era diversifolia
limosa
reniformis
grandiflora
formosa

DER 64. BUTOMACEÆ.

humboldtii
commersonii

ALLIANCE XVII. ALISMALES.—ORDER 65. ALISMACEÆ.

Sagittaria guianensis
" subulata
" sellowiana
" lancifolia
" angustifolia
" acutifolia
Alisma cordifolia—pond weed
" acutifolia
" lancifolia
" angustifolia

Class V.—*Dictyogens.*

fifth class of plants are termed Dictyogens, foliage and habit of growth are peculiar. They like Endogens, but have a broad net-veined which usually disarticulates with the stem. are very few genera and species included under ass, and botanists are still at variance as to the tive character which separate them from Exo-

Class VI.—*Gymnogens.*

The sixth class of plants, called Gymnogens, have nearly an equal relation to flowering and flowerless plants. They are known from most other vasculares by the vessels of their wood having large apparent perforations or disks. There are but few plants belonging to this class in this country: the Conifers, Pine, and Fir trees inhabit chiefly colder climates, and are not to be expected in the latitude of the Palms and other tropical trees. The Cycads, or Sago Palms, however, occur, and are remarkable for the gyrate vernation of leaves like in the true Ferns, and for the peculiar formation of the trunks, whose growth terminates by a terminal bud, only similar to the class of Acrogens. The following are the orders and species met with here:

ORDER 73. CYCADEACEÆ—SAGO PALMS.
Cycas revoluta—narrow-leaved sago
„ circinalis—broad-leaved sago

ORDER 74. PINACEÆ—PINES.
Juniperus bermudiana—Bermuda cedar
„ barbadensis—Barbadoes juniper

ORDER 76. GNETACEÆ.
Gnetum vel thoa urens

Class VII.—*Exogens.*

The seventh class of plants comprise those which have been termed "Exogens," that is, outward growers, or such plants which, as they continue to grow, add the new wood to the outside of that formed in the previous year. All the trees of cold climates, and the principal part of those in other latitudes, are Exogenous.

Year after year, as Exogens grow, they form new wood zone upon zone, which is permanent; while fresh bark is formed zone *within* zone, perishable at the outside, but which is renewed inside as the stem increases in diameter.

But other characteristics mark the Exogens distinctly from the other classes:

veins of the leaves are reticulated, or netted;
fructification is formed upon a quinary or
nary type;
embryo is dicotyledonous;
germination is exorhizal.
gens are divided into the following sub-classes:
lowers absolutely unisexual, termed *Diclinous*
s Hermaphrodite;
tamens not adhering to Calyx or Corolla, Hypo-
;
tamens adhering to Calyx or Corolla, Peri-
;
tamens, Calyx, and Corolla all adhering to the
or Epigynous.
e sub-classes are grouped in alliances, which are
ubdivided into natural orders, according to the

Croton aromaticum
" tiglium—croton oil
" ricinocarpum
" cuneatus
" balsamiferum—sea-side sage
" sericeum
" suave
" gossypifolium
" essequiboensis
" nervosus
Euphorbia antiquorum—spreading spurge
" dioscia
" nerifolia
" cotinifolia
" hypericifolia—milk weed
" pilulifera—globular spurge
" maculata—dove weed
" obliterata—red milk weed
" atropurpurea—bastard indian-rubber
" erythrocarpa
" glabrata—sea-side milk weed
" amœna
Brachystachys hirta
Podostachys guianensis
Podocalyx loranthoides
Schismatopera distichophylla
Hippomane mancinella—manchineel
Hura crepitans—sand-box tree
Sapium aucuparium—poison tree
Omphatea diandra
" triandra
Plukenetia verrucosa
Tragia volubilis—vine nettle
Tragia grandifolia
Dalechampia guianensis
" hibiscioides
" buttnerierdes
" braziliensis
" scandens
" heterophylla
Phillanthus piscatorum
" guianensis
" microphyllus
" urinarea
" conami
" niruri
" mutabilis
" lathyroides
" coriacum
" obcordatus
" essequebo
Amanoa guianensis—hardwood
Cicca disticha—Otaheite gooseberry
Pedilanthus carinatus
Jatropha gossypifolia—wild cassada
" manihot—bitter cassada
" loeflingii vel janipha—sweet cassada
Jatropha herbacea
" curcas—physic nut
" elegans
" multifidoa—French physic nut
" peltata
" urens
Stillingia sebifera—tallow or gum tree
" aucuparun
Xylophylla falcata
Peridium bicolor
" schomburgkii
" ferrugineum
Ricinus communis—castor oil
Maprounea guianensis
Conceveiba guianensis
Mabea pirini
" taquari
" volubilis
Siphonia elastica
" schomburgkii
Bartramia grandulifera
Caperonia cubensis
" angustissima
" palustris
" linearifolia
Disco-carpus Essequiboensis
Amanoa guianensis
Dactylostemon schomburgkii
" guianensis
Gussonia cuneata
" grandifolia
Adenogyne discolor
" guianensis
Microstachys guianensis
Traganthus sidoides
Alchornea latifolia
" schomburgkii
Asterocroton guianensis
Macrocroton surinamensis
Palamostigma crodonoides

ALLIANCE XXIII. MENIPERMALES.—ORDER 101. MYRISTACEÆ—NUTMEGS.

Myristica sebifera—tallow or dali tree
" fœtua
" moschata—nutmeg tree

ORDER 104. MENISPERMACEÆ—MOON SEEDS.

Cissampelos microcarpa
" caapeba
" pareira—pareira brava root
" glabra
" crenata
" fasciculata
Menispermum amara
" abuta
Abuta rufescens
Trichoa guianensis

ANCE XXIV. CUCURBITALES.—
RDER 105. CUCURBITACEÆ.
is sativus—common cucumber
melo—melon
citrullus—water melons
anguria—wild cucumber
laciniatus
ita pepo—pumpkin
melopepo—squashes
ovifera—vegetable marrow
a guianensis
polyanthos
triphylla
multiflora
dica charantia—hairy cerasee
operculata—rough fruited
momordica
ria pendula—small wild cucum-

a racemosa—hop bryony
aria vulgaris—gourd vine
santhis anguina—snake gourd
,, amara
thera guapeva
m edule—choco vine, or veg.
ow
a trilobata

Casearia parviflora—wild honey tree
,, benthamiana
,, celastroides
,, javitensis
,, densiflora
,, lancifolia
,, lœvigata
,, spinosa
,, brevipes
,, avellana
,, stipularis
,, petrea

ORDER 113. PASSIFLORACEÆ—PASSION FLOWERS.

Cieca hederacea
,, guianensis
,, discolor
,, appendiculata
Passiflora glauca
,, stipulata
,, fœtida—love in a mist
,, emarginata
,, maliformis—conch apple
,, guianensis
,, suberosa—ink vine
,, palmata
,, coccinea

Calyptrion aubletii
Ionidium hybanthus
„ oppositifolium
„ viscidulum
Corynostylis hybanthus
„ benthamii
Alsodeia rinorea
„ racemosa
„ tuliflora
„ brevipes
„ saxiflora
„ castanœfolia
„ prunifolia
„ flavescens

ORDER 119. SAUVAGESIACEÆ.

Sauvagesia erecta
„ elata
„ aduna
„ senella
„ sprengelii

ORDER 120. CRASSULACEÆ—HOUSE LEEKS.

Bryophyllum calycynum—germinating leaf plant

ORDER 121. TURNERACEÆ.

Turnera ulmifolia
„ aurantiaca
„ rupestris
„ guianensis.
„ cistoides
„ surinamensis
„ subylabra
„ opivera
„ cœrulea
„ benthamiana
„ parviflora
„ corchorifolia
„ corchoroides
„ chamædrys
„ refracta
„ surinamensis
Piriqueta villosa
„ lanceolata
„ stenophylla

ALLIANCE XXVII. CISTALES.—ORDER 123. BRASSICACEÆ.

Brassica oleracea — cabbage. Several species of cabbage are cultivated here, but they do not attain anything like the size of those in colder climates
Brassica rapa—turnip
Sinapis nigra—black mustard
„ alba—white ditto
Raphanus sativus — radish. Several species of radish are cultivated; they grow to a very large size, but are inferior in flavour to those in Europe
Raphanus radicula
„ oblongus
Sepidium virginicum—wild-pepper grass.
Nasturtium officinale—water cress
Cochlearia armoracia—horse radish
Iberis umbellata—candy tuft

ORDER 124. RESEDACEÆ—MIGNONETTES.

Reseda odorata—mignonette

ORDER 125. CAPPARIDACEÆ—CAPER PLANTS.

Cleome serrata
„ latifolia
„ frutiscens
„ pungens
„ pentaphylla—sambo
„ surinamensis
„ acubata; also C. stenophylla
Cratæva gynandra—garlic pear tree
„ acuminata
Capparis torulosa—black willow
„ breynia—white willow
„ radiatiflora
Gynandropsis palmipes
Physostemon intermedium
Singana guianensis

ALLIANCE XXVIII. MALVALES.—ORDER 126. STERCULIACEÆ.

Adansonia digitata—monkey bread tree
Pentapetes phœnicea
Waltheria americana—dialthæa
„ integrifolia
Bombax ceiba—silk cotton tree
„ globosum
„ pentandrum
Carolinea princeps—wild chocolate tree
„ minor
Sterculia crinita
„ ivira
Myrodia turbinata—five-sprig tree
„ macrophylla
„ longiflora
„ multiflora
Ochroma lagopus—down tree
Melochia tomentosa

ORDER 127. BYTTNERIACEÆ.

Theobroma cacao—cocoa tree
„ bicolor
„ guazuma
Guazuma ulmifolia—bastard cedar
Pentaceros aculeatus
Ayenia tomentosa

ia americana—buff coat
indica
viscosissima
paniculata
involucrata
caesia
ia scabra
ramosissima
obliqua
divaricata
uniglandulosa
a tomentosa
arenova
lanceolata
fasciculata
graminifolia
oblonga
ulmifolia
vestita
apoda
gracilis
sparsiflora

129. TROPEOLACEÆ—INDIAN CRESSES.

um majus
minus

Sida multiflora
„ humilis—broom weed
„ rhombifolia
„ populifolia
„ vellerea
„ ritifera
Malachra capitala—bastard ochro
„ radiata
„ alcaefolia and squarrosa
Gossypium peruvianum — Peruvian cotton
„ arboreum—tree cotton
„ herbaceum—common cotton
„ hirsutum—hairy cotton
„ barbadense — Barbadoes cotton
„ vitifolium — small cotton tree
Thespesia populnea — mahoe dye, or poplar tree
Abutilon spicatum
„ lucianum
„ lasiocarpum
Urena americana
„ reticulata
„ ribesia
Pavonia typhalæoides



Apeiba tibourbou
„ petoumo
Mollia guianensis
„ pubescens
„ speciosa
Vantanea guianensis
„ emarginata

ALLIANCE XXIX. SAPINDALES.—
ORDER 133. POLYGALACEÆ — MILKWORTS.

Polygala timoutou
„ adenophora
„ violacea
„ cinerea
„ modesta
„ diversifolia
„ hygrophila
„ stellera
„ longicaulis
„ variabilis
„ galioides
„ paludosa
„ mollis
„ angustifolia
„ camporum
Securidaca volubilis
„ marginata
„ virgata
„ incrassata
„ latifolia
„ sulcata
„ erecta
„ paniculata
„ pubiflora
Badiera diversifolia — bastard lignum vitæ
Bredemeyera lucida
„ bracteata
„ capitata
„ cuneata
Krameria ixina
„ spartioides
Trigonia macrocarpa
„ subcymosa
„ hypoleuca
„ macrostachya
„ lævis
„ villosa

ORDER 134. VOCHYACEÆ.

Erisma violaceum
„ floribundum
„ nitidum
Vochysia guianensis—itaballi tree
„ tetraphylla
„ lucida
„ curvata
„ glaberescens
„ tomentosa
Vochysia schomburgkiana
„ emarginata
„ fontanesii
Qualea rosea
„ cœrulea
„ mulleriana
Lightia guianensis

ORDER 136. SAPINDACEÆ—SOAPWORTS.

Sapindus saponaria—soap berry tree
„ surinamensis
„ arborescens
„ frutescens
Cupania reticulata
„ velutina
„ schomburgkii
„ quercifolia
„ affinis
„ retusa
„ subsinuata
„ dentata
Thouinia polygama
Cardiospermum carindum — black nicker
„ acuminatum
„ halicacabum — wild parsley
Serjania paucidentata
„ sinuata
„ baramensis
„ bignonioides
„ micrantha
Matayba guianensis
„ patrisiana
„ rouarana
Ophiocaryon paradoxium—snake nut
Paullinia cururu—bastard supple jack
„ diversiflora
„ barbadensis—Barbadoes supple jack
„ protracta
„ micropterygia
„ bipinnata
„ podocarpa
Melicocea bijuga—honey berry
Dodonæa viscosa—hop shrub
Talisia glabra
„ rosea
Urvillea pubescens
„ schomburgkii
Schmidelia guianensis
„ mollis
„ conduplicata
Lasianthemum unijugum
„ bijugum
Lamprospermum schomburgkii
„ guianense
Koernickea guianensis
Monopteris guianensis

ORDER 137. PETTIVERIACEÆ.
veria alliacea—guinea hen weed

ORDER 139. MALPIGHIACEÆ.
opterys daphnoides
" lessertiana
" candolleana
" cristata
" biglandulosa
" eglandulosa
" macrostachya
" platyptera
ighia glabra—red cherry
" verbascifolia
" altissima—hardwood
" singularis
" punicifolia—Barbadoes cherry
" tuberculata
" urens—stinging cherry
" coccifera
andra cordata
onima altissima
" hostmanni
" crassifolia
" coranthera
" coccolobæfolia
" ferruginea

Spachea elegans
Sophopterys splendens
Stigmaphyllon hypoleucum
" sinuatum
" convolvulifolium
" periplocæfolium
" puberum
" latifolium
" purpureum
" fulgens
" diversifolium
Tetrapterys inœqualis
" crispa
" ovalifolia
" discolor
" puberula
" acutifolia
" fimbripetala
" glaberrima
" leucanthele
" surinamensis
Camara affinis
Bunchosia mollis

ORDER 140. ERYTHROXYLACEÆ.
Erythroxylon coca
" campestre
" passerinum

olia
is
a

ocence
tifolium

IZOBOLACEÆ.

n
ter tree
saouari nut
utyrosa
us

CLUSIACEÆ.
)

ora

a

-mammee apple

—mangostur tree

a
-bastard mammee
a
balsam tree

lia
la

kiana

ORDER 145. MARCGRAVIACEÆ.

Marcgravia umbellata
" spiciflora
" coriacea
" acuminata
Ruyschia clusiæfolia
" souroubea
" lepidota
Norantea guianensis

ORDER 146. HYPERICACEÆ.

Hypericum bacciferum
" sessilifolium
" calycinum
Vismia guianensis—yellow dye
" cayennensis
" glabia
" sessilifolia
" acuminata
" latifolia
" angusta
" schomburgkiana
" sieberiana

ALLIANCE XXXI. NYMPHALES—NYMPHALS.

ORDER 148. NYMPHÆACEÆ—WATER LILIES.

Victoria regia—Victoria lily
Nymphæa ampla—white lily
" blanda—large duckweed
" micrantha

ORDER 149. CABOMBACEÆ—WATER SHIELDS.

Cabomba aquatica

ORDER 150. NELUMBIACEÆ—WATER BEANS.

Nelumbium jamaicense—broad Dutch weed
Heliamphora nutans

ALLIANCE XXXII. RANALES.

ORDER 152. ANONACEÆ—CUSTARD APPLES.

Anona xylopioides
" squamosa—sugar apple
" reticulata—custard apple
" muricata—sour sop
" palustris—monkey apple
" ambota
" cherimolia
" longifolia
" obtusifolia
" punctata
" hostmanni
" chrysopetala
Xylopia frutescens

ia glabia
muricata
salicifolia
sericea
rea aberemoa—hardwood
schomburgkiana
podocarpa
vestita
brevipes
foliosa
ouregon
elongata
mundata
heteropetala
etia quitarensis — yarri-yarri
ewood
a guatterioides
ia exsicca
orthopetala
tinifolia
tenuifolia
multiflora

Order 153. Dilleniaceæ.

ia larmentosa
arpus rolandri

Cissus sicyoides—poison wythe
" acida
" puncticulosa—cayenne
" trifoliata
" ovata
" lucida
" erosa
" quadrialata
" hydrophora

Order 162. Olacaceæ.

Ximenia inermis
" americana
Heisteria cauliflora
Pogopetalum orbiculatum
" acuminatum
Olax schomburgkii

Alliance XXXIV. Ericales.—Order 164. Humiriaceæ.

Myrodendron amplexicaule — hard-wood
Humirium floribundum — umiri balsam
" obovatum
" guianense

Citrus decumana—shaddock tree
„ hystrix—grape fruit tree
„ buxifolia—forbidden fruit tree
„ bigaradia — seville, or bitter orange
„ spinosissima—cayenne orange
Triphasia limonia—myrtle lime
„ trifoliata—sweet lime

ORDER 171. AMYRIDACEÆ—BALM TREES.

Amyris heterophylla vel icica
„ heptaphylla—hyawa tree
„ guianensis
„ decandra
„ ambrosiaca
„ altissima—cedar wood
„ toxifera
„ balsamifera—gum elemi
„ acuminata
„ schomburgkii
Icica vel amyris enneandra
„ tamacahaca
Bursera gummifera—turpentine tree
Trattinickia schomburgkii
„ guianensis
Picramnia macrostachya

ORDER 172. CEDRELACEÆ—BASTARD CEDARS.

Swietenia mahogani—mahogany tree
Cedrela odorata—bastard cedar

ORDER 173. MELIACEÆ—BREAD TREES.

Melia azedarach—Barbadoes lilac
„ sempervivens
Carapa guianensis—crab oil tree
Moschoxylum cuspidatum
„ hostmanni
Guarea trichilioides
„ grandiflora
„ scabra
„ affinis
„ kunthiana
„ aubletia
„ guianensis
„ pubescens
„ costata
„ megantha
Trichilia hirta
„ geminata
„ surinamensis
„ brachystachya
Trichilia richardiana
„ guianensis
„ acuminata

ORDER 174. ANACARDIACEÆ.

Anacardium occidentale—cashew tree
„ rhinocarpus
„ giganteum—ouboudi
„ guianensis—wild cashew
Mangifera indica—E. mango
Comocladia integrifolia — maiden plum
„ dentata
Spondias dulcis—golden apple
„ lutea—hog plum
„ obovata
„ purpurea—Spanish plum
„ surinamensis
„ mangifera—Chili plum
„ longifolia
„ guianensis
„ macrophylla
„ læta

ORDER 175. CONNARACEÆ.

Connarus pubescens
„ schomburgkii
Omphalobium opacum
„ lucidum
„ perrotteti
„ patrisii
„ micranthum
„ lampertii
„ fasciculatum
„ thonningii

ORDER 176. RUTACEÆ—RUE PLANTS.

Ruta graveolens—common rue
Galipœa trifoliata
„ aromatica
Monnieria trifolia
Ticorea fœdita
„ pedicellata
„ longiflora

ORDER 177. XANTHOXYLACEÆ.

Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum — hardwood
„ guianense
„ clava—prickly yellow wood
„ perrottetii
„ pterota—bastard iron wood
„ tragodes — fingrigo, or savine tree

ORDER 178. OCHNACEÆ.
ia guianensis
dura
arguta
jabotapita
rupununiensis
ovata
laurifolia
calophylla
annia elvasioides
annia roraimæ
ia apiculata
ia essequiboensis

DER 179. SIMARUBACEÆ.
ba versicolor
amara
amara
excelsa
guianensis—obovata
aruba

ER 180. XYGOPHYLLACEÆ.
um officinale—lignum vitæ
s cistoides
maximus

Dianthus barbatus — sweet William pink
" virgineus
" chinensis—Chinese pink

ORDER 189. ILLECEBRACEÆ—KNOT WORTS.
Illecebrum glomeratum
" diffusum
Drymaria cordata
" gracilis

ORDER 190. PORTULACEÆ—PURSLANES.
Portulacea oleracea—purslane
" halimoides
" parviflora—wild purslane
" pilosus—ditto
Talinum patens
" triangulare
" reflexum
" crassifolium
Sesuvium acutifolium
Mollugo verticillata
" schrankii

Boerhavia surinamensis
" diffusa
" decumbens
Mirabilis jalapa—four o'clock flower
" alba et flava
" dichotoma—marvel of Peru

ORDER 193. PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

Phytolacca dioica
" octandra
" decandra—Virginian spinach
Rivina humilis

ORDER 194. AMARANTACEÆ.

Amaranthus tricolor
" bicolor
" polygonoides — red caterpillar, or spotted leaves
" viridis — white caterpillar, or green amaranth
" spinosus—prickly caterpillar, or amaranth
" sanguinens — spreading amaranth
" caraceasanus
" hypocendriacus
Buchholzia brevipes
Gomphrena globosa — bachelor's button
" polygonoides
" brasiliensis
Hebanthe guianensis
Celosia cristata
" tomentosa—cockscomb
" lappacea
" coccinea
Alternanthera ficoides
Microtea debilis
Sertunera guianensis
" schomburgkii
Achyranthes aspera
Pupalia densiflora
Chamissoa macrocarpa

ALLIANCE XXXIX. PIPERALES.—
ORDER 196. PIPERACEÆ.

Acrocarpidium nummulariæfoliam
" repens
Piperomia acuminata
" pellucida
" velloziana
" melanostigma
" macrostachya
" trifolia
" quadrifolia
" angusata
" myosuroides
" distachya
" obtusifolia
" parkeriana
" obliqua—rock balsam
" polystachya—ditto
Heckeria peltata—monkey's hand
" umbellata — Santa Maria's leaf
Nematanthera guianensis
Arthante caudata
" catalpæfolia
" insignis
" augusta
" lessertiana
" asperifolia
" olfersiana
" adunca
" meyerii
" ulmifolia
" coryeifolia
" glabrescens
" avellana
" geniculata
" nitida
" tuberculata
" xanthocarpa
" berbicensis
" demerarana
" hostmanniana
" anonæfolia
" parkeriana
" encolyptifolia
" æqualis
" warakabacoura
" adenophora
" leprieurii
" microstachya
" augustifolia
" guianensis
" pedunculans
" hymenophylla
" salicifolia
" flexicaulis

Sub-class III.—*Perigynous Exogens.*

LIANCE XL. FICOIDALES.—
ORDER 199. BASELLACEÆ.

a cordifolia—calalue
tuberosa

ER 200. MESEMBRYACEÆ—ICE PLANTS.

mbryanthemum crystallinum—ice plant
" crassifolium
" helianthoides
" guinanense

RDER 201. TETRAGONIACEÆ.

gonia expansa
ium portulacastrum
longifolium

LIANCE XLI. DAPHNALES.—
ORDER 203. THYMELACEÆ.

andia guianensis
" sonora—Jack in a box

Oreodaphne glomerata
" leucoxylon — loblolly tree
" guianensis
" costulata
" caudata
" fasciculata
" schomburgkiana
Persea gratissima—avocado pear
" leucantha
" carolinensis
" sanguinea
" caryophyllata
Acrodiclidium camara—ackawai nut meg
" aciphyllum
" jamaicense
Mespilodaphne pretiosa
Aydendron firmulum
" riparium
" oppositifolium
" hostmannianum

Hirtella rubra
" roraimæ
" eriandra
" violacea
" strigulosa
" glaberrima
" bracteosa
" cognata
" hostmaniana
" hirsuta
" glandulosa
Licania pendula
" aperta
" floribunda
" pubiflora
" leptostachya
" coriacea
" divaricata
" heteromorpha
" flavicans
" odorata
" guianensis
" mollis
" crassifolia
" macrophylla
" rufescens
" schomburgkii

ORDER 209. FABACEÆ—LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.—SUB-ORDER 1. PAPILIONACEÆ.

Lupinus varius
" lutæus
Crotalaria verrucosa — blue shake shake
" incanescens—battle bush
" lotifolia—coot weed
" retusa — wedge-leaved lupin
" sagittalis
" elentheria
" glabea
" paramariboensis
" nitens
" guianensis
" anagyroides
" genistella
" stipularis
" leptophylla
Indigofera tinctoria—E. I. indigo
" anil—wild indigo
" pascuorum
Sabinea florida
Sesbania occidentalis
Agati grandiflora
Agati coccinea
Pisum sativum—English peas
Lathyrus odoratus—sweet pea
Arachis hypogæa—ground nut
Phaseolus lathyroides—kidney bean
" semi erectus—ditto
" longipedunculatus
" viscillatus—kidney bean
" vulgaris—French bean
" multiflorus—scarlet
" perennis—lima
" conspicuus
" lunatus—sugar bean
" stenophyllus
" mungo—woolly pyrol
" adenanthus
" lasiocarpus
Vigna glabra
Collæa rosea—rouncival peas
Dioclea guianensis
" lasiocarpa
Dolichos luteus—monkey's peas
" sinensis—clay, or red peas
" barbadensis
" ensiformis—horse bean
" filiformis
" sesquipedalis—Halifax peas
" spurius
" unguiculatus—cuckold's increase
" tribracteatus
Lablab vulgaris—bonny vis. (buona vista)
" cultratus—buona vista
Alysicarpus miquelianus
Desmodium repens—wood sorrel
" supinum—iron vine
" canescens
" spectabile
" spirale
" radicans
" glaucescens
" incanum
" rubiginosum
" cinereum
" elatum
" racemosum
" cajanæfolium
" guianense
" uncistrocarpum
" asperum
" obovatum
" triflorum
" viscidulum
" benthamianum
Lourea vespertilionis

ynomene americana
" conferta
" trisperma
" ciliata
" sensitiva
" paniculata
" sulcata
" hystrix
" paucijuga
sarum argenteum
racemosum
incamum
a reticulata
latifolia
gracilis
surinamensis
ia virginiana—wild pea
arborescens
centrale
ternatea—blue vine
braziliensis
angustifolia
poitæi
volubilis
uncinatus
na pruriens—cow itch vine

Pterocarpus draco
Pterodon macrophylla
Dipteryx odorata—tonquin bean
" oppositifolia
" coreacea
Drepano-carpus lunatus
" inundatus
" falcatus
" ferox
Andira anbletii
" laurifolia
" inermis
" racemosa
Centrolobium robustum
Geoffroya spinosa
" violacea
Ormosia v. robinia coccinea
" tomentosa—hard-wood
" histophyllia
Vataiera guianensis
Trioptolema riparia
Deguelia scanden
Tephrosia cinerea—fish poisons
" toxicaria
" gynothrix



Nicolsonia barbata
Copaifera pubiflora—purple heart
,, guianensis
,, officinalis
Piratinera vel brosimum aubletii—letter wood
Kennedya vel centrosema
Neurocarpum guianense, longifolium, cajennæfolium
,, flagellare, speciosum
Centrosema brasilianum, plumierii
,, virginianum—wild pea
,, verticillatum
,, macrocarpum, perspicuum, sordidem, vestitum
Galactia mollis—silver vine
,, velutina
Canavalia ensiformis—horse bean
Campsiandra comosa
Tachigalia puliflora
,, paniculata
Outea multijuga
,, acaciæfolia
Macrotrullion splendens
,, elegans
Stipellaria mollis
Bollea guianensis

Sub-order 2. Cæsalpineæ.

Arachis hypogæa—ground nut
Bauhinia angulata
,, scandens
,, guianensis
,, tomentosa—downy mountain ebony
,, cumanensis
,, macrostachya
,, outimenta
Schnella rubiginosa
,, splendens
,, brachystachya
,, longipetola
,, rosea
Brownea ondecandria
,, coccinea
,, racemosa
Etaballia guianensis
Tamarindus indica—tamarind tree
Hymenea courbaril — locust tree — yields the resin anime
,, venosa
Cassia apoucouita
,, richardiana
Cassia viscosa
,, ramosa
,, parkeriana
,, uniflora
,, polystachya
,, ornata
,, quinquangularis
,, baccilani
,, fookeana
,, arborea
,, crysotricha
,, polyphylla
,, venenifera
,, califolia
,, quinquangulata
,, hirsuta
,, hispida
,, disadena
,, arosoanna
,, undulata
,, biflora
,, annulata
,, filipes
,, obtusifolia
,, lotoides
,, brazilianæ
,, pulchra
,, diphylla
,, cultrifolia
,, glandulosa
,, prostrata
,, fistula
,, pastellaria
,, alata
,, occidentalis—stinking weed
,, chamæchrista—wild tamarind
,, acuminata
,, mariginata
,, multijuga
,, moschata
,, obtusifolia—Italian senna
,, trinitatis
,, venenifera
,, calliantha
,, absus
Hæmatoxylon campechianum — log-wood
Penhinsonia aculeata—holy thorn
Guilandina bonduc—nicker tree
Leptolobium nitens
Cæsalpina vel poinciana pulcherrima —Barbadoes pride
,, coriaria—divi-divi
Amorphocalyx roraimæ
Dimorphandra macrostachya, latifolia
Cynometra schomburgkii

netra guianensis
hostmanniana
parrifolia
ia aromatica
spicata
parivoa
falcata
rstia nobilis ?

SUB-ORDER 3. MIMOSEÆ.

zia triphylla
alata
grandifolia
primata
tomentosa
bifida
microstylis
latifolia
aptem
a spherocarpon
bifolia
simira
staminea
elegans
ndra imperatricis
excelsa

Acacia paniculiflora
„ westiana
Calliandra surinamensis
„ stipulacea
Schrankia brachycarpa
Mimosa pudica—sensitive plant
„ litigosa
„ viva
„ paniculata
„ asperata
„ micracantha
„ polydactyla
„ microcephala
„ bournoni
„ acacioides
„ schomburgkii
„ hostmanni
Inga purpurea—purple inga
„ vera
„ bourgoni
„ pubiramea
„ bractiosa
„ gladiata
„ unguis cati — mangrove bead tree, or bread and cheese
„ setifera

Adenanthera falcata
„ vel entacta scandens
„ polyphylla
„ myriadenia

ORDER 210. DRUPACEÆ—ALMONDS.

Cerasus vel prunus occidentalis—black cherry tree

ORDER 211. POMACEÆ—APPLEWORTS.

Malus—apple
Pyrus—pear

ORDER 213. ROSACEÆ.

Rosa—rose
„ moschata—musk rose
„ indica—common ever-bearing rose
„ bracteata—Austrian rose
„ damascena—damask rose
„ centifolia—dog rose
„ moss rose
Fragaria—strawberry

ALLIANCE XLIII.—SAXIFRAGALES.—ORDER 215. HYDRANGEACEÆ.

Hydrangea hortensia—changeable hortensia

ORDER 218. LYTHRACEÆ.

Lawsonia alba alba—St. Domingo mignonette
Cuphea melvilla
„ balsamona
„ micrantha, antisiphylitica, rigidula, parviflora
Crenea maritima
„ repens
Lagerstroemia indica—king of flowers
„ regina—queen of flowers
Dodeca surinamensis
Ginoria americana
Maja hypericoides

ALLIANCE XLIV. RHAMNALES.—ORDER 221. ULMACEÆ.

Celtis micranthea
Sponia vel celtis mollis

ORDER 222. RHAMACEÆ.

Rhamnus surinamensis
Ceanothus colubrinus—Bahama red wood
Gonania domingensis—chaw-stick
„ virgata
Zizyphus jujuba—dunk, or mangustine

ORDER 223. CHAILLETIACEÆ.

Japura guianensis

ORDER 224. HIPPOCRATACEÆ.

Hippocratea obcordata
„ discolor
„ lævigata
„ schomburgkii
„ ovata
„ emarginata
„ malpighiæfolia
Tontelea polyantha
„ scandens
Salacia guianensis

ORDER 225. CELASTRACEÆ.

Goupia glabra
„ tomentosum
Maytenus guianensis
Stachyanthemum schomburgkii

ORDER 227. SAPOTACEÆ.

Achras sapota—sapodilla tree
„ zapotilla—sappadilla, or star apple
Sideroxylon acuminatum
„ ellipticum
„ micranthum
„ cuspidatum
„ durum
„ guianense
Lucuma mammosa—mammee
Mimusops sieberi
„ balata
Bumelia nigra—bulberry tree
„ salicifolia—white bully tree
„ nervosa—green star apple
„ mastichodendrum—mastick tree
Pouteria guianensis
Chrysophyllum cœruleum—blue star apple
„ schomburgkianum
„ jamaicense—green star apple
„ macoucou
„ cainito—star apple
„ cuneifolium
„ angustifolium
„ glabrum—callimato tree

ysophyllum splendens
" guianensis
" sparsiflorum

ORDER 228. STYRACEÆ.

plocos ciponima
" schomburgkii
ax guianense
psilophyllum
subleprosum

LLIANCE XLV. GENTIALES.—
ORDER 229. EBENACEÆ.

pyros virginiana — date plum tree
" ebenus
lea guianensis—hardwood
tia pedunculata

ORDER 230. AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

macoucoua
thyrsiflora
celastroides
umbellata

Odontadenia cordata
" angustifolia
Peschiera surinamensis
Malouetia tamaquarina
" odorata
" obtusifolia
" gracilis
" puberula
" guianensis
Thyrsanthus schomburgkii
" gracilis
Aspidosperma excelsum
Hæmadictyon grandiflorum
" cayennense
" annulare
Forsteronia spicata
" corymbosa
" floribunda
" laurifolia
" schomburgkii
Prestonia latifolia
" ipomæfalia
Echites biflora
" macrostoma
" rugosa
" symphitocarpa

Tabernæmontana guianensis
" sessilifolia
" bicolor
" grandiflora
Plumieria rubra—red franchipan
" attenuata
" alba—white franchipan
Nerium oleander—oleander
" odorum
Aspidosperma excelsum
Lonyunia superba
Strychnos pseudoquina
" erichsonii
" toxifera—ourari, or wourali poison
" cogens
" schomburgkiana
" rhecioides
" mittscherlichii
Couhamon guianense
" pedunculatum
" divaricatum

ORDER 232. LOGANIACEÆ.

Spigelia anthelmia—worm grass
" marilandica—pink root
" nervosa
" polystachya
Sagamea guianensis
Potalia amara
" resinifera

ORDER 236. GENTIANACEÆ.

Lisianthus grandiflorus
" schomburgkii
" cæruleus
" purpureus
" chelonoides
" purpurascens
" uliginosus
" alatus
" pendulus
Coutoubea racemosa
" reflexa
" spicata
" densiflora
" ramosa
Coyria rosea
" acuminata
" cærulea
" clavata
" corymbosa
" aurantiaca
" uniflora
" nuda
Tachia guianensis—ant's nest tree
Tachia purpurascens
" alatus
Exacum guianensis
Villarsia humboldtii
Schultesia aubletii vel sebæa guianensis
" stenophylla
" brachyptera
" benthamiana
" subcrenata
" neuroptera
" heterophylla
Schuebleria tenella
Limnanthemum humboldtianum
Leiothamnus Elisabethæ
Irlbachia cærulescens

ALLIANCE XLVI. SOLANALES.—ORDER 238. SOLANACEÆ.

Solanum melongena—egg plant
" nigrum—branched culalue
" rodschiedii
" mammosum—nipple night-shade
" jacquini—bachelor's pear
" igneum
" fera
" lingiflorum
" cumifolium
" rubiginosum
" scandens
" tegore
" stramonifolium
" erythrocarpum
" scaforthianum—St. Vincent lilac
" torvum—small red trubba
Capsicum annuum—bell pepper
" tetragonum—bonnet pepper
" cerasiforme—cherry pepper
" longum—long pepper
" convideum—negro pepper
" baccatum—bird pepper
" frutescens—spur pepper
" globiferum
Datura stramonium—thorn apple
" arborea " "
Physalis barbadensis—pop vine
" angulata—pops
Petunia violacea — petunia
" phenicea "
" tryctaginiflora "
Nicotiana tabacum
Cestrum nocturnum—lady of the night

laurifolium—wild calabash
icun esculentum—tornatos

R 239. ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

curassaviea — wild ipecacuanha
augustissima
a tomentosa
is gigantea—auricula tree
procera
hemis ovata
mma swartzeunum — down vine
clausum
cynanchioides
um grandiflora
mucronatum
epis guianensis
nosa—wax flower
paniculata
ma macrophyllum
guianensis
campanulatum
stenolobum
parvifolium
stendelianum

Convolvulus dissectus—noyeau vine
" hederaceus
" umbellatus—hog vine
" braziliensis — sea-side ditto
" speciosum — cephalic ditto
" batatas—sweet potatoes
" guianensis
" ciliatus
" quamoclit—Indian pink
Quamoclit vulgaris—Barbadoes pink
" solanifolia
" coccinea
Ipomea coccinea
" setifera
" bona nox — night-blooming convolvulus
" miqueliana—sea-side vine
Maripa scandens
" erecta
" cordifolia
" densiflora
Lysiostyles scandens
Batata cissoides
" acetosæfolia

Evolvulus glomeratus
,, sericens
,, alsinoides
,, linifolius
,, guianensis
,, brevipedicellatus

ALLIANCE XLVII. CORTUSALES.—
ORDER 245. PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

Plumbago rosea
,, scandens
,, occidentales

ORDER 246. PLANTAGINACEÆ.

Plantago media—English plantain
,, bicarinata

ORDER 247. PRIMULACEÆ.

Schwenkia americana
Primula vulgaris—primrose
,, auricula—auricula
,, veris—cowslip

ORDER 248. MYRSINACEÆ.

Arrindellia punctata
Jacquirnia obovata
,, armillaris
Badula schomburgkiana
Weigeltia guianensis
Ardisia acuminata
,, coriacea
,, rufa
Myrsina salicifolia
,, rapanea
,, icacorea
,, roraimæ
Conomorpha guianensis
,, laxifolia
,, robusta
Grammadenia lineata
Cybianthus crotonoides
Clavija ornata

ALLIANCE XLVIII. ECHIALES.—
ORDER 249. JASMINACEÆ.

Jasminum officinale
,, sambac—Arabian jasmine
,, fruticans
,, odoratissimum

ORDER 251. EHRETIACEÆ.

Heliotropium indicum
,, curassavicum—wild lavender
,, gnaphaloides—sea-side laurel, or lavender
Heliotropium humile
,, parviflorum — wild clary
,, peruvianum
,, latifolium
,, helophilum
Tournefortia volubilis—soldier bush
,, floribunda
,, bicolor—basket wyth
,, schomburgkii
,, obscura
,, surinamensis
,, levigata
,, meyeri
,, hostmanni
Heliophytum indicum
,, passerinoides

ORDER 255. LAMIACEÆ.

Hyptis globifera vel brevipes
,, lantanæfolia
,, recurvata
,, atrorubens
,, capitata—wild hops
,, simplex
,, pectinata—wild spikenard
,, radiata—white spikenard
,, suaveolens
,, spicata
,, brevipes
,, membranacea
,, laciniata
,, paludosa
Ocimum basilicum—garden basil
,, americanum—wild basil
,, micranthum
Lavandula—several species
Mentha viridis—spear mint
,, piperita—peppermint
,, pulegium—pennyroyal
Salvia officinalis—garden sage
,, splendus
,, occidentalis
,, formosa
Rosmarinus officinalis—rosemary
Origanum majorana—sweet marjoram
Thymus vulgaris—garden thyme
Scutellaria purpurascens
Nepeta cataria—cat mint
Leonurus sibiricus
Stachys
Leonotis nepetæfolia
Leucas
Marsypianthes hyptoides
,, viscosa
,, squarrosa

ORDER 256. VERBENACEÆ.
dendron fragrans
„ capitatum
„ siptronanthus
„ longicolle
„ venucosum
nta ellisia
inermis
macrocarpa
ana involucrata—white sage
siliæfolia
aculeata
trifolia
purpurea
annua
flava
odorata
canescens
camara—piaba, or rock sage
schomburgkiana
umbrosa
triflora
nea curassavica
„ mutica
„ verbenacæ
„ spicata
a volubilis

ORDER 257. MYOPORACEÆ.
Avicennia nitida—courida tree
„ tomentosa — dwarf mangrove tree
Bontia daphnoides—wild olives

ALLIANCE XLIX. BIGNONIALES.—
ORDER 259. PEDALIACEÆ.
Sesamum indicum
„ orientale—oil plant
Martymia lutea
„ proboscidæ

ORDER 260. GESNERACEÆ.
Columnea scandens
Gloxinia speciosa
„ alba
„ maculata
Tussacia villosa
„ rupestris
Besleria coccinea
„ laxiflora
„ incarnata
„ lutea
„ violacea
„ cristata
Episcia mimuloides

Bignonia tubulosa
„ incarnata
„ latifolia
„ elongata
„ laurifolia
„ triphylla
„ leucoxylon
„ mollis
„ variabilis
„ unguis—Barbadoes trumpet flower
„ heterophylla
„ copaia vel procura
„ chica—carivarem
„ mycrocalyx
„ hostmanni
„ parkeri
„ inequalis
Jacaranda ovalifolia — waakenaam lilac
„ silicifolia
„ braziliana
„ obtusifolia
Spathodea schomburgkii
Zeyheria surinamensis
Tecoma incisa
„ stans
„ leucoxylon
„ floccosa
„ splendida
„ salzmanni—white cedar
Sesamum indicum—oil plant
„ grandidentatum
„ sudentatum
„ subindivisum
„ occidentale
Macfadyena uncinata
Tabebuia latifolia
„ rufinervis
„ fluviatilis
„ macrophylla
„ ovata
Arrabidæa schomburgkii
„ cordifolia
„ pruinosa

Order 263. Acanthaceæ.

Rhytiglossa cajennensis
Justicia picta
„ comata
„ speciosa
„ cocinea
„ pectoralis—garden balsam
„ polystachya
„ variegata
„ secunda
Justicia pumila
„ nodosa
„ nitida
„ adhatoda
„ gendarussa
Leptostachya martiana
Diptera-canthus microcalyx
Crossandra speciosa
„ infundibuliformis
Mendoncia schomburgkiana
„ hoffmanseggiana
„ puberula
„ aspera
Ruellia tuberosa
„ vindex
„ violacea
„ gigantea
„ clandestina—nenow weed, or spirit weed
„ alopecuroidea
„ formosa
„ strepens
„ fulgida
„ fœtida
Hygrophila guianensis
Cryphiacanthus barbadensis
Thunbergia fragrans
„ coccinea
„ alata
Anhostoxylum rubrum
Eranthemum bicolor
„ fœcundum
„ nervosum
„ spinosum
Beloperone schomburgkiana
„ calycina
Dicliptera resupinata
„ retusa
„ ciliaris
„ hexangularis
Stemonacanthus humboldtianus
„ radicans
Aphelandra pulcherrima
„ pectinata
„ acutifolia
Thyrsacanthus schomburgkianus

Order 264. Scrophulariaceæ.

Vandellia diffusa—bitter blain
„ haimaracla
„ crustacea
„ prostrata
„ diffusa
Conobea aquatica
Angelonia salicariæfolia
„ viola

chia ocqmoides
aria liflora
neria palustris
,, rosea
aria dulcis
nia parviflora
llea braziliensis
heterophylla
globosa
tra braziliensis
anthemum orbiculatum
elia junca—Madeira heath
odia foliosa
vallia elata
estis chameedrifolia
,, gratioloides
,, amplexifolia
,, flexilis
nsfelsia americana
,, guianensis
,, angustifolia
,, schomburgkii
,, latifolia
,, montana
omphia laurifolia
ourea pratensis

ORDER 268. GOODENIACEÆ.

Isotoma vel lobelia longiflora—sma
lobelia

ALLIANCE L. CAMPANALES.—ORDE
273. ASTERACEÆ.

Baccharis septocephala
,, roraima
,, guianensis
,, nitida
Pterocaulon spicatum
,, alopecuroideum
Riencourtia glomerata
Latreillea glabrata
,, integrifolia
Clibadium surinamense
,, schomburgkii
,, asperum
,, erosum
Unxia camphorata
,, hirsuta
Ambrosia artemisiæfolia
Bidens pilosa
,, leucantha
,, coreopsidis
,, bipinnata



Ageratum conyzoides — hairy ageratum
„ guianense
„ superflora
Elephatopus scaber et mollis
Calendula officinalis—common marigold
Tagetus erecta
„ patula—French marigold
„ tenuifolia — Peruvian marigold
Cosmus lispinnatus
Trixis aspera
„ auriculata
Spilanthes poeppigii
„ exasperata
Verbesina pinnatifida et nodiflora et hileanthoides schomburgkii
Siegesbeckia flosculosa
Xanthium
Coreopsis reptans
Artemisia absinthium—worm wood
Conthenium hysterophorus — wild worm wood
Bidens elongata
Solandra argentea
Mikania guaco—Venezuela guaco
„ hookeriana
„ amara
„ denticulatum
„ hastata
„ convolvulaceæ
„ parkeriana
„ scandens
„ genoclada
„ racemulosa
„ fockeana
„ aspera
„ scabra
„ atriplicifolia
„ argyrostigma
Baillera aspera—fish poison
Tussilago mitans
Synedrella nodiflora
Aster chinensis—china aster
Lavenia decumbens
Helianthus annuus—sunflower
„ tuberosus — Jerusalem artichoke
Chrysanthemum siriense — chrysanthemum
Wedelia hispida
„ lanceolata
„ scobinima
„ discordia
Callistephus chinensis—china aster
Lactuca lativa—lettuce
Sinchus ciliatus
Trinchinettia caleoides
Eclipta erecta
„ prostrata
„ platyglossa
„ stenoglossa

ALLIANCE LI. MYRTALES.—ORDER 274. COMBRETACEÆ.

Terminalia catappa—Indian almond tree
„ pamsa
„ mauritiana
„ latifolia
„ tanibouca
Bucida buceras—French oak
„ angustifolia
Conocarpus racemosa—mangrove?
„ erectus—Jamaica button tree
Cacoucia vel schousbœa coccinea
Combretum elegans
„ laxum
„ aubletii
„ obtusifolium
„ glabrum
„ puberum
„ aurantiacum
„ guianense
„ punctatum
„ serminaliaoides

ORDER 278. ONAGRACEÆ.

Fuschia coccinea
Jussiæa liniflora
„ affinis
„ acuminata
„ nervosa
„ variabilis
„ latifolia
„ repens
„ torulosa
„ octonervia
„ erecta
„ octofila
„ dodecandra
„ pilosa
„ linifolia
„ palustris
„ hexamera
„ sterophora
Ænothera?

ORDER 279. RHIZOPHORACEÆ.

Rhizophora mangle—mangrove

Rhizophora gymnorhiza
" racemosa
Cassipourea serrata
" guianensis

ORDER 281. MELASTOMACEÆ.

Melastoma rubra
" pupurea
" racemosa
" grandiflora
" succosum
" agreste
" rufescens
" elegans
" parviflora
" phyllopus
" tococa
" mayeta
" alata
" prasinum
" spondylanthen
Chætogastra hypericoides
" aubletii
" gracilis
" glomerata

Tococa coronata
" truncata
" lanata
" subnuda
" aristata
" planifolia
Salpinga secunda
" paniflora
Miconia decussata
" ciliata
" obtusifolia
" longifolia
" tomentosa
" schomburgkii
" fallax
" longifolia
" heterochroa
" pleropoda
" lodophilia
" macrophyllia
" longistylia
" nitens
" alata
" brevipes
" purpurascens

irea rigida
, parviflora
, thyrsiflora
chita fothergilla
" leucocephala
" serrulata
" parviflora
ta guianensis
dispar
ca flavescens
rhaphe fockeana
" hostmanni
" floribunda

ORDER 282. MYRTACEÆ.

mia sinemariensis
subobliqua
malaccensis—rose apple
quitarensis
ligustrina
acris—bay berry
nitida
linifolia
xylopifolia
nitida
pimenta—allspice
pyrifera
incanescens
schomburgkii
egensis
pomiferum
polystachya
latifolia
salzmanni
subalterna
lepthanta
paniculæflora
pyrifolia
inæquiloba
meni
michellii
undulata
parkeriana
fragrantissima
triflora—black wood
divaricata
vismæfolia
sa vulgaris — narrow-leaved apple
manesia glabia
phyllus aromaticus—clove tree
vel myrtus coriacea
" hebepetala
" guianensis
" comete
" carnea
" coumeta
Myrcia vel myrtus tomentosa
" acris—wild clove
" splendens
" pimentoides
" bracteata
" montana
" communis — (varieties) myrtle
" multiflora
" prunifolia
" schomburgkii
" fallax
" sylvatica
Punica granatum—pomegranate tree
" nana—ditto
Psidium pomiferum—guava tree
" parviflorum
" pyriferum—French guava
" grandiflorum
" aromaticum
" fluviatile
" fragrans
" turbiniflorum
" ciliatum
" polycarpum
Catinga moschata
" aromatica
Calyptranthes rigida
" obtusa

ORDER 283. LECYTHIDACEÆ.

Lecythis ollaria vel sapricaya
" grandiflora
" parviflora
" tabucayo—monkey pot tree
" longipes
" amara
" idatimon—zabucajo
Grias cauliflora—anchovi pear
Couroupita guianensis—cannon ball tree
Couratari guianensis — murri marri tree
Bertholletia excelsa—Brazil nut

ORDER 284. HOMALIACEÆ.

Homalium racoubea
" napimoga
" puberulum

ALLIANCE LII. CACTALES. — ORDER 286. CACTACEÆ.

Cactus hexagonus
" repandus
Opuntia cochinellifera — cochineal shrub

tia curassiaica—pin pillow
americana
tuna—pimploes
cactus communis — Pope's, or
rk's head
ocactus phyllanthus
us trigonus—prickly pear vine
grandiflorus—night-blooming
cereus
triangularis — triangular ce-
reus
monoclonos—American torch
hexagonus
russellianus
coccineus
formosus
tenuis
speciosus
peruvianus
euphorbioides
regalis
salis cassytha
, parasitica?
, pachyptera
, fasciculata
skia aculeata—gooseberry bush

Psychotria parviflora
„ cordifolia
„ fimbriata
„ asiatica
Guettarda vel isertia coccinea
„ ———
„ mathiola
„ xylosteoides]
„ hypoleuca
Coussarea violacea
Siderodendron triflorum—iron woo
„ macrophyllum
„ laxiflorum
Coccocypselum tontanea
Diodia articulata
„ rudis
„ rigida
„ macrantha
Courtarea vel portlandia speciosa
„ grandiflor
Uncaria guianensis
Genipa americana
„ edulis
„ merianæ
„ caruto
Rondeletia capitata

Gardenia fortuni
Bertiera guianensis
Ladenbergia roraimæ
" schomburgkii
" tenuiflora
" densiflora
Cephalis tomentosa
" rosea
" bracteocardia
" violacea
" crocea
" alba
" justiciæfolia
" muscosa
" dichotoma
" evea
" purpurea
" rubra
" glabra
" hirta
" aubletii
" axillaris
Aspidanthera klotzschiana
" rudgeoides
Ronabea latifolia
" erecta
Faramea sessiliflora
" corymbosa
" crassifolia
" bartlingiana
" odoratissima
" erythropoda
" amplexicaulis
" montevidensis
" urophylla
Chomelia tenuiflora
" angustifolia
" pubescens
Commianthus schomburgkii
Cordiera acuminata
" uniflora
" latifolia
Sabicea velutina
" glaberescens
" aspera
Posoqueria longiflora
" latifolia
" trinitatis
" revoluta
Tocoyena longiflora
Amaioua guianensis
" corymbosa
" fagifolia
Geophila uniformis
" violacea
" cordata
Ixora coccinea—scarlet ixora
" fasciculata—dart wood
Chiococca racemosa—candle wood
" caracasana
" anguifuga
" nitida
Retiniphyllum scabrum
Endolithodes racemosa
Psychotria mapouria
" horizontalis
" chlorantha
" corniger
" crassa
" remota
" setifera
" inundata
" acuata
" nervosa
" lupulina
" capitellata
" polycephala
" schomburgkii
" mapourioides
" neriifolia
" suffulta
" hyptoides
" bracteata
" amplectens
" spicata
Spermacocca latifolia
" radicans
" tenuior
" verticillata
" longifolia
" divergens
Borreria spinosa
" commutata
" parviflora
" verticillata
" alata
" suaveolens
" perrottetii
" tetraptera
" elongata
" gymnocephala
" fockeana
" kappleriana

ORDER 294. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Lonicera flava—honeysuckle
Sambucus nigra—the elder tree

ALLIANCE LV. UMBELLALES.—
ORDER 296. APIACEÆ.

Apium graveolens—celery

salinum sativum—parsley
culum vulgare—fennel
num graveolens—dill
us carota—carrot
gium fætidum—fitweed

ORDER 297. ARALIACEÆ.

x undulata—ginseng
morotoni
attenuatum
ra helix—ivy

LLIANCE LVI. ASARALES.—
ORDER 302. LORANTHACEÆ.

m trinervium
verticillatum
saururoides
perottetii
opuntioides
obtusissimum
dimidiatum
glandulosum
fockeanum
guianensis
thus vel struthanthus patrisii
" amplexicaulis
Loranthus vel struthanthus syringæfolia
" cuspidatus
" pyrifolius
" perrottetii
" aduncus
" sessilis
" stelis
" pauciflorus
" terniflorus
" flexistylis
" squamulosus
" guianensis
" terniflorus
" triceps
Psittacanthus guianensis
" smithi
" cupulifer

ORDER 303. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

Aristolochia anguicida — guaco, or snake poison
" odorata—sweet-scented birthwort
" trilobata
" grandiflora

HIRD GREAT DIVISION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

(*Animalia Articulata.*)

THIRD FAMILY.—(*Insecta*)—INSECTS.

EFORE entering upon the subject of insects, in con-
:xion with the natural history of British Guiana,
may remark, that it is not my intention to give
mere formal catalogue of names, neither to attempt
minute description of them, but to endeavour to
)nvey to the reader some notice of the principal
)jects of this branch of natural history which are
und in the colony, and to give, in as interesting a
anner as the nature of the subject will admit of, an
:count of them in the order of classification usually
lopted in scientific works on the subject. Insects form
:e third class or division of articulated animals, and are
conceivably numerous in this country. They may be
en, both day and night, flying about the gardens,
)uses, and, indeed, all over the colony, whether in its
ıltivated districts, in its unfrequented solitudes, in the
owded forests, and in the wide savannahs; on moun-
ins, in valleys, on land and water. Some are met

enormous size, and alarm by their armed and aspect, as the phaneus lancifer, the stag beetle, elephant, or actæon beetle.

, again, are minute, and almost unseen, yet ttention by their painful irritation of the skin, te rouge, the chigoe, and sandfly.

appear to revel and sport in the balmy atmo- f the tropics, and rival, in their numbers and r, the luxuriant vegetation of the woods and

ss of insects has been divided into twelve orders:

Order.—Myriapoda; wingless, many legged in-

l Order.—Thysanoura; wingless insects, with

Order.—Parasita; small parasitic, wingless in-

more specimens; the largest kind are seldom met with in the city, but chiefly among decayed woods, or under stones up the rivers. I have had a specimen in my possession which measured ten inches in length, and three-quarters of an inch in breadth; the creoles call them "forty legs," but they have forty-two legs and eight eyes. They feed on decomposed animal and vegetable matter, and are fond of hiding amongst coats, gowns, linen, boots, and shoes, where it is very inconvenient sometimes to meet with them. They avoid the light, or, perhaps, the dangers which light exposes them to; they attack other insects, and prey on cockroaches, and are, in turn, greedily devoured by poultry; they lay their eggs in clusters, like little berries on the ground, and the female chooses an obscure place for this purpose, as under flower-pots, where she can remain until the eggs are hatched. They are very tenacious of life, and if cut across the severed portions will twist and writhe about for some time.

The other Myriapoda are *Polydesmus Drurii*, *Polydesmus Schomburgkii*, *Julius Maximus*.

Of the second order of insects, the Thysanoura, or apterous insects with six feet, there are none worth dwelling on. These insects undergo no metamorphosis, and comprise the Lepisma and Podurus.

Those insects which belong to the third order, Parasita, are pretty well represented here as elsewhere. They are the plagues of animals and of mankind. The hog has its Pediculus, man his, the dog its tick (*Ricinus*), whilst birds suffer extremely here from the parasites of the same family.

Of the fourth order, or Suctoria, apterous insects with a proboscis, or instrument adapted for suction, there is here, as in other places, the tormenting flea (*Pulex irritans*), which, like the mosquitoe, is well known to

the blood of man and animals, creating ulcers cleanly, and proving very destructive to poultry, &c. But another species of the same family is nnoying; this is, the little insect so well known chigoe" (*Pulex penetrans**), called also jigger, igua, pique, tungua. This little insect, so con- e in its appearance but so formidable in its habits, s the tender skin of the body, but chiefly of the ere the female, increasing to a considerable size, to deposit her eggs, which are innumerable. on of itching, at first pleasant, afterwards almost le, directs the victim's attention to the progress ntruder, who may generally be discovered by a ot, or livid swelling, close to one of the toenails. elling is popularly considered as the "bag," or here the eggs are deposited, but in truth this is ase. It is the female insect alone which burrows

amputated, and, with all its inhabitants and his blighted hopes, committed to the waves.*

The chigoe delights in a warm, sandy soil, and exists in such places in vast numbers. I have seen them on the hands, body, face, and feet, and have known people unable to walk in consequence of the accumulation of them in the soles of the feet. It is not the ordinary habit of the female jigger always to wait for flesh to burrow in. A Dr. Rodschied, who, a long time ago, wrote a work upon the "Essequebo," stated that the jigger lays no eggs, but that the larvæ are developed in the abdomen of the mother, and are there even transformed to pupæ; but this has been contradicted by subsequent observations.†

Fifth Order.—*Coleoptera.*

It would be impossible for me in this place to give anything like an accurate account of the numerous Coleopterous insects which are met with here. The subject is inexhaustible; and to inquire into their structure, their habits, and many striking peculiarities, would require more than a life of perpetual study and application. I have for many years past endeavoured to make a collection of them, and have at this moment in my cabinet upwards of 500 species, having also, occasionally, sent similar collections to England. The study of entomology, insignificant as it may appear, is singularly interesting but difficult; to advance in it, the student must have leisure, patience, and perseverance; but in a country like this, which abounds in novelties, there is a vast field open for future entomologists. My only pretension in this work is to give a general description of some of the

* Kirby and Spence. Introduction to Entomology, vol. i. p. 102.
† Transactions of London Entomological Society, vol. ii. p. 201.

mon insects, and to note down what little know-
ave been able to acquire respecting them.
been sometimes disappointed at the want of
mong the specimens in British Guiana, but,
his is rather to be attributed to my very im-
nvestigation than to the real absence of such
I have no doubt that in the far interior,
in the wooded forests, the grassy savannahs, or
ountains, numberless unknown species exist;
e neighbourhood of the cultivated districts we
repetition of the same individuals, in such
as of itself to create astonishment. This is
y a land of unsurpassed vigour in the produc-
ost of the classes of animated nature. The air,
nd, the waters, absolutely teem with life, and
pterous insects of this country will vie in size

on land and water; at night the scene is changed, and new actors make their appearance; the noble "lantern-bearer" holds his court, the sparkling fireflies shine like glowworms in the dark, whilst the glittering and dancing lampyrides (or what the greater number of people consider the real firefly) sport in the air, and mock vision with their sprightly pastimes; the sombre-hued "hard-back," and other similar beetles, also occasionally assemble in thousands, and bid defiance to every kind of persecution to which annoyed human nature subjects them.

Of the coleopterous insects usually met with, I will briefly mention what little I know respecting some of them. An elaborate description of most of them will be found in scientific works on the subject; and my object is rather to avoid scientific details, and only to dwell on a few of their habits and peculiarities.

The "buprestides" are among the largest of our coleoptera, and the most common species is known here as the "sun mama" beetle, so called, I suppose, from its resplendent elytra, which are collected by the curious, and worked up as necklaces and other articles of dress. These insects are often seen basking in the sun on branches of trees, and if disturbed, draw in their feet and antennæ and drop to the ground. They lay their eggs, which are of oval form and whitish in colour, under the barks of trees or among wood, and the larvæ, or caterpillars, are destructive wood-borers. The adult insects feed chiefly on leaves and flowers. The following species include those belonging, or allied to this family:

Buprestis gigantea
" collaris
" variolosa
" hirtomaculata
Conognatha clara
Colobogaster celsa
Chrysobothris 6 punctata
Phœnops subcuprea
Stenogaster atomarius

The true fireflies, or elateridæ, are of several kinds,

ch I have seen only five or six specimens. From peculiar construction they are excellent leapers, g their bodies in half, and with a loud, clicking pring up to a considerable height. They are seen er dark nights lurking among grass or shrubs, and harkable for the bright luminous spots which shine ke the glowworms' light, and of such intensity as ble a person to read by it. They feed upon and tender leaves, and the larvæ, or grubs (wire-), live upon wood and roots, proving occasionally estructive to sugar-canes and other plants.

re is a great number of species found, among which following:

later ligneus
„ striatus
yrophorus pellucens
onocrepidius lateralis
solitarius

Dicrepidius atricornis
Cardiorhinus hypocrita
„ troglodites
Artematopus tenuicornis
Scirtes pallens

ere are several varieties of this tribe:

Lampyris phosphorea
„ ignita
Photuris rubicunda
Charactus serratus
Charactus tricolor
Emplectus limbatus
„ desmocerus
Chalcas turgidus

LY 6.—*Lamellicornes.* TRIBE 1.—*Scarabæides.*

e insects of this class are the largest which we pos- of which the first in size is the actæon beetle *abæus acteon*), which is from three to four inches and nearly as broad, with huge armed legs in pro- n. These beetles are generally seen early in the ng, upon the branches of trees, or resting on the d immediately under them. They walk tolerably nd fly heavily. They retire during the day to in decayed trees, or saunter about the gloomy ays of the forest. These insects, along with others s class, are sometimes collected by hanging a piece e flesh close to the ground, which seems to attract

The scarabæidæ feed on dung, flesh, leaves, and They lay their eggs in balls of manure or dirt, they wheel away to some place of security, and st in time serves for food for the larvæ. In flying alking they make a creaking noise, owing to the n of the elytra against the sides.

e species known are as follows:

Agaocephala bicuspis
Scarabæus actæon
„ bilobus
„ codrus
„ chorinæus
„ alocus
„ enema
Scarabæus didymus
Tomarus zoilus
Geotrupes didymus
„ valgus
„ depressus
Phileurus pusio

econd Section of Coleoptera; Heteromera.

ne of the species of Megasoma are called by the s cockles. They make a buzzing noise during

nd are apt to strike violently against the faces of
s. They bore trees and other wood, and deposit
ggs in such places; they are handsome beetles, and
known by their smooth brown wing cases.
ordinary species met with are:

elolontha geminata
" uncinata
" castanea
yclocephala brevis
" uncinata

Cyclocephala castanea
" stolata
Cetonia elongata
" trigona

ed to the above are the following:

patrinus geminatus
lapstinus ruficornis
pitragus fuscus
" roscidus
enebrio gigas
" retusus
elops morio

Nilio vel Coccinella villosa
Stenochia compta
Allelula fortipis
" spadicea
Lytta subvittata
" anthracina
" flagellaria
" glandulosa



burrow and breed in the ground, for they are often seen spotted with dirt or mire.

They have been noticed to issue at times from dense foliage, and occasionally rolled up in leaves. They simulate death when taken, and if thrown away remain motionless until the supposed danger is over. They are greedily devoured by fowls, cats, &c.

The varieties known are:

Macraspis morio	Rutela laeta
„ chrysis	„ lineola
„ prasina	

There is a common insect here which is frequently to be met with in hundreds among dried megass. It is called the great borer (*Passalus interruptus*), and makes a plaintive creaking noise when taken. The larvæ appear to feed upon roots, especially the sweet potato. They are met with occasionally in great numbers in megass logies.

There are several species:

Passalus interruptus	Passalus convexus
„ striolatus	„ transversus
„ punctiger	„ furcilabris
„ interstitialis	„ morio

Allied to the above are the following insects:

Leucothyreus dispar	Phaneus lancifer
„ anachoreta	„ faunus
„ pallens	„ jasius
Ancylonycha sericata	„ festivus
„ leporina	Copris coenosa
Ateuchus triangularis	„ agenor
Canthon subcyaneus	„ quadrata

Tetramera; insects with tarsi quadriarticulated.

Of the weevil tribe (*Rhynchophora*) there are several interesting species, one or two of which only will be enumerated. The largest is a black beetle, about an

d a half long, which is chiefly found in the pith cabbage-trees which have been cut down. This (the *Calandra Palmarum*) feeds on plants and uices; the larva is well known as the grougrou which is used as an article of food by epicures ers. Many of our grain and fruit are subject to redations of varieties of the weevil tribe—for in- the tamarind, rice, and corn.

nging to this family are the following insects:

lomus rubiginosus
olus annulatus
atosomus hoplites
„ cancellatus
nchœnus stigma
„ coccus
„ abdominalis
„ sanctus
ina barbirostris
landra hemiptera
uchus ramicornis

Attelabris femoralis
Brentus bifrons
Brenthus anchorago
„ bidentatus
Cyphus 16 punctatus
„ diadema
Platyomus clarus
„ chlorostrictus
„ ochroleucus
Naupactus rubiginosus
roscidus

The harlequin beetle (*Acrocinus longimanus*) derives its name from its parti-coloured dress, which is red, black, and grey. It certainly does not deserve it for its agility, for it is a slow, heavy insect, which is to be seen lazily crawling upon the stems or branches of trees. The beautiful colours of the elytra fade after death, but are best retained by immersing the insect in spirits of wine. It makes a loud noise when disturbed or excited. It feeds upon wood, but I have never seen either its eggs or larvæ.

There are several species of *Cerambyx* and *Lamia* peculiar to British Guiana. I have seen them flying about at night, and also during the day, when I once encountered one flying across our broad river in the face of a strong wind; it seemed much distressed, and fell on a wharf, where I captured it. The *Cerambycidæ* are a beautiful and useful tribe of insects. They excavate old wood, deposit their eggs inside decaying trees, which the larvæ assist in removing. The larvæ of several species are also eaten by some people, who esteem it a delicacy. The "Cossus" of the ancients is supposed to have been the larvæ of *Cerambyx heros*.

The species of this tribe are numerous:

Ergates corticarius
Mallodon spinibarbis
Prionus cinnamomeus
„ scutellaris
Megaderus stigma
Lissonotus equestris
Cerambyx succinctus
„ barbicornis
„ suturalis
„ velutinus
„ hirtipes
„ ammiralis
„ festivus
„ ocellatus
Criodion castanopterum
Cosmisoma æneicollis
Eriptrus collaris
Eburia perspicillaris
Sphœrion melanurum
„ procerum
Achryson circumflexum
Clytus cayennensis
Piozcera coriacea
Acanthoderes monacha
„ funesta
Lamia scorpio
„ horrida
„ depressa
„ globifera
Colobothea passerina
Hebestola operaria
Hippopsis dasycera
Saperda hirticollis

The tortoise beetles (*Cassidæ*) are pretty numerous

They live, feed, and breed on some of our aro-
hrubs and other plants. The larva, when about
me a chrysalis, attaches itself to the under part of
where in about three weeks it issues forth a per-
ect. They are in general small, and very prettily
l.

species are:

Cassida palliata
" variegata
" brunnea
" gibba
" cyanea
" inæqualis
" discoides
" lateralis
" marginata
" alutacea

Cassida confluens
" judæa
" zona
" oculata
" immaculata
Doryphora pustulata
" punctatissima
" annulata
" trifasciata
" sinuata

Chrysomelina, and Coccinella (ladybirds), also
l among the small flowering plants. Wherever

Stenotarsus brevicollis
Diabrotica angulicollis
„ elata
Homophocta clerica
Oxygona melanocera
Cacoscelis binotata
Erotylus olivierii
„ incertus
„ pardalis
„ unifasciatus
Erotylus 5 punctatus
„ notatus
„ undatus
Barytopus moniliferus
Brachysphenus regularis
„ vetula
Aegithus punctatissimus
„ surinamensis
Triplax gigantea
Coccinella 10 maculata

Sixth Order.—*Orthoptera.*

The insects so well known here as cockroaches, grasshoppers, locusts, &c., comprise the next order, Orthoptera. They are all terrestrial, and are omnivorous; some feed on flesh, others on living plants, and some, like the "Mantis," on other insects; but the most part of them are neither useful nor ornamental.

To begin with the cockroach (*Blatta Americana*), of which there are several species here (brown and grey), it is unnecessary to describe them. They are the pest of the tropics, and devour linen, cloth, paper, books, boxes, &c., sometimes even nibbling the toes of children and other persons. I have known troublesome sores to arise from such cause. They have a peculiar and disagreeable odour, which increases the general aversion towards them. They lay their eggs in clusters, in old boxes, the larvæ afterwards is enveloped in a brown case, and the young cockroach soon becomes as mischievous as his parents. They are attracted by powerful odours, and may thus be entrapped. Very few things escape their notice; they are the most inquisitive of all insects, and find their way into beer, milk, or tea, and, indeed, food of all kinds. Some species make a drumming noise at night, if they cannot in any other way annoy you; but in this country to hear the "Drummer" is rare. Fortunately fowls and other animals prey upon them, or we should be overrun with them. Between the cockroach

e spider there is continual warfare, and the spring
latter is generally fatal to the cockroach, whose
semi-membranous wing cases are often seen sus-
l from the spider's web.

varieties met with are the Blatta colossea; B.
lasiæ; B. Surinamensis; B. phalerata; Blabera
; Peri planeta brunnea; Pygidicrana bivittata.

se singular looking insects which are so well
here as the "walking leaves," "praying mantis,"
sticks," are belonging to the tribe *Mantidæ*,
once seen, require no further description to recog-
em.

most common is, perhaps, the ***Mantis religiosa***,
king leaf, which is frequently to be seen on the
es of trees and plants, from whose leaves it is
impossible at a distance to distinguish them.

other. Those without wings (*Phasma*) attain sometimes a considerable size, and look exactly like dried stalks. I once saw one here which was nearly twelve inches long, it was brought from Berbice.

The varieties of this family known are the Mantis Lobipes; M. precaria; M. rogatoria; M. Flavipennis; M. Sublobata; Thespis purpurascens; Phasma Necydaloides; P. Maculatum.

The next family of Orthopterous insects comprise those which are considered essentially as the leapers (*Saltatoria*), such as the gryllus, locust, &c.

The crickets (*Gryllus campestris*) are common here, but do not infest the houses so frequently as the house-cricket of Europe (*Gryllus domesticus*). These insects chiefly appear at night, and burrow in the daytime in holes in the ground, where they sometimes may be seen watching for smaller insects, on which they prey. The female lays an immense number of eggs.

One species known here as the Arianke (*Gryllo talpa*), is a frequent visitor of dwelling-houses during rainy weather, especially at nights, when they add to the insect nuisances of the tropics. They are surprising jumpers, and alight on the head or hands, but without doing any harm beyond the fright they occasion to sensitive persons. You can see they have been spending the day in mud holes, for their fore feet are often soiled with clay. They are in general about one inch in length, but I have a monster in my collection which measures about two inches. They are very formidable looking creatures, and irritate the skin with their rough legs.

The grasshoppers are very numerous; in appearance and habits they resemble the European species.

The locusts of this country are pretty-looking insects, with parti-coloured elytra and wings. They are never

such numbers as to occasion alarm, being preyed rgely by birds and animals.

e are several species here, the largest (*Gryllus ydium crystatus*) being beautifully annulated, nd red, with bluish green wings and brown elytra; equally large, are all green; others entirely brown; e golden green, with reddish tints; in all, I have ollection—nearly a dozen different specimens.

varieties met with here, belonging to the locust sshopper family, are as follows:

lloptera citrifolia
" salicifolia
" laurifolia
" myrtifolia
ocephalus maxillosus
" hebes
nthodis aquilina
" consanguinea
llotalpa oxydactyla
" hexadactyla

Tropinotus obsoletus
Acrydium cristatum
" prætor
" miles
" flavofasciatum
" flavolineatum
" sanguinipes
Ommatolampes perspicillata
Oedipoda straminea
" caligata

Belonging to the first section (*Heteroptera*) of this order we find the cimices, including the numerous kinds of insects known as bugs, which feed on the fluids of animals and plants. The common insect, the bed bug (Cimex lectularius), is as familiar, unhappily, to the inhabitants of the tropics as to others; a true cosmopolite, it makes itself at home everywhere, and comes in with the mosquito for its share of nightly repasts. It is remarkable that the insects which appear to feed on vegetable juices should all possess the unpleasant odour peculiar to this family. Some of these cimices are extremely pretty, but if handled emit their disagreeable perfume.

I have met with about a dozen species of these bugs. The simitou, or bell-apple vine, is a favourite place of resort to a beautiful species (*Diactor foliacea*), with golden-green elytra and thorax. Its hind legs are very long and flattened out like oars, and beautifully coloured red and yellow; it is thus enabled to float on water.

Other species, some of large size (one inch and upwards in length), resort to the various plants. Some are great leapers, and both day and night find their way into apartments. Upon the numerous labiate plants which abound here several pretty species of the cimices are met with, and arrange their tiny eggs on the leaves. The eggs of the "Diactor foliacea," already named, are of a triangular shape, lustrous yellow colour, and the granular-looking contents are enclosed in a waxy shell. If a cherry or soursop tree be examined, it is rare not to find some specimens of the next section of this order, such especially as belong to the families "Cicadariæ" and "Aphides." I have repeatedly seen thousands of insects belonging, or closely allied to the genus "Ledra." They are about one-third of an inch in length, of a light brown colour, and with a singularly-looking helmet-

and triangular head. They feed apparently on
e juices. That singular insect the "Membracis
" is also met with in the gardens. The foliaceous
ated prothorax always reminds me of the nau-
h its sail expanded. The colours, however,
e are very different. This insect is about
inch long, its colours black and white. Speci-
the insects "Darmis," "Bocydium," "Centro-
o abound; but it is time that we should consider
curious and interesting of this order, viz., the
o well known here as the "razor-grinders" (*Fi-
el cicada Mannifera**). The peculiar loud chirp-
e, so well known to most persons in this country,
ally heard in the morning at sunrise, and in the
about sunset, hence they have been called by
breakfast-bell," and "dinner-bell." The noise
duce is exactly like the grinding of some instru-

an opportunity of hearing it. Whilst on a trip up the river Essequebo, I frequently heard them during the day, producing the most discordant sounds imaginable, and was fortunate enough to see many of them thus employed. The vibration of the wings was rapid and intense, evidently working the muscles which act upon the resonant drum. After some trouble and caution, I succeeded in bagging a few specimens; the instant that they were seized the sound ceased. I have seen three or four species of this "Cicada;" one about half an inch in length, another one inch, and the third about an inch and a half long. The colours of all were more or less alike, being all brown and green.

The females lay their eggs in roots or branches of trees close to the ground, and for this purpose are provided with a scaly ovipositor, an apparatus usually composed of three dentated blades enclosed in a groove with two valves, with which they penetrate the wood, and slide the eggs along to their place of security and rest. This admirable instrument is, however, seen on a much larger scale on some of the orthopterous insects already noticed.

List of Hemiptera found in British Guiana.*

Class.—*Heteroptera.* Family.—*Pentatomides.*

Augocoris gomesii
Coryssoraphis carneolus
Empicoris maculatus
„ cariosus
Cataulax marmoratus
„ apicaulis
Dryptocephala lurida
Ochlerus cerdo
Pentatoma ypsilon
„ pulchella
Taurocerus edessoides
Edessa vitulus
„ helix
„ cervus
Edessa moschus
„ alces
„ vacca
„ polita
„ quadridens
„ transversalis
„ corculum
„ cordigera
„ cruenta
„ discors
„ abdominalis
„ corallipes
„ cribrum

* Prof. Dr. W. F. Erichson, "Reisen in British Guiana."

Family Coreides.

tocera batatas
,, pustulata
,, pubera
apodius compressipes
,, suratus
ylis pharaonis
,, biclavata
opachys virescens
atopus gallus
,, dilatatus
phes lætus
ocerus sanctus
,, cruciger
,, spinosus
oscelis lunatus
,, hemorrhous
iesteres fasciatus
us histrio
lus melanocephalus
,, tarsatus
selonotus striatulus

Family Lygæites.

eus pulcher
,, zonatus
hocoris ruficollis
us vel cimex lineola

Family Ploteres.

Hydrobates linearis

Family Nepidæ.

Belostoma stollii

Class—Homoptera; Family—Fulgorellæ.

Pœocera porphyrea
Pterodictya ephemera
Labicerus elegans
Ricania reticulata
Pœciloptera phalænoides

Family Membracides.

Darnis trifasciata
Centrotus spinosus
,, vitulus
Membracis foliato-fasciato
,, compressa
,, ensata
,, decorata
Bocydium globulare

Family Cicadellæ.

Cercopis rubra
,, tristis
,, lineola

lives. They are astonishingly prolific, and no wonder, if the statement of Bonnet and others* be correct, that the influence of a first fecundation is extended to seven successive generations. These insects lay their eggs on branches and leaves, and live in large societies, sucking the juices with their trunk. I have frequently watched some of these insects establishing themselves inside certain leaves. The flattened animal dissects in the most scientific manner the epidermis of the leaf, and gradually insinuates itself between it and the parenchyma, where, at a first examination, you would scarcely notice anything unusual beyond a slight bulging in one part; by-and-by, however, the raised epidermis, cut off from its proper supply of nutrient vessels, perishes, and an altered colour betrays the habitat of the aphid.

It would be tedious to attempt to enumerate the numerous species which are found on the various trees and plants; some of the most common may be daily seen on the stems of the pink, the limonia, the plumbago, the rose and balsam plants, &c., and no one observing these plants but will remark the invariable presence of a small species of black ant, which in hundreds may be seen diligently attending the plant lice. Now, why is this the case? Everybody, perhaps, is not acquainted with the reason, and I will, therefore, give the necessary explanation. The ants and plant lice have a curious relationship; wherever aphides are found you may be sure to encounter ants, but they do not meet to quarrel or fight. The sagacious ants turn the aphides to an excellent account, and use them as we use milch cows! The ants, by means of their antennæ, collect from the plant lice the saccharine juice which these latter extract from the plants, and with which they are more or less saturated. Sometimes they are satisfied with merely licking

* Latreille and Cuvier.

t were, the juices which lubricate these insects; instances they wait till the plant lice have accu- a tolerable store, when they deliberately plunder it. The aphides do not appear to object; but, hey did, the ants possess the art of forcing them it at their pleasure, or, in other words, of milking ay, further, the ants make a sort of property of ey watch over and guard a particular aphis, they the same branches, and, if necessary, absolutely em off as captives, and enclose them in a sort of ear to their nests, constructing this "lock-up" of d other suitable materials.* The loves of the l aphides are not, therefore, fabulous, and this "liaison" has been noticed from time immemo-

e family (*Gallinsecta*) of the homoptera I shall little: the various species of "coccus" which in-

is occasionally seen up the river Essequebo and other places, but of which I know very little, having never seen a live specimen. There is much uncertainty respecting the luminosity of this insect, Madame Merlian, in her account of the insects of Surinam, having positively affirmed the fact, which, however, has been denied by Dr. Hancock and other naturalists of this country. It is a strange looking insect, with a singular prolongation of the front,* where the luminous spots are reported to exist. Whilst on a visit at the "penal settlement" of this colony on the river Mazaruni, I heard of a very large species which had been seen a few nights previous to my arrival; it was distinctly stated, by some of the guards who saw it, to shine brightly at night. I sought for it in the locality where it had been seen, but it declined the honour of appearing in public, to my great disappointment, and although I requested that some pains would be taken to procure a specimen for me, I have never been able to obtain one alive.

Eighth Order.—*Neuroptera.*

Those common insects so well known as "pond-flies" here, and as dragon-flies elsewhere, belong to the "Neuroptera," or insects with finely reticulated wings, &c. They are numerous, flying about the country and hovering over the trenches and other marshy spots, where it is curious to watch them, perched on the tops of staves or branches, with their long narrow bodies sticking up in the air. They are of the most varied colours—red, green, black, and blue; others are almost colourless. It is a beautiful sight to witness the respirating motions of some of the larger species, which are of a rich scarlet colour. These insects are bred in the water; the female

* Cuvier.

er eggs there, and if not appropriated by some animal, these, in time, are converted into flattish provided with feet, which they have occasion to searching for food. It takes a long time before rive at the stage of a perfect dragon-fly, at least ars, but their subsequent life is a short and appa- happy one, save in the society of spiders, with hey wage constant war. I have witnessed many s between this insect and a large species of spider *le*), which generally terminated in the death of cious-looking dragon-fly, who, with flashing eyes midable jaws, fiercely defended himself. It would of place here to enter upon a description of their cent compound eyes, which are made up of a de of lenses, and are truly beautiful objects for croscope. They prey on small insects, and by re considered to destroy mosquitoes, apparently

Diastatops fuliginea
„ dimidiata
„ fasciata
Ictinus latro
Gynacantha ferox
„ nervosa
„ trifida
Calopteryx caja
Lestes tricolor.

Agrion linearis
„ lucretia
„ flavistigma
Ephemera albicans
Hemerobius validus
Corydalis nubila
Bittacus geniculatus
Macronema arcuata

Belonging to the order "Neuroptera," although differing so widely in appearance from many other insects of the same order, are those common insects so well known here as wood ants, woodlice, white ants (*Termes devastans*).

They have probably derived their name of ants from the societies and habitations in which they live, and are also divided into males, females, and neuters, or workers.

These destructive creatures infest houses and trees, and very often destroy the beams, rafters, and floorings of the former. There are generally several kinds of them, and in the nests some are very small, and white or grey, and the others as described below; they differ singularly in their general appearance at different times. Those which I have seen most frequently are about one-eighth of an inch in size, of a reddish yellow colour about the body and legs, but the head, which is large and pointed, is much darker, being brownish black. There are a series of transverse striæ in the abdomen. The antennæ are long and twelve-jointed.

Some build their nests in trees, and some on rafters and other portions of houses. They are constructed of thin dried earth and woody tissue, very light and friable. These nests are approached by long arched and narrow galleries or covered pathways, which are obviously intended to prevent the insects from being seen and destroyed by their natural enemies, such as birds, lizards, &c. They are surprisingly industrious and destructive; I have known them to construct in the course of one

an arched highway, double in some places, along
pillar twelve feet high.

guanos and other reptiles sometimes lay their
side their nests; the negroes bring home the nests,
ake out the ants to feed poultry.

y sometimes swarm, and the winged males and
s differing in appearance from those above de-
, literally cloud the air, and strew the ground
heir bodies and readily detached wings; when
warms arrive, it is generally considered by the
ants that heavy rains are approaching.

e of the species of termites (*Termes cumulans*),
construct their habitations in the interior, make
f very large size; they often rise from eight to
feet high from the ground in a spiral form, im-
able to storm and rain.

I shall pass over in a very brief manner any account of the insects included in the first section of this large order, the "Terebrantia," or those insects characterised by the presence of an ovipositor in the females. I do this for the best reason in the world;—firstly, because I know little that is new respecting them; and secondly, because I have been unable hitherto to procure many specimens. The largest insects, and those most striking, are greedily collected by the persons who make a trade of this department of science; but the most common insects, and those of minute size, as is the case also with birds and fishes, are rarely sought for by collectors, so that unless a person has considerable leisure, and favourable opportunities, neither of which I possess, he has little chance of increasing his stock either of knowlege or specimens.

The Hymenopterous insects known as "Sawflies," on account of the saw-like motion of the ovipositor, are seen here making small holes in wood, where they deposit their eggs. As the young insect increases in size, there is a protuberance formed on the branch, like a nut-gall, and the insect, as a larva, escapes by biting its way out, and commences its depredations on plants. By-and-by, however, the larva spins a cocoon, and, after many months' obscurity, comes forth as a perfect sawfly. This can be noticed in the "Cimbices" and "Tenthredo" proper. The "Hylotoma lobata" also belongs to this family.

In the next family of this section (*Terebrantia pupivora*) we have several varieties, whose habits are much the same as those above described.

Thus that singular looking insect, a species of "Evania," belongs to this family. It has a small black body, with the abdomen attached to the posterior and upper

f the body by a slender pedicle. The posterior
nd the antennæ are very long. It is occasionally
ying about windows and other places.

se curious carnivorous insects, Ichneumonidæ, are
n, and of great variety. Known to many as the
ches vibrantes," on account of the rapid vibration
r antennæ, they are to be seen diligently in search
rpillars and other insects, in whose living bodies
nales unceremoniously deposit their eggs by means
long ovipositors with which they are provided.
instinct leads them frequently to find out the un-
bjects of their search, which inside the holes of
r wood consider themselves secure; but the for-
e ichneumon fly, by inserting its long and slender
obes the suspected retreats of the caterpillars, and
a suitable nest for its eggs, glides them rapidly

Polycyrtus lucidator; Ophion sphacelatus; Bracon Inquisitor; B. Deflagrator; Rogas Melanopterus.

Those pretty-looking insects so well known as "Golden Wasps" (*Chrysides*), belong to another tribe of this family. They may constantly be seen here, flying or walking about in sunny places, feeding on flowers. Their brilliant and beautiful colours defy description; one very common species, of a bluish-green, with metallic lustres, is a little larger than the common house-fly, and, like the latter, is seen about windows.

The females of this tribe deposit their eggs in the nests of other Hymenopterous insects, such as the mason-bee, &c., and their larvæ often devour the young of the others.

The second section of hymenopterous insects (the *Aculeata*) comprise those which have no ovipositor, but which are armed with retractile stings, except in the case of the ants, which are, however, furnished with an acid liquid, which answers much the same purpose. This section includes the four following interesting families:

1. The Heterogyna, or Ant family.
2. The Fossores, or Diggers' family.
3. The Diploptera, or Wasp family.
4. The Anthophila, or Bee family.

To begin with the "ants." There is scarcely a tree that is examined but some specimen of the ant may be found. They are the delight of naturalists, and the torment of housekeepers and labourers. It must be admitted that they interfere sadly with the pursuits of gardening, botany, and other agreeable occupations in the fields and forests; for it is barely possible to escape an assault from them when thus engaged. Thus, in traversing a wood, you may discover a beautiful orchideous plant, perched on some branch; but almost invariably alongside of it there is an ant's nest, which stands be-

you and your prize. I have never been able to
in the exact number of species met with in this
; they are numerous, however, and I have already
pwards of twenty different kinds, having about
of the most interesting in my cabinet, but far
variety obtains. One of the largest that I have seen
ushi, or big-headed ant (*Formica vel atta Cepha-*
it is nearly an inch in length, at least the winged
is, and is of a reddish-brown colour. It is met
iefly in the country, and resides habitually in the
l interior, especially in sandy places; but now and
species of emigration takes place, and thousands
n are to be seen marching in dense columns of
dinary length. Save to an eye-witness, the disci-
hey maintain, and the destruction they occasion
r enemies whilst on their campaign, is almost
ble. The insects placed side by side—the num-

to deprive the native settler or traveller of his stock of cassada, grain, or other edible products. In one instance to my knowledge, they appeared only at night, and ravaged a beautiful vine; in the morning the leaves were nearly all stripped off, but not a cushi ant was to be seen; the next night they again carried on the work of destruction, and so on for several nights, until the spoliation was complete. In like manner, they attack larger trees, and carry home to their dwelling-places the products of their plunder. These dwelling-places are conical hillocks constructed of earth, or woody tissue, and are commonly seen in the forests.

There is a species of hairy ant about three-quarters of an inch in length, of a black colour, with yellow stripes in the thorax and abdomen, which is solitary in its habits, and may often be seen in sandy places. This insect (*Mutilla diadema*) I have never seen with wings. They are very cautious and shy in their habits, and sting severely. They build in the ground, for when chased they disappear rapidly in subterranean passages, and I have never met with them in nests elevated above the soil. The male insects are said to alight on flowers, being winged; but they are not so commonly noticed as those without wings. Other species are known, viz.:—*Mutilla larvata*, *Mutilla perspicillaris*, *Mutilla parallela*.

I have in my cabinet two specimens of ants which are by far the largest of any others in this colony. They belong to very different tribes. The largest, including the wings, is upwards of an inch in length, its colour reddish-brown, and the wings yellowish and very powerful. The head is small in comparison, and of a triangular shape, the two upper mandibles crossing one another; the antennæ small and geniculate; the thorax and abdomen are very large, globular, and of equal size, the

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curled at the tips. Their haunts and habits are much the same as the others which they so much resemble.

Another species of black ant (*Cryptocerus*), but which is very different in shape to the two others above-mentioned, is gregarious in its habits. The head is flattened, square, and emarginated; the antennæ small, and fitting into grooves at the side of the head, at the posterior angles of which are two spines; the thorax is very irregularly shaped, and spinous; the abdomen almost globular, and joined to the thorax by two knots. They are of very different sizes, being generally about half an inch long. They are armed with stings, but are generally harmless. I have observed a colony of these ants in the same place for the last six years. This chosen locality is a row of palings close to a house in the country, and although the staves have been painted, and latterly coated with tar, these insects have never abandoned the spot. In dry weather they are to be seen in great numbers running along the ledge which traverses the palings, and have apparently made an excavation or nest in one of the larger corner posts, where a wide orifice leads to their abode. I have repeatedly pushed in small pieces of wood to disturb them, but they very soon removed the offending intruder, and bit at it sharply with their mandibles. They climb the neighbouring trees, and perform expeditions on the ground, but in wet weather very few of them show themselves out of doors. Another allied species is *Cryptocerus pusillus*, whose habits and appearance are similar to the other.

There is a large species of ant called by the negroes "Yager, or hunter ants." I once stumbled upon a host of them, which had taken up their abode in an old box which had long been undisturbed. The commotion in consequence of the opening of the lid and moving of the box was indescribable. They swarmed in all directions,

Family Coreides.

era batatas
pustulata
pubera
lius compressipes
suratus
s pharaonis
biclavata
chys virescens
pus gallus
dilatatus
es lætus
rus sanctus
cruciger
spinosus
elis lunatus
hemorrhous
teres fasciatus
histrio
melanocephalus
tarsatus
onotus striatulus

Family Lygæites.

pulcher
zonatus
coris ruficollis
vel cimex lineola

Family Ploteres.

Hydrobates linearis

Family Nepidæ.

Belostoma stollii

Class—Homoptera; Family—Fulgorellæ.

Pœocera porphyrea
Pterodictya ephemera
Labicerus elegans
Ricania reticulata
Pœciloptera phalænoides

Family Membracides.

Darnis trifasciata
Centrotus spinosus
„ vitulus
Membracis foliato-fasciato
„ compressa
„ ensata
„ decorata
Bocydium globulare

Family Cicadellæ.

Cercopis rubra
„ tristis
„ lineola

lives. They are astonishingly prolific, and no wonder, if the statement of Bonnet and others* be correct, that the influence of a first fecundation is extended to seven successive generations. These insects lay their eggs on branches and leaves, and live in large societies, sucking the juices with their trunk. I have frequently watched some of these insects establishing themselves inside certain leaves. The flattened animal dissects in the most scientific manner the epidermis of the leaf, and gradually insinuates itself between it and the parenchyma, where, at a first examination, you would scarcely notice anything unusual beyond a slight bulging in one part; by-and-by, however, the raised epidermis, cut off from its proper supply of nutrient vessels, perishes, and an altered colour betrays the habitat of the aphid.

It would be tedious to attempt to enumerate the numerous species which are found on the various trees and plants; some of the most common may be daily seen on the stems of the pink, the limonia, the plumbago, the rose and balsam plants, &c., and no one observing these plants but will remark the invariable presence of a small species of black ant, which in hundreds may be seen diligently attending the plant lice. Now, why is this the case? Everybody, perhaps, is not acquainted with the reason, and I will, therefore, give the necessary explanation. The ants and plant lice have a curious relationship; wherever aphides are found you may be sure to encounter ants, but they do not meet to quarrel or fight. The sagacious ants turn the aphides to an excellent account, and use them as we use milch cows! The ants, by means of their antennæ, collect from the plant lice the saccharine juice which these latter extract from the plants, and with which they are more or less saturated. Sometimes they are satisfied with merely licking

* Latreille and Cuvier.

it were, the juices which lubricate these insects; instances they wait till the plant lice have accu- a tolerable store, when they deliberately plunder f it. The aphides do not appear to object; but, they did, the ants possess the art of forcing them it at their pleasure, or, in other words, of milking nay, further, the ants make a sort of property of hey watch over and guard a particular aphis, they n the same branches, and, if necessary, absolutely hem off as captives, and enclose them in a sort of near to their nests, constructing this "lock-up" of nd other suitable materials.* The loves of the d aphides are not, therefore, fabulous, and this r "liaison" has been noticed from time immemo-

he family (*Gallinsecta*) of the homoptera I shall

is occasionally seen up the river Essequebo and other places, but of which I know very little, having never seen a live specimen. There is much uncertainty respecting the luminosity of this insect, Madame Merlian, in her account of the insects of Surinam, having positively affirmed the fact, which, however, has been denied by Dr. Hancock and other naturalists of this country. It is a strange looking insect, with a singular prolongation of the front,* where the luminous spots are reported to exist. Whilst on a visit at the "penal settlement" of this colony on the river Mazaruni, I heard of a very large species which had been seen a few nights previous to my arrival; it was distinctly stated, by some of the guards who saw it, to shine brightly at night. I sought for it in the locality where it had been seen, but it declined the honour of appearing in public, to my great disappointment, and although I requested that some pains would be taken to procure a specimen for me, I have never been able to obtain one alive.

Eighth Order.—*Neuroptera.*

Those common insects so well known as "pond-flies" here, and as dragon-flies elsewhere, belong to the "Neuroptera," or insects with finely reticulated wings, &c. They are numerous, flying about the country and hovering over the trenches and other marshy spots, where it is curious to watch them, perched on the tops of staves or branches, with their long narrow bodies sticking up in the air. They are of the most varied colours—red, green, black, and blue; others are almost colourless. It is a beautiful sight to witness the respirating motions of some of the larger species, which are of a rich scarlet colour. These insects are bred in the water; the female

* Cuvier.

er eggs there, and if not appropriated by some animal, these, in time, are converted into flattish provided with feet, which they have occasion to searching for food. It takes a long time before rive at the stage of a perfect dragon-fly, at least ars, but their subsequent life is a short and appa- a happy one, save in the society of spiders, with they wage constant war. I have witnessed many s between this insect and a large species of spider *le*), which generally terminated in the death of ocious-looking dragon-fly, who, with flashing eyes midable jaws, fiercely defended himself. It would of place here to enter upon a description of their cent compound eyes, which are made up of a de of lenses, and are truly beautiful objects for croscope. They prey on small insects, and by re considered to destroy mosquitoes, apparently

Diastatops fuliginea
„ dimidiata
„ fasciata
Ictinus latro
Gynacantha ferox
„ nervosa
„ trifida
Calopteryx caja
Lestes tricolor.

Agrion linearis
„ lucretia
„ flavistigma
Ephemera albicans
Hemerobius validus
Corydalis nubila
Bittacus geniculatus
Macronema arcuata

Belonging to the order "Neuroptera," although differing so widely in appearance from many other insects of the same order, are those common insects so well known here as wood ants, woodlice, white ants (*Termes devastans*).

They have probably derived their name of ants from the societies and habitations in which they live, and are also divided into males, females, and neuters, or workers.

These destructive creatures infest houses and trees, and very often destroy the beams, rafters, and floorings of the former. There are generally several kinds of them, and in the nests some are very small, and white or grey, and the others as described below; they differ singularly in their general appearance at different times. Those which I have seen most frequently are about one-eighth of an inch in size, of a reddish yellow colour about the body and legs, but the head, which is large and pointed, is much darker, being brownish black. There are a series of transverse striæ in the abdomen. The antennæ are long and twelve-jointed.

Some build their nests in trees, and some on rafters and other portions of houses. They are constructed of thin dried earth and woody tissue, very light and friable. These nests are approached by long arched and narrow galleries or covered pathways, which are obviously intended to prevent the insects from being seen and destroyed by their natural enemies, such as birds, lizards, &c. They are surprisingly industrious and destructive; I have known them to construct in the course of one



...k is black, with gold
shaped, is connected to th
and is partly brown and
their habits are the same
lowing sphegides are found
S. ichneumonea, Sp. ferve
veral other species belongin
gides," are also met with, bl
but with reddish brown a
and habits they so much res
further description unnecessa

Before leaving the Fosso
very interesting tribe of the
Daubers," from the fact of t
mud inside houses. There
pæus lunatus; P. flavipes; P

Everybody here must hav
irregular in shape and size, s
ceilings; these are the habita
daubers." The different speci
nests. Some are arranged in
in number, placed horizontal
one end; inside these the fema
eggs and l...

breaks down a portion of its muddy cell and goes forth to the world on its own account.

Some build thimble-shaped nests; others long, narrow cells, striated on the outside; others attach a pedicle of mud to the ceiling, and suspend from it a number of cells enclosed in a homogeneous mass of earth. Those small globular mud-nests so often seen here stuck in rows like marbles on walls and posts, are, I believe, constructed by another species allied to this tribe, and require to be noticed. In colour and size they resemble the common maribunta, being of a yellowish brown, and about one inch long; the mandibles are prolonged and triangular in shape, and the pedicle, which connects the thorax to the abdomen, is very long and tapering. These insects are called "Masons" here, and when their marble-shaped nests are finished, deposit an egg inside along with young spiders or caterpillars, to serve for food for its young, which are gradually developed in the mud-nest.

The third family of the aculeated hymenopterous insects are those whose upper wings, with few exceptions, fold longitudinally, as is well exemplified in the different species of maribuntas which are here so common. They belong to the wasp tribe (*Vespariæ*), and from their habits and skill in architecture are very interesting to naturalists. They sting severely, and the wounded part inflames, and in delicate habits is apt to bring on fever. I have known more than one instance where partial blindness has resulted from the eye being stung.

The most common species (*Polistes*) is about one inch long, of a chestnut brown colour; but the wings and head are lighter coloured, being of a yellow brown. They diffuse an agreeable perfume, something like honey-water. They build about outhouses and other unfrequented buildings, and often in houses, especially the

onnected to the first by a slender pedicle. It is by the lower classes "cushi mamma ant," and is ed to breed the real cushi. It is often seen with and may have some connexion with the others. her specimen is about an inch long, and has an us oval-shaped head, placed vertically, the man- orming about one-third of the head, being serrated. tennæ are very long and geniculate; the legs are ng, especially the hinder pair; the abdomen con- in its middle, is connected by an irregular, or haped, pedicle to the thorax, which is gibbous. nfortunately, unacquained with the habits of both se insects, which appear to me not to be generally

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have never seen such a nest, and should suspect, from the character of the insect, that its habits must approach that of the "Polistes morio" above described.

A very pretty urn-shaped nest is constructed by a species of maribunta about eight lines in length; the people here call it the "Frenchman," but why I do not know. The head, wings, and posterior rings of the abdomen are brownish black; the rest of the insect is of a yellow brown. It builds its nests on branches of trees, and the combs or cells often contain a sort of saccharine fluid like honey, which, indeed, is the case with many of the other species.

A small species of maribunta (*Polistes nidulans*), about a quarter of an inch long, and of a glossy black colour, with golden streaks on the thorax and abdomen, may be constantly observed flying about houses and gardens, and builds its beautiful pear-shaped nests on the branches of trees or shrubs; it is very harmless, and does not appear to sting.

A similar species to the P. nidulans, but larger, and of an entire black colour, builds long conical nests, which are suspended from branches, and are of a silvery white colour. The cells are likewise arranged in tiers, being concave above and convex below.

The following varieties of the wasp family are found:— Odynerus nigricornis, Brachygastra aurulenta, Polistes cærulea, P. nigripennis, P. infundibuliformis, P. rejecta, P. pygmæa, P. rufina, P. Cayennensis, P. fasciata, P. labiata, P. infuscata, P. urceolata, P. versicolor, P. analis vel variegata.

The bees and their allies constitute the fourth and last family of aculeated hymenopterous insects, and are easily recognised by the large size and hairy appearance of the posterior pair of legs, the first joint of the taisi being remarkably large, dilated, compressed, and often hairy,

for the purpose of enabling the insect to procure and collect the sweet juices of flowers on the pollen of which they generally feed. I have in my collection upwards of twenty different species of this large family, but am aware that a larger number than this obtains in this country, which is a true Paradise for insects of this order. They vary in size from the common bee to others which are about an inch and a half in length.

One of the largest species met with is upwards of an inch long (*Xylocopa violacea*), of an entire glossy black colour, the eyes being yellow, and the wings bronze; the legs are large and hairy. The female is much larger than the male. They are very destructive to wood, the female boring large circular holes which penetrate to some depth, and are divided into several cells by partitions artificially constructed for that purpose of woody tissue and some viscous fluid. In each of these cells she deposits an egg, and leaves a kind of paste as food. They are called carpenter bees, and by the French *Abeilles percebois* and *Menuisieres*. They are constantly seen flying about flowers of the fidèle wood,* locust, and other trees.

Several varieties are found here:—Xylocopa cajennæ, X. fimbriata, X. æneipennis, X. barbata; Trachina vel centris denudans, Tr. longimana, Tr. lineolata.

Another large species, somewhat similar in size and general appearance to the carpenter bee, but is of an entire yellow or yellow brown colour, and has the appendages of the mouth more prolonged, is allied to the "humble bees" (*Bombus*), and makes a nest in walls or about the roots of trees, where there is a society of them.

Another species of Bombus, about one inch long, is black, except the eyes and thorax, which are yellow; the legs and body are very hairy.

* The term fiddle-wood is a corruption of fidèle-wood tree.

ird species is the "Bombus Braziliensis," about
uarters of an inch long and blackish in colour, with
atches of yellow, two on the thorax and one on
lomen. Stictia vel Bembex signata, B. maculata,
long to this family, as well as the following beau-
sects:—Hemisia clitelligera, H. varia; Centris di-
, C. infernalis, C. cilipes; Epicharis dasypus; Ex-
ucida, E. aurata; Melipona conpressipes, M. late-
I. pallens, M. pallida; Euglossa Surinamensis, E.

entleman once sent me a singular-looking nest, or
on of cells cemented together, which he had found
his orchideous plants; on breaking open one of
ells, I found a large whitish larva inside, and deter-
to keep the others for future inspection. I put
y, and about three weeks afterwards I broke open

hollow trees, and form an irregular homogeneous sort of habitation of thin and very light material, not regularly arranged in cells or combs, but with various sized holes, where they deposit the honey. I have seen them occupy the inside of a living cabbage-tree, which they entered by small circular orifices. They may be handled with impunity, having no sting, and if squeezed leave a pleasant honey-like smell on the fingers. They frequent the neighbourhood of flowers and the sugar-boiling houses, where they may be seen in thousands in sugar and molasses casks. These bees have no queen that I have been able to discover, but they occasionally swarm and emigrate. The inhabitants often place wooden boxes, perforated with small holes, outside their windows, or in the galleries, and the bees find these convenient places of resort, but in the end are robbed of their honey for their pains.

I am acquainted with three varieties of this kind of honey-bee, and these all build in the wild state the same kind of nests, which consists of two portions, one intended for the storing of the honey, made up, as above described, of thimble-like recesses, and the other composed of tiers of cells like the maribunta nests, where the bees lay their eggs and hatch their young. These bees are attacked by many other insects, but especially by a small species of vespa, which may be seen endeavouring to steal into the haunts of the industrious bees, but are gallantly repulsed.

Tenth Order.—*Lepidoptera.*

The tenth order of insects comprises the interesting family of butterflies (*Lepidoptera*), of which we have a considerable variety in this colony. Great numbers are collected annually, and are carried away by strangers and others quitting these shores; but until Professor Erich-

assification of them appeared,* I had never been
e enough to procure a list of the numerous species
ere, and my own collection was too limited to
me to do more than form a limited acquaintance
ne of the most common. Butterflies are indigenous
arts of the colony, and are met with all the year
I have seen them crossing the Demerara river
was fully a mile in width during a high wind,
which they flew. They are generally seen in
numbers in the dry months, but numerous species
t in wet weather; they are seen in both town and
but it is chiefly in wooded places that great
s abound. I have repeatedly noticed butterflies
bout after dark, and some species frequently find
y into the sitting-rooms of the inhabitants where
light is burning; and as for moths, with whom
it is natural, it is incredible, except to a resident

flies originate. Most of the caterpillars feed on the leaves of plants; one splendid species, of a black colour with yellow rings, is often found on the Franchipan-tree (*Plumiera alba*), the leaves of which it rapidly destroys.

Another caterpillar, about three inches long and half an inch in diameter, of a pale green colour, with orange yellow and black bands on its body, is met with on the "Duranta ellisia" when the leaves are plentiful.

Some caterpillars form societies, and live under their neatly-constructed tents; several construct sheaths, either portable or fixed, in which they fix themselves; others take up their abode in the parenchyma of leaves, where they go through their metamorphosis; most of them spin cocoons, in which they enclose themselves on branches of trees, beams, corners of rooms, grass, and other things; some, at the moment of their change from the chrysalis to the pupa state, eject a reddish-looking fluid, or sort of meconium, which softens or breaks the extremity of the cocoon to facilitate their exit. Several caterpillars are very hairy, others are protected by such sharp spines or prickles as to render it painful to touch them, and occasionally those with spines sting very severely.

According to the account given of them by Professor Erichson, the following varieties of Lepidoptera occur here:

Family Papilionidæ.

Papilio	æneas	common to the whole country	
,,	ascanius	,,	
,,	protesilans	,,	
,,	sinon	,,	
,,	erostratus	,,	
,,	zetes	,,	
,,	sesostris	,,	
,,	eurymedes	,,	
,,	arbates	,,	
,,	ariarathus	Savannah & woods	
,,	polydamas	,,	
,,	phronima	,,	
,,	demophile	,,	
,,	lycymnia	,,	
Papilio	philea vel callidryas philea	coasts	
,,	argante vel callidryas argante	,,	
,,	Marcellina vel callidryas marcellina	Savannahs	
,,	clathea	,,	
,,	albula	,,	
,,	amphinome vel ageronia amphinome	,,	
,,	feronia vel ageronia feronia	,,	
,,	archippus vel danais archippus	,,	
,,	eresimus vel danais eresimus		

s evadne	
onia erato	
, cynisca	
, sylvana	
, flora	
, diaphana	
, antiocha	
, sara	
, clytia	
, metharme	
, astydamia	
, melpomene	
, elimæa	
, eucoma	
æa mopsa	
anitis polymnia	
, ninonia	
inia nise	
, melanida	
rosalia	
idia psidii	
enitis flora	
a thalia	
lia libya	
ulis dido	
, phærusa	
, julia	
, vanillæ	
Hetæra dyndimene	woods
„ astyoche	„
„ lena	„
„ nereis	„
„ piera	„
Euptychia lysidice	Savannahs
„ aranea	„
„ herse	„
„ ocyrrhoe	„
„ libye	„
„ hermes	„
„ ocypete	„
„ myncea	„
„ penelope	„
Didonis thadana	
Cystineura cana	
Nerias phlegia	
„ euterpe	
„ calliope	
Desmozona caricæ	
„ cachrys	
Nymula emilius	
Caria trochilus	
Nymphidion anius	
„ nilus	
Emesis epaphus	
„ monostigma	
Diopthalma eumene	

Eantis thraso
Castnia licas
„ syphax

Family Sphingides.

Sphinx rustica — woods and forests
„ carolina — „ „
„ ello — „ „
Philampelos satellitia
Metopsilus tersa
Macroglossa titan

Family Zygnœides.

Glaucopis vel sphinx melanthus—woods
„ vel „ meones
„ vel „ eone
„ vel „ helymus
„ vel „ maia
„ vel „ caudata
„ vel „ cepheus
„ vel „ glauca
„ vel „ sylvius
„ vel „ archias
„ vel „ mysis

Euprepia bella
„ „ flaveolata

Family Bombyces.

Liparis diaphana
Gastropacha amilia
Ceratocampa imperialis
Aglia erythrinæ

Family Noctuæ.

Calpe vel phalæna soror
Erebus vel „ strix
„ vel „ zenobia
„ vel „ odora
„ vel „ occidua
„ vel „ corisandra

Family Nyctalideæ.

Urania leibus

Family Pyralides.

Palpita perspicalis

Eleventh Order.—*The Rhipiptera.*

In the eleventh order of insects, the Rhipiptera, which is a small one, there are so few species here as to render it unnecessary to devote any space to its consideration; this order was established by Mr. Kirby, under the name of "Strepsiptera" (twisted wings), and includes insects somewhat remarkable for their anomalous forms and irregular habits. Thus, in their larvæ state, many of them live between the abdominal scales of several species of wasps, such as the maribunta (*Polistes*). They are a sort of "Æstri" to other insects, and some species undergo the metamorphosis from caterpillars to a perfect insect in the abdomen of the "Bombi."

Twelfth Order.—*Diptera.*

I have now only to consider the twelfth, or last order of insects, the Diptera, or those with only two wings, with "halteres," a sort of substitute for the second pair

s—absent in such insects as mosquitoes and flies onstitute this order.

nsects of this order are inconceivably tormenting " man and beast," for, owing to the irritation oc- by the flies, and the pain and inflammation ex- mosquito bites, " new comers," or persons lately old climate, and in the possession of rich blood, erely annoyed, while animals of various kinds are tormented by their assaults. With regard to mos- (*Culex vel sarcopsylla penetrans*), they unfortu- bound throughout the colony, but are less numerous oying in Georgetown than in the country districts, rts of which, about Mahaica and Berbice especially, rious for the prevalence of these tropical plagues; so great is the annoyance from them that veils n worn by travellers while riding or driving; they

There are a great variety of mosquitoes met with in this colony; I have counted six or seven kinds, but I believe them to be far more numerous, and have heard it mentioned by good authority that there are at least sixteen different kinds.

The varieties I have seen were as follows:

1. The body and legs marked black and white alternately.

2. Marked like the first, but with feathery appendages on the head.

3. Grey brown in colour, with feathery tufts on the head.

4. Greyish brown, but without the feathery appendages.

5. Greyish brown, and with the feathery tufts curved.

6. A species of green mosquito, often seen in thousands after drought. They are of small size. Are these latter the young of other species?

The largest species here is called the "Gallon Nipper" (*Culex pulicaris*). It is surprising with what greediness and severity it punctures the flesh.

After all, mosquitoes cannot be said to bite; the instrument of attack used is a sort of stylet, through which the blood is sucked up into the stomach. It is astonishing to what size the stomach distends after feeding; the red blood within can be distinctly seen through the transparent parietes of the body. If preserved and watched in that state the size gradually diminishes, and after about two days' abstinence the mosquito dies, apparently from starvation. When gorged with blood it is very lazy, and flies heavily if forced to move. The female mosquito deposits her eggs in water, where small strings of them may occasionally be noticed floating about; after a time these eggs are hatched, and the larva frisks and gambols about in the water. In this state it is an ugly looking thing; a slender taper body, with a large dragon-like head, which is gene-

d downwards. They swim with great velocity,
from time to time, but quickly return to the sur-
breathe. In the stagnant water of trenches, ponds,
ks, they are to be seen in every stage of their
rphosis. It is a subject of remark that mosquitoes
ore severely at certain times than at others, and
males are not so injurious in their effects as the

The minute wounds inflicted occasion great
lammation in subjects predisposed to their attacks,
n induce troublesome ulcers, the scars of which
for years, but it is equally remarkable that the old
nts and negroes rarely suffer from the punctures
insects. The mosquito is analogous to the gnat
pipiens) of Europe ; on the Spanish Main the term
o (a little fly) is applied to the sand-flies, which be-
the genus " simulium ;" while the insect called in
rlish colonies " mosquito," is there known as the

larvæ are developed, and often occasion tumours or troublesome ulcers. Other varieties, belonging to the family "muscariæ," infest the sores of animals, as well as of human beings; they attack meat and food of all kinds, and very often lay their eggs there, much to the disgust and annoyance of housekeepers; they are often noticed buzzing about the dying and others but feebly alive, and seem to possess an instinctive knowledge of approaching dissolution. They swarm in thousands on the bodies of the dead, and in neglected graveyards consume rapidly the putrefying and mouldering corpses exposed to their terrible, but perhaps useful, assaults. Some species frequent the "boiling-houses" of estates, and crowd the sugar and molasses casks; whilst others confine themselves to the houses and storerooms of the inhabitants.

The following varieties are met with:

Tabanus mexicanus
„ occidentalis
„ tibialis
Diabasis scutellata
Lepiselaga lepidota
Chrysops tristis
„ immaculata

Family Asilici.

Laphryia fascipennis
„ clavipes
Asilus barbatus
„ nigritarsis
„ striola

Family Bombyliarii.

Anthrax erythrocephala
„ hela

Family Stratiomydæ.

Hermetia illucens
Cyphomia cyanea

Family Syrphice.

Volucella obesa
Eristalis vinetorum
„ fasciatus

Family Muscariæ.

Tachina analis
Dexia melaleuca
Sarcophaga chrysostoma
Lucilia macellaria
„ putrida
Ochromyia bicolor
Herinea violacea
Calobota erythrocephala
„ insignis
„ annulata.

Infusoria.

The wonderful minute animals constituting the Infusoria present a very interesting subject of research to those who are fond of using the microscope. These

ır creatures, which have only lately been brought
the observing powers of man, are abundantly found
ı the fossil and living state in the waters and soils
s colony. I commenced an investigation of this
t in 1850 and 1851, and was not then aware that
rned Professor Ehrenberg had minutely examined
nt specimens of earth procured from the colony,
ad found a variety of infusoria, a table of which
lished in R. Schomburgk's "Reisen in British
a," and from which I have compiled the list sub-
. The soil which I examined was principally from
etown and the neighbouring estates, viz., Haags-
, Petershall, Rome and Houstoun, Kitty, Enmore,
casionally from some places in Essequebo and the
r, and from the borings of artesian wells. The
s which I found most common were the "Navicula,"



POLYGASTRICA.	WHERE FOUND.
Achnanthes brevipes	Demerara
Actinocyclus biseptenarius	Haiama
Actinoptychus biternarius	„
„ senarius	
Arcella ecornis	Pirara
„ areolata	
Bacillaria vulgaris	Savannah mould
Biddulphia pulchella	
Coscinodiscus eccentricus	Demerara islands
„ disciger	Haiama
„ radiatus	Arabian coast
„ subtilis	Haiama
Cocconeis scutellum	„
Dictyocha epiodon	Arabian coast
Dictyopyxcis cruciata	Haiama
Difflugia areolata	Pirara
Desmogonium guianense	Woodrift Demerara
Diploneis didyma	Demerara
Discoplea	Pirara
Eunotia amphioxys	Arabian coast
„ biceps	Tapacuma
„ formica	„
„ crododilus	Tapacuma and Pirara
„ monodon	„ „
„ pileus	„ „
„ tridentula	Tapacuma
Fragillaria glabra	Pirara and Arabian coast
„ rhabdosoma	
Gallionella crenulata	Demerara and Essequebo
„ granulata	Pirara
„ distans	„
„ sulcata	Haiama
Gloeonema sigmoides	
Glomphonema margaritaceum	Pirara
Himantidium arcus	Pirara and Tapacuma
„ papilio	Demerara
„ parallelum	Pirara
„ zygodon	„
Navicula affinis	Pirara and Sandhills
„ amphioxys	Essequebo
„ amphisphenia	Pirara
„ diaphana	„
„ dilatata	„
„ fulva	„
„ gibba	„
„ lineolata	„
„ demerara	Tapacuma
„ rostrata	„
„ schomburgkorum	Pirara
„ sigma	
Pinnularia dicephala	Pirara and Sandhills
„ inæqualis	Pirara
„ macilenta	„
„ borealis	Savannah mould
„ nobilis	Essequebo
„ schomburgkii	Haiama
„ striatula	
„ viridis	Pirara



Amphidiscus obtusus.....
" rotella
Lithasteriscus radiatus
" tuberculatus
Lithosphaera oculata
Lithodontium bursa
" **furcatum**.....
" **nasutum**
" **platyodon**
" **rostratum**
Lithostylidium amphiodon
" **angulosum**
" **articulatum**
" **clepsammidium**...]
" **clavatum**
" **crenulatum** I
" **curvatum**
" **obliguum**
" **pes**
" **polyedrum** P
" **proboscis**
" **quadratum**..... P
" **rude**
" **sceptrum**
" **semicirculare**..... C
" **serra** Pi
" **spiriferum** '
" **trabecula** Es
Spongolithis acicularis De
" **amphicephala** Pir
" **aspera** De
" **caput serpentis**.....
" **cenocephala**
" **clavus** Ess
" **fistulosa**

SECOND GREAT DIVISION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Animalia mollusca—Mollusks.

After having described the animals belonging to the first division of the animal kingdom, or those with vertebræ, I have now to consider those which have neither an articulated skeleton nor a vertebral canal. These animals, which are known as mollusks (*mollusca*), include the varieties of shells and their inhabitants so largely represented in the West Indian islands and many other parts of the world, but which are unaccountably scarce in this colony. Their structure, general appearance, and habits are too well known to require description; they have been divided into six classes:

1. Cephalopoda.
2. Pteropoda.
3. Gasteropoda.
4. Acephala.
5. Brachiopoda.
6. Cirrhopoda.

Of the first class, Cephalopoda, the singular animal, so well known as the Portuguese man-of-war, called by the ancients Nautilus and Pompilus, and by the moderns Argonauta argo, is almost the only representative. It is frequently seen with its gaudy crimson sail floating on the tranquil waters of the river Demerara, but is seldom

d, owing to the unpleasant sensation it occasions eized by its long tendril-like limbs. These substi- or feet enable it, however, to cling to objects for ion and repose.

he second class, or Pteropoda, or mollusks, which the ocean, but have no feet with which to attach ves to any object, there are not, I believe, any known here.

he third class, or Gasteropoda, there are a few s which require notice. The common slug is a nstance of this class, but it is scarcely or ever seen na. In the woods, mountains, and plains of the , specimens of Gasteropoda are frequently found, general the shell only is obtained; in the trenches lds of plantations they are not uncommonly met live. The following are the species found and

Belonging to the family *Mêlania* are the following species:

Melania atra—rocks in flowing waters, as rivers Essequebo and Mazaruni
„ brevior „ „ „
„ chloris „ „ „

FAMILY—*Buccinoida*. GENUS—*Marginella*.

Marginella cerulescens — woods and streams
Buccinum—woods and streams
Purpura cataracta
Murex
Fusus morio
Pyrula melongena
Nucula rostrata
Solen caribbeus
Turbinella?

The next species belongs to the family of *Neritina*; it is a pretty-looking little shell, and is rather common:

Neritina zebra—sand-banks, rivers Demerara and Essequebo

CLASS IV.—*Acephala*.

As implied by the name, the Mollusks under this class have no apparent head; there are but a few varieties here, and those but rarely seen:

Unio hylca—in waters about Takutu
Monocondylea parchappii—in waters about Takutu
Hyria syrmatophora—in the neighbourhood of Awaricuru
„ corrugata „ „
„ humilis „ „
Castalia ambigua—Takutu waters
Anodonta ensiformis „ „
Teredo navalis—found on submerged piles and ships' bottoms, to which it is very destructive

CLASS V.—*Branchiopoda*.

All the Branchiopoda are invested with bivalve shells, which are fixed and immovable; the species are rare in this colony:

Terebratula

Class VI.—*Cirrhopoda.*

animals included under this class are small, and are fixed to rocks, piles of wood, ships' bottoms, to some species, as the barnacles (*Lepas anatifera*), very destructive. Barnacles are very common here the submerged timbers of stellings, bridges, and it is astonishing sometimes to observe their numnd the havoc which they occasion to piles and :

pas anatifera—submerged timbers, rocks, and other substances.

THIRD GREAT DIVISION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Animalia articulata—Four classes.

1. Class Annelides—Worms.
2. Class Crustacea—Crabs.
3. Class Arachnides—Spiders.
4. Class Insecta—Insects.

The classes comprising this division of the animal kingdom are sufficiently known to render any description of their structure and functions necessary. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to consider the species of each class met with in this colony.

Class I.—*Annelides*—Worms.

The class of worms has been divided into three orders, without including those found inside the bodies of man and animals, which are termed entozoa. There is no necessity to enter upon any lengthened notice of this class or its minor orders. The common earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*) is common enough in soils, especially in wet weather, when they approach the surface, and are greedily sought after by pigs and other animals who prey upon them, and root up the ground destructively for that purpose. The leech belongs to this class, but except a large common kind, not the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), none are found.

Class II.—*Crustacea.*

animals belonging to the second class, Crustacea,
quent in numbers but not in variety in Guiana.
ıd flats on the coasts and on the banks of the rivers
with innumerable crabs, which at low water may
n in thousands issuing from, or retreating to their
By boring cavities on the embankments of estates
equently occasion much mischief by undermining
th, and allowing the water to ooze through. Some
inhabit the fresh waters; and both crabs and
are constantly to be found in the canals and
s of many estates. It is curious to observe their
n the numerous mud flats throughout the colony.
largest species of crab is the Bonoori, which is
along the coasts and rivers. It is a species of
inus. It is of a bluish colour above and brown

at times they make a loud, clacking noise with these claws; these crabs are not eaten except by the coolies and are called by the creoles Madeira crabs.

A species of crab allied to the above is the boatman crab (*Gelasinus marionis*). In this crab one claw is generally much larger than the other; the legs are of a reddish colour, and the body of a rhomboid form, and dark in hue. It is found in mud flats, and if brayed in a mortar and stewed, is good to eat.

The smallest kind of crab here is the Pinnoteres, which in thousands may be seen crawling along mud flats, about bridges and stellings, and in graveyards and swampy places. They vary in size from one half to one inch in length.

A remarkable species of crab is called here Jumbi, or Soldier Crab (*Grapsus cruentatus*). It is met with about the stellings and bridges, and also in trenches. It is of yellow colour underneath; but the back and legs are of a bright red colour, mottled black, yellow, and green; its legs are hairy. These crabs are very shy, and conceal themselves under stones and other substances, and always walk sideways. They have been known to climb trees, and are very active: they are not eaten—indeed, the flesh is considered poisonous, hence the name jumbi crab.

Other varieties of land crab are known, but I have never been able to see specimens of them, nor are they described in books. The natives call one species the buck crab. It is very like the bonoori, and is perhaps a species of gecarcinus. It has a bluish back, and the legs are of a whitish hue, tinged with violet.

Another kind is named the swamp crab; it is of an orange colour, with reddish legs, and is found in swamps about the Essequebo. Of the water crabs, or those which swim well, and have flat fins to their legs, the most in-

ng is that called here the sherigo crab (*Portunus vel usia*). It is caught in the trenches and canals, and severely with its claws ; it is a great scavenger, eds on almost everything. The colour varies; I een them yellow, reddish, and of a greenish hue, mes almost white. The back is glabrous, and ly marked with deeply impressed lines, which have lar resemblance to the bust and body of a female, h so that native artists, by the addition of a head t, touched up with a little paint, complete in a few ts a capital female figure on the top of the shell.

prawn and shrimp are both found here in the s far as the salt water extends.

prawn (*Palæmon serratus*) attains to the size of five inches, and is of a pale steel blue colour, with h-coloured tail and legs. The shrimp (*Crangon*

head in the different varieties, they offer an interesting subject of research. The females lay a great number of eggs, which are hatched in a round kind of nest of a white cotton-like appearance, which they carry about with them, and only give up in the moment of extreme danger. I have opened many of these nests, and have counted several hundreds of tiny spiders packed closely together, yet nimble and lively when liberated from this receptacle. Spiders are great enemies to cockroaches, dragon flies, and insects. The bird spider (*Mygale avicularia*) is about an inch and a half long, extremely hairy, and of a blackish colour; the tips of the feet and palpi, and the inferior pili of the mouth being of a reddish hue; the bite is severe. Another large species is called the brown tarantula (*Mygale fasciata*). The black tarantula (*Cteniza nidulans*) is also of large size, and is found in woods and on the ground, the bites of these tarantulas or "Araignées-crabes," as they are called by the French colonists, is reputed to be dangerous, and frequently occasion much irritation and fever. The large spotted spider (*Epura clavipes*) has two eyes approximated in pairs on each side; while the remaining four are arranged in a quadrilateral form in the middle.

Another species of crab spider is the Acrosoma spinosa vel gastracantha aculeata. It is found on branches of trees in woods; as is likewise a species of Nephila and Argyopes argentata. These are all insects which spin webs to entrap their prey.

There are several others whose habits are very curious to observe. One species suspends itself by a long thread from ceilings of rooms and galleries, and is thus swayed backwards and forwards by the breeze until it seizes its victim, some unsuspecting fly or other small insect; if alarmed or approached, it climbs nimbly up its rocking ladder, and rolls up the thread as it ascends. Others are

as hunting-spiders; they are in general small, and appear to spin. They frequent windows, tables, and in search of their prey, which when seen is sprung n an instant, just as the jaguar pounces upon a This must be a species of the Salticus.

dentary spider, and one that is very commonly spin its web in the corners of dark rooms, is allied biona punctata; it is of a yellowish brown colour, black on the legs; the eyes are eight in number, ed in two equal rows of four each. Allied to this is another kind of small spider, Thomisus, called ny crab spider. Other small species appear to be- Lycosa, Theridion, Dolomedes; but this is merely ture on my part, for I have never seen them de- .

long-legged spider occasionally seen flitting about

Of the pseudo scorpions there are a few specimens here, which are found among books and papers, on rocks, trees, and even animals. Of the true scorpions there are likewise other species, which are frequently termed Tarantulas; indeed, this expression is commonly applied to any large hairy kind of spider, and has given rise to much confusion.

The Chelifer americanus or cancroides is frequently seen in collections of old books and manuscripts which have been long neglected; they prey on the small insects which destroy the paper, although thought by many to be the cause of the mischief themselves.

The other species are Amblyomma ovale and Amblyomma myrmecophaga; the latter so called from being found on the large ant-eater.

FISHES.

Class IV.—*Pisces.*

ION : 1ST ORDER. ACANTHOPTERYGIANS. — 1ST FAMILY. SNOOK, JEW NAPPERS—2ND FAMILY. GROOPERS—3RD FAMILY. BASHAWS; OTHER —5TH FAMILY. MENOID FISH, SHAD, SWORD FISH, PILOT FISH—11TH MULLETS—12TH FAMILY. GOBOID FISH—13TH FAMILY. PACOOMA— MILY. LABROID FISH (VARIETIES OF)—2ND ORDER. ABDOMINAL MALA- YGIANS —2ND FAMILY. CARP FAMILY, SALMON CARP (VARIETIES OF), ES, GAR FISH—3RD FAMILY. SILURIDÆ (VARIETIES OF), HASSAR, DORAS,

Library, and to which I would especially refer those who desire to become better acquainted with the several members of the finny tribe there portrayed. The variety of fishes is very great, the neighbouring seas and the numerous rivers and creeks, nay, the very trenches, abound with them; and yet fresh fish of good quality is both rare and expensive. The high price of labour is the cause of this; but latterly, the great demand for fish has brought a larger quantity into the market. Another reason of its being dear is the impossibility to keep it fresh for more than a few hours in such a warm climate.

The number of fishes abounding in the waters of the coasts and the rivers and canals is truly astonishing. The negroes and coolies evince an unmistakable partiality for the "gentle art." It is a lazy and a cheap mode of living; at early dawn, canoes or corials are manned by able-bodied fishermen, who paddle away for miles off the coast to the various fishing grounds, where they quietly take up their station for the forenoon, unmindful of the burning sun or drenching rain which is directed on their naked and unprotected bodies. The lines and nets are thrown out, and in a few hours the boats are sufficiently loaded with jew fish, gilbagre, flounders, cuirass, and other odd fish, to justify a return home. With reeking bodies and boisterous shouts the fishermen may be heard paddling with activity, and often racing to get first to the market, where the produce of their industry is soon disposed of. Nor are the money-making Portuguese heedless of the fascinating sport; they are often to be noticed in their boats moored in the centre of the river, waiting patiently till their hooks and lines have captured the requisite number of fish. Their little skiffs are seen dancing on the waters at all hours of

e, but they seldom venture like the others out to catch fish. Numbers of men and boys occupy merous wharves or stellings to join in the trade, nd a listless hour in hooking up quantities of and undisposable fish, which, however, they ap- ate to their own use; while others, fishing-rod d, saunter along the canals and trenches to fill baskets with hassar, cuffum, cat-fish, and what- se may turn up. In large trenches and fresh- ponds the valuable queriman is eagerly sought y others, who find a ready sale for it. This is, *cellence*, a country for fishermen. Old invalids re-footed lads are constantly casting their nets troubled waters, and bagging basketfuls of tiny, e fish. At low water the negroes ramble along ud flats, thrusting their hands into the deep

large number of what are termed true, or ordinary fishes—in contradistinction to another division known as cartilaginous fishes—such as the shark, &c. This order is divided into numerous sub-orders or families; of the perch family or tribe (*Percoides*), the snook (*Centropomus undecimalis*) is the worthiest representative. It is the pike of the hot parts of America, and is very much in demand for the table. It varies very much in size, the largest occasionally weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. It is of a silver colour tinged with green, and is found along the coasts and up the rivers, being caught both in salt and fresh water. It has a projecting and flattened muzzle like the pike, but its teeth are small and crowded together.

A sea fish, Serranus galeus, allied to this, is found on the coast, but it is not so large, being scarcely a foot in length. Its flesh is eaten, but it is not so delicate in flavour as the snook.

The jew fish (*Plectropoma chlorurum*) is a large golden-coloured fish, which is found in great plenty along the coasts. Its brilliant colour renders it a pretty-looking fish; but its flesh is coarse, and it is only eaten by the poor. This fish is called a grooper in the islands, and at certain seasons it is not eaten on account of its supposed poisonous properties. It is very plentiful off the coast.

The snapper fishes abound in the waters of the West Indian islands, but are not the same species as are here known as snappers. The fishes so called by fishermen here are of two kinds, the red and the white; the former are caught about three or four feet in length, and fetch the price of six guilders. The white species are smaller, and I have eaten them and found them good. These fish are only caught at particular seasons. In the mouth of the river Essequebo a small fish

to the snappers is found; it is known as the
is catesbei, but is seldom seen in town.
he second family, or mailed cheeks, there is a
fish here allied to the flying gurnards, but
no supernumerary fins or wings; it is the Ce-
ntes vel gasterosteus spinarella of Cuvier.
e is a species of grooper (*Scorpæna*) found
it is a scaly fish with prickly protuberances, and
the length of three to five feet; its flesh is
but is eaten, and has never to my knowledge
poisonous, which is occasionally the case with
opers of the islands.
third family of fishes of this order is the
des, and include the bashaws. These fish are
grunts in the islands, and are of several kinds,
both in the salt and fresh water. The salt-

Seventh family, Scomberoides (mackerel tribe).

The sword fish (*Xiphias gladius*) requires no description. This curious fish is only known to us by the injury which it occasionally inflicts on the bottom of ships trading here. Upon more than one occasion the trenchant snout of this formidable fish has been found embedded in the planks of a vessel which had been thus curiously assailed, bringing away, however, in triumph, the dangerous weapon of its wounded opponent. This savage sabreur attacks indiscriminately boats, bathers, and marine animals; nay, the very rocks themselves are subjected to assault and battery.*

The pilot fish (*Naucrates vel scombei ductor*) is frequently seen by those approaching these shores, but is seldom caught or noticed in our immediate neighbourhood, although its allies, the sharks, abound in great numbers. It is the Pompilus of the ancients, and rarely exceeds a foot in length. It is frequently seen in the wake of ships, and appears a social little fish, fond of good company, and the advantages to be derived from travelling.

The mullets (*Mugiloides*) constitute the eleventh family of the Acanthopterygians; they are found both in salt and fresh water. A small species (*Mugil albula*) is found in canals and trenches, and is much esteemed on account of its flavour. The quality of the mugil varies with its habitat; in the open sea it is a poor fish, but in running streams it enjoys a higher character at table.

The following other varieties are found here:

Mugil liza—about 1½ to 2 feet in length. | Mugil curema—about 1½ feet long.

Of the family Gobioidei there are a few species, which

* The pugnacity of this fish has been alluded to by the ancients in the line:
"Et durus xiphias ictu non mitior ensi."

ognised by their dorsal spines being thin and
; the species in Barbadoes are known as the
ish.

following are the species met with here:

us bacalaus, or Goby fish, allied to the blennies,
nonly found in the salt waters of the coast, and
red good food by the inhabitants.

e fish of this family are almost the only ones
which construct nests of sea-weed for their
The male patiently waits till the lady gobies
o deposit their eggs, which he fecundates, and
rds defends the young ones.

tris guavina vel dormitatrix, or the sleeper, is
at the mouths of the rivers, and attaining a
of from eight to ten inches; it has a depressed
nflated cheeks, and fins spotted with black, and

Geophagus pappaterra
„ ocellalis—sun fish or lugunani
Cremicichla saxatilis
„ vitatta
„ lugubris
Cychla labrina
„ fasciata
Cychla rutilans
„ flavo-maculata
„ nigro-maculata
„ argus
„ trifasciata
„ ocellaris
„ monoculus
Centrachus (several species)

The Carp family (*Cyprinidæ*), order second of abdominal malacopterygians, comprises some interesting species. Several small headed, large eyed fishes of the carp tribe are found in the rivers of the colony. They frequent fresh and quiet streams, and feed on herbs, grain, and mud, of which latter article of food they never lack a supply in this alluvial region.

The Yacuta (*Prochilodus rubro-tæniatus*) is a fresh-water fish found in several of the rivers, where they are captured by nets, or shot by arrows. Their general size is about eighteen inches in length. They appear to feed on the mud or slime which attaches to rocks or stones, swerving from side to side, apparently sucking. They ascend the rivers about April to spawn. The colour is silvery white, with a greenish back, with patches of lake on the fins and tail.

Two other species of salmon carp are also met with (*Prochilodus binotatus* and *insignis*), whose habits and appearance are much the same as the first one; none of these fish take bait; they live only a few minutes after they have been taken from the water. The yacuta is chiefly found in the Essequebo and its tributaries; but neither of the two others have been caught either in the Essequebo or Demerara rivers. The carp family are notorious for their long lives, but whether or no the species met with here are as venerable as their European allies, I am not able to decide, inasmuch as their abodes are remote from the civilised districts, and are seldom visited by the inhabitants.

the carp family (*Cyprinidæ*) there is found a
s little fish known here as the Four-eyes (*Ana-
tetrophthalmus vel cobilis anableps*), which may
ntly be seen in shallow water near mud flats,
they swim and plunge about in shoals. If pur-
r frightened, they leap above the water and dart
pid pace in jerks or springs along mud banks.
lerive their name of four-eyes from the singular
the cornea and pupil of each eye being divided
vo parts by transverse bands, so that they appear
e two pupils and a double sight, which is not the
as each eye has but one crystalline lens, &c.
es, besides this singular character, are very pro-
t, and give them a peculiar appearance when
on the mud. The female is viviparous. An-
species is also found, A. microlepis vel coarctatus.

which has frightened some people, who were under the impression that it was of a poisonous character. I have noticed this appearance of the bones both before and after cooking. It is evidently unconnected with any abnormal quality of the fish.

The third family of this order is the Siluridæ, comprising such fishes as are distinguished by the absence of true scales, of which we have a very great variety in this colony. The greater part of these are beautifully represented in the "Fishes of Guiana," by Sir R. Schomburgk, in the Naturalist's Library, and a condensed account of them from that interesting work will be here given.

Porcupine acanthicus (*Acanthicus histrix*) belongs to the sub-family Loricarinæ, or mailed cat-fish: it is a powerful fish found in the river Branco, and is remarkable for a row of spines near the gills; it is of a yellowish brown colour, and is considered good eating.

Several varieties of the Hypostomas are found in the same river. The spotted Hypostoma (*H. pecostomus*) is of a beautiful greenish colour with black spots; its length eight inches or more. The shark tailed Hypostoma (*H. squalinum*) is of a greenish brown, spotted black; about one foot in length, and found in several of the rivers, living under roots of trees and rocks during the day, and feeding chiefly at night.

The dotted Hypostoma (*H. punctatum*); the bearded Hypostoma (*H. barbatus*) and other species are found in these waters, but are by no means familiar even to naturalists.

Other species have been lately described by Richard Schomburgk.

H. commersonii	H. temminckii
„ itacua	„ nudiceps

These fishes swim with great rapidity and often with

ack undermost;* they are chiefly found where rrent is most rapid, and conceal or fasten themby rock and stone.

ieties of the Callichthys have been found here, veral species have not been fully described. common Hassar, or hardback (*C. pictus*), belongs tribe. It is of a dark colour, and covered with of armour, and is found in trenches, muddy and even on land, for these fishes, like many of this family, are capable of living a long time water, and are known to travel overland by means ir spines and fins. They are from six to eight in length, and are eaten readily by the natives. are easily caught, and the creole boys are often eturning with numbers of them strung through blade of grass, and carrying them home in

Richard Schomburgk as attaining to the length of two feet.

A large fish (the Phractocephalus hemilopterus) is common to several of the rivers. It is from three to four feet long, is very voracious, and makes a grunting noise when caught; they bite best by night, and are excellent eating.

Two or more species of Arius are found; the marbled Arius (*A. oncina*) and the Arius obesus. The former, about ten inches long, is distinguished by rings of a blackish colour on the body; it is taken with the hook, and is finely flavoured. It is, I believe, called by the natives Hymiri, and is found in the creeks. The Arius obesus is about nine inches in length, and about seven inches in girth at the thickest parts; found under trees in river Branco.

There are several kinds of Pimelodus found in most of the rivers. The P. maculatus is about twelve inches long, has no scales, and is of a bluish green colour; one species, brown, spotted with black, is called Tiger Fish (*P. arekaima*), is about two feet long, and of excellent flavour. Another species, the Pimelodus insignis, is of a greenish colour, with black spots, and is about eighteen inches in length; it lives some time after being caught, and is taken with the hook.

The stripe-tailed Pimelodus (*P. notatus*) is larger, being about three feet long, of a grey colour, with black spots, the tail being striped black.

Other species of this tribe are found, but need not be enumerated in this place beyond their specific names:

P. sebae	P. foina	P. stilegichii
„ raninus	„ eques	„ macropterus
„ cristatus		

The striped Platystoma (*P. tigrinum*) is a handsome

f a bluish colour striped black and white. It
arge size, and of fine flavour. Other varieties
fish occur, but are too imperfectly known to at-
to describe. Another species has been mentioned
hard Schomburgk, it is the P. platyrhynchus,
third species was found by his brother in the
Branco, which has been termed Platystoma
ps.

re are several other species of the Siluridæ which
notice; they resemble the others in general
ance and habits, and may be known by the
ous cirri or whiskers about the face. Many of
re termed cat-fish from the latter circumstance,
ost of them are good eating. A fish called here
m-bum belongs to this tribe.

following species of Bagrus are already known:

other mailed Siluridæ. The species known are as follows:

Loricaria cataphracta | Loricaria acuta | Loricaria platyura

The Dawalla (*Hypothalmus dawalla*) is found in several of the rivers, and is considered a choice fish. It is about two feet long, destitute of scales, and beautifully coloured green and carmine. It is hard to catch, biting only at live bait near to populated districts; but far up the river Essequebo they are readily taken by the hook.

The Lau Lau (*Silurus*) is one of the largest fresh-water fish met with in the rivers of this country. It is often found from ten to twelve feet in length, and weighing 200 lbs. It is of a greenish black colour above, and whitish below, and is esteemed a great delicacy. When left to nature the eggs are hatched in the abdomen, and when the young are extruded they swim in large shoals over the head of the mother. In case of danger, the mother opens her mouth, and the fry find a safe retreat in the thorax; this is the case also with other species of this family. These fish feed on fruit, vegetables, and smaller fish; they swim with rapidity, and possess considerable strength.

The Gilbagre, or Gillbacker (*Silurus parkerii*), is a large salt-water fish, found plentifully in the estuaries of the rivers of the colony. It is caught from two to five feet in length, and is of a beautiful golden colour. It is purchased very readily by the inhabitants, and when stewed is excellent eating, and has the appearance and taste of veal. A valuable kind of glue, like isinglass, is obtained from the dried natatory bladder, and is much used in the colony. It is also in considerable demand for exportation. It is a voracious fish; one

vas caught and opened had the arm of a child in
mach.

he fourth family (*Salmonides*) of the abdominal
opterygians there are several interesting species.
Pacus (*Myletes pacu*) are well known to tra-
in this country, for they afford infinite sport to
urist, and furnish a fine repast for his table.
fish vary in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in length, and
mes weigh upwards of 8 lbs. The colour is a
ish red, with black spots. They are sometimes
ith arrows in great numbers, the natives con-
to enclose a number of the fish in a particular
f the stream, when a regular battue commences,
often ends in the death and capture of hundreds
Pacus, many of which are salted and sent to
or sale. Besides the common Pacu the following

tint colour, fins and tails variegated red; a round spot, black and yellow, is seen on the latter. Its flesh is yellow, but good; it is found in the Essequebo and other rivers. It is called Pirapoco by the coloured people, and Pirapu by the Arrawaks.

The small scaled Hydrocyon (*Hydrocyon microlepis*) and another species (*Hydrocyon armatus*) are found in these rivers. The colour of both is bluish green and white, with tints of lake about the tail and fins. They have both a formidable array of teeth. They are voracious, and are captured either with the hook or arrow, being considered good eating. Two other species have been described by travellers, viz.: H. scomberoides, two to three feet long, and found in most rivers. The banded Schizodon (*Schizodon fasciatus*) has been also described, and is found in the river Branco. It is of a greyish colour, with black bands, and attains the length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is much prized for the table of the traveller.

There are several species of fish comprised in the genus Chalceus, namely: the C. rotundatus, C. angulatus, C. tæniatus, C. labrosus, C. nigro tæniatus, C. latus, C. fasciatus, which approach to herrings in character. They are small in size, but vary in colour, but are in general prettily marked, and are much esteemed for their flavour. Somewhat similar to these are the following fishes:

Brycon falcatus, 6 to 8 inches long, found in most streams
" pesu, 6 inches long, common to the Essequebo
" schomburgkii, 6 inches in length, common to the Essequebo

There are some very interesting species of the genus Serra salmo met with in these rivers, among which is the famous Pirai or Huma (*Serra salmo niger*), called also the black saw-bellied salmon. It is about sixteen inches long, but has very strong and peculiar teeth, which are powerful enough to bite off a toe or finger

ons bathing, as has, unfortunately, more than appened. These fish are extremely voracious, tack all who invade the waters where they pre- They destroy other fish much larger than them- and to effect this, commence operations by off their tails; it is, therefore, equally dreaded unned by men and fish. The pirai is of a dark inclining to blue. It is caught with the hook, eaten by the Indians. It utters a grunting hen captured, and lives for several hours out of ter. These fish are not found near the coasts or chures of the rivers, but prefer the upper parts streams, where they congregate about rocks ees.

er species of the salmon tribe have been de- l by authors: S. punctatus, S. stagnatilis, S. pi-

These fish are all considered good eating.

The herring family (*Clupeæ*) is the fifth of the abdominal Malacopterygians, and include several specimens, which have, however, been considered by ichthyologists to belong to another family.

The largest fresh-water fish met with in the rivers of this country is the Sudis gigas, which is found in the tributaries of the Essequebo, where it is captured with harpoons, or a strong hook and line. They measure from eight to fourteen feet in length, and weigh from 200 to 300 lbs., and are excellent food. The colour of the head and dorsal part is rich brown, whilst the lower part of the fish, with the tail and fins, are lake-coloured. It is called Arapaima and Pirarucu by the Indians, and is hunted by them in the shallow "kira-haghs," or inlets of the rivers, where the capture affords excellent sport to the traveller.

The Arowana (*Osteoglossum arowana*) is a beautiful fish about two feet in length, which belongs to another genus of the same family, and is found in the Rupununi, and sometimes in the Essequebo. It is of a light green colour, and the scales are edged with red, blue, and purple. This fish is chiefly found in muddy water, and is captured by the Indians with bow and arrow. It is a common article of food with the natives. It is said to spring out of the water after bats and other prey. Allied to the above fishes are the following species:

Megalops atlanticus, called here Cuffum, and caught in trenches—a sea fish about two feet long; Elops saurus, found on the coasts, one foot in length; Engraulis thrissoides, six inches in length, found in the Cuyuni; the Krumi is probably another species, it is from ten to twelve inches long, and of a bluish-green

. It rises to catch flies, or seeds falling from

Haimura (*Erythrinus macrodon*) is a voracious,
ooking fish, found near the falls or rapids of
l of our rivers, and attains the size of three or
eet. It is easily taken with the hook, but is
captured by a species of trap made of the
es of trees, and is so plentiful as to afford a
nt supply of food for the Indians, who consider
llent eating. The mouth is armed with strong
which have been known to inflict severe wounds.
other species of Erythrinus found here are as
s :

E. unitænatus, 10 inches long, called huri by the Arrawaks
, salous, 10 to 14 inches in length, found in stagnant waters
, braziliensis, 12 to 14 inches long ; good to eat

blesome to eat, in consequence of their numerous small bones. They keep alive for a long time after being caught, and are commonly brought to the door for sale by the fisherwomen. The turbot and sole are unknown to this country.

Of the eel tribe, fourth order Apoda malacopterygians, there are several varieties found, but they are rarely or never eaten by the better classes. The fishermen here class them into two kinds, the salt-water and the fresh-water species. The former are frequently caught by the fishermen off the coasts and rivers, but are never brought to the shore, not being considered worth eating; they are of a light colour, and from two to three feet in length.

The fresh-water eels are of various kinds; some of the largest range from three to four feet in length, and are found in canals, trenches, and stagnant waters about plantations. This species is termed Gymnothorax ocellatus. A still larger species is met with about the river Demerara and its creeks, where it is often found among the roots of the caladium arborescens. It attains a length of four or five feet, and is occasionally eaten by the negroes. It is known as the Gymnonotus vel ramphichthys vel carapus rostratus. Another species, Sternarchus oxyrhyrachus, is about eighteen inches long, and is found in the river Essequebo, where it is eaten by the coloured people. Another species, Synbranchus marmoralus, about two feet long, is found about plantations. Two other species are found; one, the Sternopygus vel sternarchus virescens, is met with about the lake Amucu; it is from eighteen to twenty inches in length; the other species is the Sternopygus vel sternarchus lineatus, which is from eight to ten inches in length, and is found in similar places to the last.

electric eel (*Gymnotus electricus*), or bareback,
nd in fresh-water streams, especially the Esse-
, where it is frequently caught and brought to
It is of a brownish black colour, and is gene-
een about three or four feet long, but is occa-
y met with much larger. The shock given is
imes very powerful, but at other times it may be
d without communicating its singular properties.
eaten by the natives with impunity, but by the
classes is considered too "shocking" a repast
table. The organ or seat of the electrical pro-
of this eel is, apparently, the under side of the
hich is divided into compartments, just like the
ement seen in a galvanic battery. The cells or
ns are filled with a gelatinous mass, which is,
ntly, well supplied with nerves. The electrical

species, the Tetrodon vel chelichthys psittacus, about six inches long, is also found in similar situations. A smaller variety, Chelichthys asellus, about four inches long, is found in the fresh streams of the Barima. A small fish, about two or three inches long, is occasionally seen about the stellings; it is called here swell belly, Tetrodon phizsa. It is of a yellow colour, with black bars across the body; it is capable of distending its abdomen to an enormous size, which if struck explodes with a loud noise.

The cartilaginous fishes (*Chondropterygians*) constitute the second series of Cuvier's division, and comprise many interesting but dangerous fish, such as the shark, sting ray, &c.

There are two or three varieties of shark found here; a very large species, Squalus vel carcharias prionodon, is common to the waters of the coasts and the mouths of the larger rivers. Numbers of them may be seen daily swimming about the slaughter-house which is built close to the river, and as animals are killed, the offal is cast into the muddy waters, where it is greedily seized upon by the sharks. I have repeatedly seen the dead carcases of animals floating along the river and surrounded by sharks, who in the rapacity with which they attacked them, frequently drew them beneath the water. It is feared that they often help to destroy sailors and others who accidentally happen to fall into the river. These sharks are frequently captured by the negroes, who destroy them for the sake of the skin and spinal column, as well as the jaw-bone, which are purchased by strangers. Their size varies from six to ten feet in length, but they are of enormous bulk. The colour is of dull brownish black on the back and sides, gradually approaching to a dirty white on the belly.

ther species, the Carcharias vel squalus henlei, four feet to six feet long, is also commonly met n the river Demerara, about the slaughter-house ellings.

pecies of hammer-headed shark is occasionally Zygæna malleus vel vulgaris. One dried en which I met with was only about three feet gth, but I have seen others caught which mea- more.

fishermen of the colony call the varieties found ne shovel-nose shark, the ground shark, and the nan shark.

saw-fish (*Pristis*) are found here; they have captured near the mud flats, where they appa- delight in groping about for food. The only which I have seen is the common one, Pristis orum vel squalus pristis; but I have heard of

Another smaller species, Trygon strogylopterus, is found in similar places to the other, and is about eight inches long.

A third species, Tæniura motoro, is about six inches in length.

A fourth species, Trygon histrix, is called by the Warraus, Siparri, and is found in the Rupununi and other streams. It is frequently described by authors as the Raja jamaicensis, or sting ray. A large species of the ray kind was caught by some men who were fishing for gilbagre in Berbice in 1850. It measured nine feet two inches in breadth, four feet four inches in length, and two feet three inches at the air valves; the body was twelve inches deep. It probably was the Cephaloptera manatiæ of Cuvier.

REPTILES.

e third class of the first great division of the kingdom reptiles are found; and of these four are usually described:

Chelonia, or the Tortoise family.

Sauria, or the Crocodile and Lizard tribe.

Ophidia, or Snakes.

Batrachia, or Frogs.

to the water, in fact, just beyond the influence of the tide. When hatched, the careful mother, who has visited them, leads the young turtles down to the water, where they soon make acquaintance with their future element. The eggs have a soft shell, are round, and are very good to eat.

Not long ago, two of these turtles were seen promenading on the sandy beach close to the fort; the smaller and most active one escaped, but "fatty" was taken prisoner, and soon expiated his or her rashness in the cook's hands.

There are two kinds of land turtle known to the colonist:

1. The Testudo depressa, so named, I presume, from the carapace, or upper buckler, being somewhat flatter than is usual to the land tortoise. Their usual size is about one foot in length; they are easily tamed, and can remain a long time without eating. I had one which fed on bread, plantains, worms, and other food, but for a long time it refused food of any kind.

2. A second species is the Testudo tabulata, which frequents woods and heights, and the flesh of which is eaten by the natives.

Another kind of land tortoise has been mentioned by some as measuring three feet in length, but I have never seen a specimen: it is evidently allied to the Testudo indica, but has never, I believe, been described by any author. It is found up the rivers in sandy and other dry places, but is by no means common.

Of the fresh-water tortoises there are several species known to travellers. They frequent the marshy grounds, the streamlets, and the rivers of the country.

The following species are met with:

1. The Emys tricarinata — called by the natives Cassecepan.

mys —— ? called by the natives Tarakayba.
mys punctularia—found on the plantations of the
and the flesh of which is not eaten.
mys tracaya—found in the rivers Essequebo and
ıni.
mys concinna vel geometrica—a small tortoise
llow streaks.
odocnemis expansa—a large species found in the
ranco.
odocnemis unifilis—about one foot in length; it
l in the rivers Rupununi and Takutu.
e of the turtle ordinarily found in fresh-water
have occasionally been caught several miles to
l; but why they got there was probably as great
er to themselves as to their captors.
sea-turtle are so rarely seen that it is hardly

Trionyx vel testudo ferox, found up the rivers. It lurks under the various water plants, and preys on small birds, reptiles, &c., but is eaten by some of the larger species, such as the alligators. Its flesh is considered good food. These tortoises have no scales, the shell and sternum being simply enveloped by a soft skin. They live in fresh water, and swim very well.

Other species of fresh-water tortoises have been described by travellers, namely:

Platemys planiceps, in the neighbourhood of Roraima; Platemys hilarii, found in similar places to the other.

The second order of reptiles comprises the Saurians, which are largely represented in British Guiana, if not in variety, at least in point of numbers. The alligators are the largest kind found among them, and are frequently seen in the rivers and trenches, proving very formidable to ducks and poultry. In dry places, on the contrary, the nimble lizards may be seen darting about in all directions, their glittering colours reflected in the magnificent sunlight of the tropics. They are a harmless, sportive tribe, and prey on insects among the dried leaves and boughs of the hedges and woods; they are often seen carrying their eggs in their mouths. A larger kind, the Salempenta, or El Mateo, about three feet in length, is also frequently seen in the grass and among the decayed brushwood. It is very destructive to the young of the poultry-yard, feeding on eggs and chickens when obtainable. Like the lizards, they are singularly agile, and run along the ground incredibly fast, or plunge into the water, if alarmed. They lay their eggs in dry, warm places where the sun has access; the females keep careful watch over them, and protect their young for some months. The tongue of the lizard tribe is very peculiar, being thin and extensible, and terminating in two threads, something like that of the viper. It is not uncommon to

rds running along cropped of their tails; perhaps the result of accident, as they are attacked by ats, and other animals.

he first family in the order of the Saurians the les are the representatives, but in this colony we true crocodiles. This reptile's place is supplied the alligator, or Cayman: the former name is a on of the Portuguese word lagarto, signifying which itself is derived from the Latin word lacerta. m Caïman, or Cayman, is that given to this rep- he Africans of Guinea. It has also been named ctacle alligator (*Crocodilus sclerops*), from the a transverse bony ridge which unites in front the borders of its orbits. This reptile varies exceed- size, and ranges from four to twenty feet in length. per part of the tail and body are serrated, like the

and snakes, and with large species of the latter they have the most deadly fights.

There are several varieties of the alligator tribe met with in Guiana, which differ materially in size, shape, and colour.

The largest species is the Essequebo caïman, or alligator (*Champsa nigra*), which is found in that river. It attains from fourteen to twenty feet in length, and is a very formidable antagonist either for man, fish, or snake. It is of a black colour. It is caught by the natives by means of traps, but is seldom directly attacked by them. There are, I presume, but few naturalists who have not been entertained, if not instructed, by the account given by Mr. Waterton of his encounter with one of this species. This alligator is never seen in the neighbourhood of plantations.

A second species is the Crocodilus vel champsa sclerops, or spectacle caïman, which attains the length of eight feet. It is met with in all parts of the colony, but especially in unfrequented stagnant waters.

A third species is the Crocodilus vel champsa punctulata, which is commonly found about plantations and marshes, and grows from three to four feet in length. It is frequently shot or captured by the negroes.

A fourth species is the Crocodilus vel champsa vallifrons, which is met in most of the rivers, and is about the size of the last, which it much resembles in general appearance and in its habits.

A fifth species has been described as the Champsa palpebrosa; it is common to most streams, and about three feet long.

The third family of the Saurians comprise the Iguanas, or Guanas, so well known to travellers. The habits and general appearance of most of these are similar. They are found in woods, in grass, on trees, among old build-

d even on the muddy beaches, where the com-
edible guana is supposed to fish. They lay their
dry sunny places, where they may be exposed to
on of the sun's rays; they are very shy, and have
active habits and propensities of the lizards.

most important, and at the same time the most
n, is the Iguana tuberculata, or common guana.
a greenish colour, is about three or four feet long,
netimes larger, and has a very slender whip-like
, is found on trees, in woods and hedges, and also
vated lands. It is occasionally met with preying
and can swim tolerably well. In spite of its
nce, which to the uninitiated is revolting, it is a
rmless animal, and is sought for by collectors for
poses of the table, its flesh being considered a
elicacy, and having the flavour of chicken. It

which are more or less familiar to all persons. There are great varieties of them in Guiana, and merit notice in this place. They vary in size from half a foot to six feet in length, but few except the smaller species are ever seen by colonists. The largest kind is met with about the coasts, where it feeds on insects, reptiles, and eggs. It lays its eggs on the sandy banks, where it excavates holes for that purpose. The flesh and eggs are edible. It is about six feet in length, and is of a yellowish and black colour. It is known as the Great Safeguard of America (*Lacerta vel salvator teguixin*).

A second species is the Salvator nigropunctatus, which grows from one to one and a half foot long, and is found in various parts of the colony.

A third species is the Ameiva vulgaris, about fourteen inches long, which is frequently seen about plantations, gardens, and other sunny places.

Two other smaller species are also seen:

1st. The Centropyx calcaratus, about six to eight inches in length.

2nd. The Centropyx striatus, from four to six inches long. Both these lizards are chiefly found in Savannahs, where they may be seen darting about the long grass.

Another species, the Crocodilurus lacertinus, has been described. It attains the length of eight to ten inches, but is not common to the cultivated districts.

Among the marbled lizards there is one species, the Polychrus marmoratus, which changes colour like a chameleon. Its size is from six to eight inches long. It is found on trees. It is of a reddish grey colour, marbled with brownish red bands. It is frequently seen about the guava bushes, and from its changing colour is termed chameleon by the colonists.

There are two or more species of Anolis found here: the Anolis gracilis and the Anolis planiceps. They are

on trees, and are from six to eight inches in length. lso have dewlaps, which they inflate when angry, e colour of which changes; they are recognised by of oval membrane spread on some part of the hich enables them to cling to various surfaces. re found in various parts of the colony, and feed ls, fruit, and berries.

he fourth family of Saurians, or the Geckos, there ly two species found here: the Platydactylus da, four to six inches long; and the Hemidac- abouia, two to three inches long. They are noc- n their habits, and are found on rocks, and occa- in old houses.

e of the species in the French islands are called ia; the term "Gecko" has been applied to them eir peculiar cry.

and occasionally in the towns, some varieties of the snake tribe are met with; but, as a general rule, the more deadly species are to be found at the greatest distance from the inhabited districts. Now and then individuals exposed by travelling are bitten by them, but I hardly can call to remembrance an instance of any fatal result from the bite of snake since I have been to this colony.

An immense number of these snakes have been sent to England and elsewhere by collectors, but I am not aware that as yet any correct account has been given either as to their numbers or generic characters. Some change their skins so often, and present at different times such varied appearances, that separate names have actually been applied to the same individuals.

Many instances have occurred of wilful deception practised on the credulous or unscientific snake amateurs; as, for instance, attaching a portion of a cock's-comb to the neck or tail of a stuffed snake, and forwarding the specimen as an anomalous curiosity to the curious in these matters in Europe.

There are at least fifty or sixty different species of snakes to be met with in British Guiana.

Some only of the more remarkable require notice, although, as far as possible, I shall enumerate all the species hitherto met with by various travellers.

The snakes of this country are true serpents, and may be classed under two great divisions.

1st. The non-venomous.

2nd. The venomous.

The non-venomous serpents are the most numerous, and are exceedingly formidable in their size and appearance. They include the large family of boas and colubers.

There are several varieties of the boa here.

largest is the boa constrictor, which is sometimes
h from twenty to thirty feet in length. It is
found in woods and forests, where it is known as
shmaster. It would be useless to attempt any
ion of a reptile which is so notorious; as is well
it first crushes its prey and then devours it. It
ere on monkeys, wild deer, and other animals
h in the woods. Its bite, though severe, is not
ut entails a long confinement and much suffering.
casionally found coiled up among the branches of
rest trees.

her species of boa met with is the boa scytale.
a brown colour, with dark spots along the back,
llated patches on the flanks. It is amphibious,
commonly called here the Camoudi; but this name
discriminately applied by the inhabitants to large
that it is difficult to know what particular snake

feeding, but when long unfed it appears to shrivel, and becomes much smaller. After full meals it discharges a kind of solid excrement, enveloped in the skin or covering of the animals eaten. At other times small stony-looking substances alone are evacuated. The large and old snakes of this species are very difficult to keep alive. The natives have an idea that, except captured at a particular stage of the moon, they will not live; and my informant assured me that he had at one time a large and old Camoudi, which he kept by him for the space of ten months, during the whole of which time the obstinate reptile refused to eat anything, although repeatedly tempted by dainty food, such as a live rat, acouri, &c. At the end of that time it died, apparently of sheer starvation.

The tail of the land Camoudi is slender, tapering, and prettily marked purple, brown, and white. The colour of the body is reddish-brown, with large oval patches of a dirty-white colour on its sides, with irregular streaks of the same colour in various directions. It has just the appearance of an oil-cloth elaborately ornamented; such, at least, was the appearance of a boa which I examined lately. The larger kind is generally of a darker colour. Both species are capable of biting, and that severely; but it is by encircling their victims in their deadly folds and crushing them to death that the greatest danger lies. One was seen a short time since, by a gentleman living on the west coast, in a terrible conflict with a large alligator. The snake had encircled the angry reptile in spite of its armour, and the fight was long and doubtful. He at length terminated it by shooting both the snake and alligator—a proceeding not very satisfactory to either the one or the other. The snake was about fifteen feet long, and measured twenty-three inches in its greatest circumference. These snakes change their skin

every two months, or after they have become
of a full meal. They feed on small animals and
eptiles. They are very prolific; sometimes nearly
lred young ones are produced by the female.*
hird species is the Boa vel epicrates cenchris, of
colour, with brown rings along the back, and
ly coloured spots on the flanks. It is of similar
nd habits to the others, but in what particular
s it differs I cannot positively state.
maller species is the Xiphosoma hortulanum, from
six feet long.
of the snakes most dreaded here is the brown
or Labarri Bothrops atrox, from four to six feet in
and the bite of which proves rapidly fatal. It is
ht brown colour, variegated with chesnut-coloured
on the back and sides. The mouth is large, and

The Guana snake (*Scytale* ——?) is another venomous species; it is so called from its having a pouch under the throat. It is of a yellow colour, with black lozenge-shaped spots on the body. I once saw one swimming in the wake of a schooner, near the island of Leguan; it was about six feet in length.

Of the family Cœciloidei, or naked serpents, only one species, Cœcilia annulata, is recorded. The eyes are so small as scarcely to be seen. It is found in marshes, but the natives assert that it is also found in ant-hills. It is by some naturalists classed with the Batrachian reptiles.

There are several species of venomous snakes found in Guiana.

The most important of these is, perhaps, the rattle-snake, Crotalus durissimus vel horridus. It is from five to seven feet in length, and is occasionally met with in the interior. Within the tail, as is generally known, are a varying number of thin hollow rings, sometimes as many as ten or eleven, which are enclosed in horny cases, and occasion the rattling noise giving rise to the name. The colour is yellowish brown, with lozenge-shaped spots edged with black about the back and neck; the belly is of a lighter colour. The bite of this snake has been found here to prove quickly fatal, but instances of its occurrence are fortunately rare.

Another very formidable species is the Kunukusi or Courracouchi of the Indians (*Crotalus mutus*), which is of a yellow colour, with black or brown spots on the back. It is from eight to twelve feet long, and is found in the forests, where it is termed bushmaster by the colonists. It is very much dreaded by travellers, and those who have to traverse woods, for it has no rattle by which to warn of its approach.

A third species of venomous snake is a kind of viper (*Elaps vel coluber lemniscatus*). It is small in size,

ry deadly. It is of a pale colour, with black

ourth species is the Elaps surinamensis, also a of viper, of small size, but very deadly in its

nging to the non-venomous snakes are those long, -bodied serpents, which are here known as whip their appearance being like the thong of a whip. re arboreal in their habits, living among branches s, where they glide about rapidly and securely, nally lashing themselves out to secure their prey, chiefly. They range in length from three to four d are harmless and timid.

following varieties are known: *

phis liocercus
is catesbyi, 3 to 4 feet long

Dipsas pavonina, 2 to 3 feet long
,, leucocephala, 3 to 4 do.

following merit notice, and may be classed into terrestrial, arboreals, and water:

1st. The coral snakes are so called from their striped appearance, the colours being generally red, black, and white. They are met with in the neighbourhood of plantations and the towns, and vary in size as well as colour. Generally they are found from four to eight feet in length: they are pretty-looking reptiles, and are very abundant. The following species have been enumerated by authors:*

Coluber corais	Coluber plumbeus
„ pantherinus	„ pœcilostoma
„ variabilis	„ macrolepidotus

Allied with these in character and appearance, and even classified under the generic term of Colubers by Cuvier, are the following species:—

Herpetodryas carinatus | Herpetodryas lineatus | Herpetodryas viridissimus

The other terrestrial non-venomous snakes are:

Coronella merremii, 1 to 2 feet long	Heterodon guianensis, 2 to 3 feet long
„ reginæ, 2 to 3 do.	Lycodon clelia, 3 to 4 do.
„ cobella	Calamania melanocephala.
Xenodon severus „	

They are by no means common, and are chiefly found in the interior of the country, far away from the cultivated districts.

The fourth order of reptiles is composed of the frog tribes, Batrachia, and is largely represented here. They may both be seen and heard in large numbers all over the colony, where they are known to dwell in marshes, canals, fields, and trees; but it is chiefly in the wet season that the frog tribes are remarkable for their numbers and noise. The colonists have long regarded them as "rain indicators," and when of an evening the loud guttural

* Schomburgk.

of the frog is heard, the fall of rain in the night is certain. The different species have varieties of Thus there are the croaking, the whistling, and ing frogs.

large number of frogs here is not without some They feed largely on insects and the young of animals and reptiles, especially the rat tribes; so o, indeed, that some species of frogs were actually from this country to Barbadoes, much to the nce of the islanders; but when the object of this species of immigration became known, and the f it proved—namely, the use they were in clearing e pieces of rats, they became general favourites, eir propagation encouraged. It is well known to s that in fields where there are many frogs the of rats is small, and *vice versâ*.

following varieties of frogs are to be met with:

pretty colours. They are easily recognised by the sponge-like pellets on the extremities of the toes, by means of which they are enabled to adhere to walls, trees, and houses. It is a common thing to find them inside the water goglets, and when disturbed, they take prodigious leaps, and fasten themselves against the ceiling, panes of glass, and mirrors, where they will remain a long time puffing their throats. Most of them have a kind of pouch under the throat, which is capable of considerable dilatation, especially when crying. They feed on insects, and spawn in water. Some species are common to the coasts; others are found more inland, on leaves.

The following species are met with here:

Hyla bicolor	Hyla venulosa
„ palmata	„ calcarata
„ leprieurii	

Of the larger kinds of frogs or toads, Bufones, there are also several varieties. The most common is a species of a yellowish-brown colour, Bufo marina vel agua, which is always to be seen hopping about the streets and houses in wet weather. They take to the water in spawning time.

Two other allied species are mentioned by Richard Schomburgk, Bufo leschenaultii, found among leaves in humid places in the neighbourhood of the river Pomeroon; and Bufo margaritifer, also found in damp wooded places in the interior.

Also Dendrobates tinctorius, a species of frog found in the stony banks of streams about the Roraima mountains.

Of the family of Pipa there is a large kind common to the town and country, and often seen in dark damp places about the houses. It is the Pipa americana It

is easily known by the tuberculated appearance of the skin of the back. These are, in fact, a description of cells, in which the eggs of the female are placed to be hatched.

Another description of frog is alluded to by Richard Schomburgk, but not named, who says that he met with it up the river Essequebo, where it lives on the trees on the banks of the river. It has large yellow legs, body brown, spotted with black. It makes a noise like the paddle of a canoe, and is hence termed by the natives the paddler.

ND CLASS OF THE FIRST GREAT VISION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Birds—(*Aves*)—*Oviparous Vertebrata.*

REMARKS; CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS.

I.—ACCIPITRES, OR BIRDS OF PREY, INCLUDING VULTURES: THEIR IES AND HABITS—THE OWLS, DO. DO.—THE HAWKS AND EAGLES, DO. DO.

II.—THE PASSERINÆ, OR SPARROW TRIBE; THE SHRIKES, THEIR VARIED HABITS—THE CHATTERERS, DO. DO.—THE TANAGERS, DO. DO.—THE IES, DO. DO.—THE FLYCATCHERS, DO. DO.—THE MANAKINS, DO. DO.—THE OWS, DO. DO.—THE GOATSUCKERS, DO. DO.—THE CASSIQUES, DO. DO.—OUPIALES, DO. DO.—THE HUMMING BIRDS, DO. DO.—THE KINGFISHERS,

II.—SCANSORIÆ, OR CLIMBERS: THE JACAMARS, THEIR VARIETIES AND —THE WOODPECKERS, DO. DO.—THE CLIMBERS, DO. DO.—THE BARBOTS, —THE CUCKOOS, DO. DO.—THE PARROTS, DO. DO.—PARROKETS AND S, DO. DO.

V.—THE GALLINACEÆ: BIRDS OF THE POULTRY KIND—TURKEYS, THEIR IES AND HABITS—THE MAAM, DO. DO.—THE PARTRIDGE AND QUAIL, .—THE PIGEONS AND DOVES, DO. DO.

I.—THE GRALLATORÆ, OR WADERS: THE PLOVERS, THEIR VARIETIES AND —THE CRANES, DO. DO.—THE SPOONBILL, DO. DO—THE HERONS, DO. DO. GAULDINS, DO. DO.—THE STORKS, DO. DO.—THE SCARLET IBIS, DO. DO.—IRLEWS, DO. DO.—THE SNIPE, DO. DO.—THE SANDPIPERS, DO. DO.—THE DO. DO.

II.—THE PALMIPEDES, OR WEBFOOTED BIRDS: THE GULLS—THE SEA OWS—THE FRIGATE BIRDS—THE PELICANS—THE CORMORANTS—THE —THE DUCKS.

ubject of birds now claims attention; and whether nsider the variety and numbers found here, the ss and beauty of their plumage, the surprising and ny cases melodious tones of their voice, and the s and singular habits of most of them, there is l a large field of curious inquiry, and one which

presents something new and instructive for every observer.

Large collections of birds are made annually by naturalists, bird-stuffers, and travellers, and the specimens are distributed among museums in Europe and America, or are added to private collections; but, with the exception of a few of the most common species, the inhabitants here generally know very little of the numerous birds found in Guiana.

There are, at least, between four and five hundred specimens already known and named, and no doubt many more are still to be discovered.

It is not pretended in the following observations on the ornithology of this country to give to the reader such an account of the birds peculiar to British Guiana as might be expected from the advanced state of knowledge possessed by the scientific world on this interesting subject. The attempt would be beyond my capabilities. In offering the few remarks which are here to be met with, my object has been to endeavour to present to a general reader such a view of the subject as would prove interesting, and at the same time to accompany the description of the feathered tribe with some degree of method, such as is adopted in more elaborate works on ornithology.

According to the arrangement of Professor Cabanis, who has classified the birds collected by Richard Schomburgk,* the following numbers occur:

1.	Raptatores, or birds of prey	43
2.	Scansores, or climbers	77
3.	Gyratores	6
4.	Clamatores	93
5.	Oscines	83
6.	Strisores	36
7.	Rasores	15
8.	Grallatores, or waders	55
9.	Natatores, or swimmers	16
		424

* Reisen in British Guiana.

But in the following account of the birds I have adhered to the system of Cuvier in arranging them, and the faults which undoubtedly abound must rest rather in my imperfect sketch than on the model from which it is taken.

That distinguished naturalist has divided the class of birds into the six following orders:

1. The accipitres, or birds of prey
2. The passerinæ, or sparrow tribe
3. The scansoriæ, or climbers
4. The gallinaceæ, or birds known as poultry
5. The grallatores, or waders, long naked legs, and partially web-footed
6. The palmipedes, or birds with palmated or webbed feet

These divisions, as well as others adopted by other ornithologists, are formed on the natural structure and habits of birds, into the nature of which it is unnecessary here to enter. The task is sufficiently difficult to furnish anything like a clear description of the numerous classes of birds which abound in this country, and to point out such peculiarities about them as will render them familiar to others.

The labours of Schomburgk, Hancock, Waterton, and others, have already contributed to our amusement and instruction on the subject of ornithology; and possibly there are few persons who have not at times felt the wish to have their curiosity satisfied about some one bird or other, and also experienced the pleasure of admiring their brilliant plumage, or listening to their enchanting voices. From the earliest streak of day to the latest sunbeam, the various families of birds awaken to spend their happy hours, either soaring up to the bright blue sky, skimming over the glistening waters, or revelling in the leafy shade of the forests; and even when the shades of night rest on the earth, the downy goatsuckers and solemn owls dart silently about in pursuit of pleasure or business.

parts of the country;
vulture to the stately eagle, they all
rage and appetite.

The vultures are pretty generally
ful, but ugly birds, are called he
They are much larger, however, tha
of Europe. Their colour is of a d
about in quest of putrid food, of w
a supply. Some assert that they
live rats, lizards, &c., but I believe
They prefer waiting until the aroma
vokes their appetites.

This singular instinct is entrusted
to these humble-looking creatures.
petites have the effect of preventing
the effluvia of putrid animal matter
atmosphere.

Wherever a putrefying carcase
senses of most animals, there, with
sure to be found a troop of vultures.

In warm countries the service the
dible. and for this reason they

the earth, it has a quiet, steady, graceful soar, the head of the bird, if examined with a glass, being seen turning from side to side. If its attention is attracted to any inviting object, through the senses of scent and sight (for in its singular instinct in discovering dead and putrid carcases of animals it is evidently assisted by both these senses), it speedily descends, not direct, like the hawk, but in extensive gyrations or circles, and commences its loathsome meal. This movement on its part is not unnoticed by the other carrion crows similarly employed to itself, for no sooner does the fortunate discoverer direct his course to the earth, than the others invite themselves to the repast, and rapidly arrive from all directions.

If the carcase be that of a horse or ox, they perch singly or in small numbers on the body, picking with impatience at the tough hide, if putrefaction has not commenced, or waiting greedily on the neighbouring trees to watch the desired change.

The bodies of the drowned or murdered are occasionally discovered by means of the carrion crows, who are quickly attracted to the spot. In the case of a body imperfectly interred, "this bird will, so soon as putrefaction has commenced, be seen in the neighbourhood perched upon a tree or tombstone, and apparently much puzzled to know where the piece of mortality can be concealed which involves the (to him) delicious fragrancy."

After rain these birds may often be seen perched on lofty trees, with their wings outspread, but drooping, as if they were drying them, which, indeed, appears to be the case.

The carrion crow is a black, square-tailed vulture, with a naked head and neck, and has been confounded with the turkey buzzard. Our bird, however, is gre-

—it is the *Cathartes vel vultur Jota* of Cuvier. nale builds her nest on the ground, of coarse twigs, and lays three or four eggs of a greenish dded with brown spots.

ond species (*Vultur aura*), somewhat smaller in n the Vultur Jota, is closely allied to it. It ly distinguished by having a yellowish-white d neck, and appears not to be gregarious. It is ommon as the black-headed carrion crow, and is found among the creeks of the east coast.

hird species has been named the "King of the s" (*Vultur vel sarcorhampus papa*), from his size and splendour. It is called Irubicha by nd Carrion Crow Governor by the negroes. It is splendid bird, about the size of a turkey; the d neck destitute of feathers, but gaudy-coloured

are enjoying their meal, than they instinctively retire and make way for his majesty, who advances with solemn dignity to the outspread viands, and dips his royal beak into the savoury mess.* After sufficiently regaling himself, he has consideration enough to move away from the spot, and give place to the more vulgar appetites. The royal vultures are to be seen in flocks in the interior, and, when assembled to feed, present a beautiful appearance. I have heard it asserted by others that there is a species of white vulture which is occasionally to be seen. Its size, habits, and haunts are the same as the Vultur Jota, but is of an entire white colour, and seldom more than a single bird is seen; but having never met with it, I can neither vouch for its existence nor its character. I once saw a royal vulture when it was quite young; the plumage then was entirely black, as well as the membranes about the head and neck.

The Owls—*Strigidæ.*

There are about seven species of night owls, from the size of a fowl to that of a sparrow. Some are met with in the city; but up the rivers, in the forests, and in country places they abound to a great extent. They frequent the haunts of bats, and the society of young birds and small animals, on whom they prey. They associate frequently with the goatsuckers, and, at first glance, it is not always easy to distinguish between the one and the other in cases where they approach in size. The same long silky feathers, the same grey sombre livery, characterises the plumage of both birds. Their cry is, however, very dissimilar. No one who has ever heard

* This, perhaps, is generally the case in the wild state; but when one of the king of vultures is tamed, or made a prisoner, this mark of respect is not invariably shown to him by the carrion crows, who equally with himself share the repast, or even scare him away.

he silent watching of the night can mistake the
of the owl. Some of the owls have a most pe-
ry, and persons familiar with them recognise the
by their voice. I once heard in the country, at
ht, the call of an owl called here the "Jumbi, or
bird," which greatly interested me. It gave a
olonged note, followed by a quick whistle or
. There was dangerous illness in the house at
ment, and the ominous voice of this peculiar bird
tend to reanimate the desponding spirits of those
. It proved, however, a false prophet, for the
got well. The larger species of owls have
feathers around their ears, which are very long.
re known as the horned or long-eared owls. The
here are:

trix cunicularia | Strix perlata

are called by the Indians Pullatoo. They live in flocks, and make a great noise if disturbed; their scream is very shrill. They prey on insects, eggs, and small birds, and are chiefly found in the Savannahs.

The second species is known here as the swallow-tailed kite, Falco vel Nauclerus furcatus, owing to the tail opening like the blades of scissors. The throat, head, neck, breast, and belly are white; the wings and tail of a bluish black; the tail is long; the beak short and curved; the legs short. These birds fly very swiftly, and are met with in pairs or in flocks about the sand-hills and open plains.

The kites differ from the other hawks here in living occasionally on insects, and in their swifter flight. The beak and feet are weaker than those of the hawks. Numerous other species are met with.

It would, perhaps, be tedious to enumerate each individual hawk met with. I will content myself with dwelling on some of them only. The large brown hawk measures about one foot ten inches from beak to end of tail, and three feet across the wings. The plumage of the back, belly, breast, tail, and wing coverts reddish-brown, with a black patch in the centre of the larger feathers. The tail and wings are black; the plumage of the head and neck yellowish-white, with black streaks in the centre of the feathers, and a patch of black feathers in front of the throat.

The Crab-hawk is so called from its propensity to feed on crabs, which it diligently seeks for in muddy places. It is readily known by almost invariably being found with its claws and legs encrusted with mud. The plumage of the head, back, rump, wing, and tail coverts blackish-brown, with a ferruginous tint on some of the larger feathers; wings reddish-brown, tipped black, and spotted. The tail is bluish, edged white; throat brown;

belly, and lower wing coverts red-brown, with lines of black; beak red at base, tipped black; nd claws strong, scaly, and of a yellow-green It frequents the mud flats, where crabs are ıl.

Mottled hawk is almost one foot four inches long, ıeasures about two feet across the wings; its ge is variegated brown, black, red, and white.

ther species of hawk, the Insect-eater, resembles b-hawk. Its plumage is ash-coloured, with brown ck feathers; it is only about one foot in length, e claws are often encrusted with mud. It feeds exclusively on beetles and other insects.

Bull-dog hawk (*Ibycter leucogaster vel aqui-* called by the Macusis Callau-callau, and by the ıs Yacka-tata, from the noise it makes, is found

reddish. This bird never strikes its prey, but confines itself to pillaging nests, and destroying young birds

There are several species of falcons, the habits and appearance of which are highly curious. Some are known as the Laughing falcons (*Falco cachinnans*), from their peculiar cry, and are about six in number. One of these, the white falcon, is met with in the neighbourhood of marshes in the interior, where it feeds on fish and reptiles.

There are also the brown and the spotted falcons, and the yellow and the red-headed Carracarra hawks.

The common Chicken-hawk, Falco palumbarius, and others, are called Goshawks, and are known by their short and scutellated tarsi; their wings are shorter than their tails.*

The black hawk of this country is a large and powerful bird, very fierce and destructive, but not very common. It is found about the coasts, and attacks hen-roosts, rats, and other small quadrupeds. A large bird, the Curry-curry (*Ibis rubra*), was once shot by a sportsman, but before the bird fell to the ground a large black hawk seized it, and bore it away.

Another species of black hawk found up the river Demerara is much more uncommon than the above; according to Mr. King, a very respectable bird-stuffer and observant naturalist, its habits are allied to the species found on the coasts.

The blue hawk of the cataracts is a large bird, rarely seen on the lower parts of the rivers, but frequenting the rapids and falls higher up. A fine specimen of this beautiful hawk was shot with a single bullet by my lamented friend the late Dr. Bonyun while descending the dangerous rapid of Twasinki, lat. 5 degs., on the river

* Cuvier.

separated by the remarkable be
mandible of which is very muc

A smaller species, the small
found in similar haunts as the la
and habits also resemble the otl

Both of these birds have lon
well as strong claws, and scour
of prey.

The eagles, or ignoble birds c
they are not readily employed i
interesting in their habits.

One of these, the great Harpy
harpyia), is the true Fisher ea
birds the most terrific bill and
and small animals, such as th
fawns. The plumage is ash-col
neck; the mantle and sides of the
brown; it is of a whitish colou
with brown on the thighs; it ha
on the back of the head, which

It is solitary in its habits, an
been known, when irritated, to
strength is so great as to enabl

The middle-sized eagle of Guiana is known as the crested Goshawk (*Falco ornatus*) and booted eagle, or sparrow-hawk. It varies in colour from black and white to a deep brown, and has a semicircular crest of black feathers, with a white central star, which it elevates when excited. It has a loud and peculiar cry—"Ha, ha, ha, ha."

The small eagle of Guiana, Falco guianensis, resembles in colour and crest the Falco harpyia above described; it is not, however, so large, and its naked and scutellated tarsi sufficiently distinguish it. Its habits and haunts are the same as the others. It builds its nest on trees about the coast and feeds on fish.

There is another eagle peculiar to this neighbourhood; it is known as the Falco cayennensis, or Petit autour de Cayenne. It is of a whitish colour, but I am unacquainted with its habits.

The following TABLE comprises a list of the numerous species of Eagles, Hawks, Falcons, and Kites, found in British Guiana.

LATIN NAME.	ENGLISH NAME.	INDIAN NAME.
Falco vel morphnus harpyia	harpy eagle	guan
„ „ morphnus guianensis	eagle of Guiana	
„ coronatus v. ornatus	crested goshawk	
„ magnirostris	great beak	ohtocanu and ajaking
„ gracilis		mohi
„ nitidus v. striolatus	plumbeous falcon	wonira
„ poecilonotus		
„ concentricus		
„ v. asturima melanops	streaked falcon	
„ tyrannus	tyrant falcon	
„ sufflata	surinam falcon	
„ aequinoctialis		
„ v. odontriorchis cayennensis	little autour	
Nisus sexfasciatus		savato
Falco v. herpethores cachinnans	laughing eagle	ohto and mapillo
„ v. buteo pterocles		
„ v. „ abbreviatus		
„ v. ichthyoborus busarellus		
„ v. hypomorphnus urubitinga		waewipany
„ v. „ anthracinus		
„ v. „ buson	hobby buzzard	
„ v. „ rutilans		
„ brazilienšis v. polyborus cheriway		cara-carau, caracca, and tosorih

Latin Name.	English Name.	Indian Name.
himachima v. falco degener		wokira
aptrius ater		outuanaitye
bycter aquilinus vel leuco-gaster	carra-carra, or bull-dog	yacka - tata and callau-callau
ntius	orange-breasted hob by	teu - teu (yeu-yeu)
ypotriorchis femoralis		sakutu
erchneis sparverius		kiririh
rpagus bidentatus	notched falcon	umoi and otaca-raeyou
mbarius		
ampsonyx swainsonii		komotoh-witwi
lanus dispar		marawia
tinia plumbea		watatow
auclerus furcatus	swallow-tailed kite	
strhamus hamatus		zitow
gerhinus uncinatus		moriro

the Second Order of Birds, or "Passerinæ."

he second order of birds of British Guiana the rominent and remarkable are confessedly the large

and boldness. I have often been surprised at seeing them striking large nuts with their beaks against some hard substance until they broke the shell. They did not seem to mind the concussion of the brain to which such severe blows must have subjected them. They are very pugnacious and quarrelsome birds, and are constantly at variance with one another, if we may judge by the noise they make when several of them meet together on the same tree. They boldly attack other birds much larger than themselves, such as the common vulture, pigeon, and even the hawks. From mere wantonness, apparently, they fly upon unoffending and harmless birds, peck at them, pounce on them, and dash at their heads, and worry them in every possible way; the victims all the time dodging about in order to escape the attacks of the enraged kiskadi. They also display their anger towards smaller birds, which they completely scare away by their violent assaults. If caught in traps or wounded, they are still undaunted, opening their wide mouths and snapping sharply at the fingers of their captor, and I have frequently known them to attack children and boys who annoyed or molested them. The most common species is met with in all parts of this country, the plumage of the wings and back is of a brown colour; the breast, belly, and vent are of a beautiful sulphur yellow; the head is parti-coloured black and white, with an erectile tuft of yellow and orange feathers. The female is of a different colour, and less handsome. The other species do not differ materially in their plumage and habits, and need not be enumerated. The kiskadi builds a slovenly, irregular-looking nest of thick grasses, generally upon the branches of some large tree; it looks more like a rat's nest, with a hole at the side. The female lays three eggs of a white colour, studded with black spots at the larger end.

se birds are very common both in town and coun-
d their perpetual vociferations attract constant
on. If excited or alarmed, they have a peculiar
hant kind of cry, "Kis-kis-kiskadi." There are
varieties of the species here, but they are all re-
d easily by their cry, and the peculiar brown and
orange plumage.

re are numerous other species of shrikes, or birds
allied to them, which deserve some notice here.
anius cayanus is often met with in the forests; it
ly the size of a thrush; the head is large, of
lumage with some grey feathers; the throat, belly,
and vent are white, with the shafts of some fea-
n the breast black; the back is ash-coloured; wings
wing coverts ash-coloured, also the rump; tail
It is a formidable-looking bird for its size, which
t eight inches in length, and has the habits of the

Birds belonging to the Tyrant and Shrike Families, according to the nomenclature of Professor Cabanis:*

Lanius sulphuratus vel Saurophagus sulphuratus—kiskadi	Cyclorhynchus flaviventris
Lanius vel Saurophagus lictor	Myobius vel muscicapa barbatus
Scaphorynchus vel tyrannus audax	„ erythrurus
Milvulus vel Muscicapa tyrannus—Savannahs	Elanea vel muscicapa pagana
Tyrannus vel „ rufinus	„ vel „ cayennensis
„ vel „ melancholicus	„ aurifrons
Myiarchus vel „ ferox	„ brevirostris
„ vel „ coronatus	„ albicollis
	„ spadicea
	Tyrannulus vel regulus elatus
	Mionectes oleagineus

There are four or five different kinds of birds allied to the interesting families of Crown Birds and Chatterers. They are remarkable for their brilliant plumage and lively appearance. They are met with in all parts of the country, and feed on insects, seeds, berries, &c.; their general size is that of a thrush. They have no song,† but utter a lively note—"Qu'et."

One species (*Ampelis carnifex*) has a brownish-red body and breast, crimson belly, and brownish wings. The male is a splendid bird, and has a magnificent scarlet breast, head, and tail. It is known here as the Fire-bird.

The second species is of a splendid ultramarine colour, generally with a rich purple throat and breast, with dark wings and tail. It is known as the purple-throated Cotinga (*Ampelis cotinga*).

The third species is known as the "Wallababa," from the peculiar noise it makes. It is of a beautiful rich purple colour throughout, except about the wings, which are whitish, the four first feathers being tipped brown. (*Ampelis pompadour*) Pompadour cotinga.

The fourth species is a true Chatterer; it is of a blackish colour all over, and is readily distinguished by a tuft on its head—a kind of "feather helmet." (*Ampelis garrulus.*)

* Reisen in British Guiana. Richard Schomburgk. † Water-

There is another species of a blue colour (*Ampelis cærulea*). Here we have an instance of the most charming birds as to plumage, but which are destitute of song. Nothing is known in respect to their nests, for they retire during the breeding season far away from their usual haunts.

A species of chatterer is known here as the Bell-bird (*Ampelis carunculata*), from the fact of its sweet note sounding at a distance like the tinkling of a bell. In the silent forest the note of this beautiful bird is heard at a distance of a mile or more. The Indians call the bird "Dara," and the Spaniards "Campanero." It is about the size of a blackbird, but it is of an entire white colour when arrived at adult age. The young ones are greenish in colour, and gradually become white; the females, however, remain of a greenish hue. The male bird has a spiral tube, or caruncle, from two to three inches in length, composed of erectile tissue, and black in colour, situated on the top of the head; when loose, this caruncle hangs down, like the wattle of the turkey. They are melancholy birds, and perch themselves on the dried branches of the lofty mora-trees, pouring forth their bell-like notes, especially after rain. The note of the female is not so loud and clear as that of the male.

Another species allied to this is the Procinatus ventralis vel tersina cærulea. It is seldom seen, being rather a bird of passage than a constant resident in our woods.

The following species of chatterers have also been enumerated by other writers:

Ampelis cayana	Lipangus simplex
„ cineracea	

There are a number of small birds, called here Tanagers (*Tanagra*), which appear allied to the linnets and finches of Europe. Many of them have a fine lively

song. They abound throughout the whole country, and the variety of species is very great. Waterton, in his highly entertaining "Wanderings," says that he has met with eighteen different species; but I am only acquainted with twelve species; they vary greatly in size, colour, and general appearance; some are decked in green like the Love birds, others are of a dull brown and grey colour, whilst many are found with the most striking plumage, such as blue and purple. They are generally about the size of sparrows, and feed on fruits, insects, and berries. The wild fig-tree* is a place of great resort to them.

Many of them are known here by the name of Sackis, and are common about the town. These are of a lively blue colour, and are very noisy and quarrelsome. I have seen them fight so desperately as to fall down exhausted and struggling to the ground; so that they could easily be captured.

The Blue Sacki (*Tanagra serioptera*) lays two eggs, bluish colour, studded with purplish spots.

There is one species of grey sacki, and three other species variegated blue and black.

Another species of tanagra is white and black.

Two very small species are blackish in colour with yellow breast, and tuft over the beak.

Another species is of a splendid dark purple colour all over except about the breast, where the plumage is tinted reddish.

The following are the species of tanagers known:†

Tanagra serioptera	(blue sacki)
„ episcopus	(blue do.)
„ olivaseens	(brown do.)
„ archiepiscopus	
„ cayana vel callospiza cayana	
„ mexicana vel „	mexicana
„ gyrola vel „	gyrola

* Waterton.

† The above list is taken from Richard Schomburgk's "Reisen in British Guiana."

Tanagra punctata vel callospiza punctata
„ tatao vel „ tatao
„ atricapilla vel pogonothraupis atricapilla
„ nigerrima vel tachyphonus nigerrimus
„ ochropygos vel „ ochropygos
„ cristatus vel „ cristatus
„ canicapilla vel geothypis nelata
„ iridina vel hypothlypis iridina
„ violacea vel euphona violacea
„ cayennensis vel „ cayennensis
Euphona minuta

Allied to the tanagers are the warblers (*Motacilla*), of which there are several species here; in their habits and appearance they are somewhat similar to the thrushes, and it is difficult accurately to define the distinctions between these families.

The species described are—

Motacilla vel henicocichla noveboracensis
Phœnicosoma vel pyranga azarœ
Rhamphopis atro-coccineus
Troglodytes rufulus
Cyphorhinus leucostictus
„ vel turdus cantans (sings well)—wren
Thryothorus platensis „
„ albipectus
„ coraya
Campylorhynchus vel furnarius griseus
Donacobius vel turdus atricapillus

The Thrushes—*Turdus, Turdidæ, Dentirostres.*

The thrushes of this country are equally interesting with those of Europe, but do not exist in such numbers; several species are met with about the city, and are known to have a sweet song. Early in the morning these birds may be heard about the houses. They are very shy, build their nests in lonely places, and are seldom molested by the inhabitants. There are six or seven different species met with; they differ much in size, but their plumage is more or less alike. The following are the names of the species known:

Turdus fumigatus
„ gymnophthalmus
„ albiventer
Turdus phæopygus
„ albicollis

The lazy-bird, as it is here termed, is about the size of a small thrush, but is in no other way allied to it. Its plumage is, however, in general of a brown colour, and it has rather a long tail. It derives its appropriate name from its indolent habits; it builds no nest of its own, but in a cowardly manner deprives the little wren of this country of hers, destroying the eggs and substituting its own in place of the others. There is often great disturbance occasioned in the galleries of the houses by these domestic disputes between the excited little lady wren, thus turned out of her dwelling and robbed of her progeny, and the domineering lazy-bird, which appears to think that might is right.

Allied to the thrushes and the shrikes are a number of birds commonly met with, and of which there is little to say as to their habits and appearance—a list, merely, is therefore given of such birds:

Myrmonax vel turdus cinnamomeus
„ leucophrys
Pyriglena vel lanius funebris
Hypocnemis vel turdus tintinnabulata
„ poecilonota
Holocnemis vel turdus lineatus
Pithys vel pipra albifrons
„ vel turdus pectorales
Conopophaga angustirostris
Colobathris vel pitta macularia
„ vel turdus tinniens.
Myiothera vel „ colma
„ analis
Dasycephala vel muscicapa thamnophiloides
D. „ uropygialis
Thamnophilus vel lanius doliatus
Thamnophilus stagurus
„ cirrhatus
„ nævius
„ ruficollis
Formicivora vel motacilla grisea
„ vel myrmothera axillaris
„ vel muscicapa pygmæa
„ vel myiothera quadrivittata
Rhopoterpe guttata
Thamnomanes glaucus
Furnarius leucopus
Lynallascis ruficauda
„ ruficapilla
Anabates pyrrhodes
Xenops dentirostris

The wrens (so called) of this country are allied to the ant-catchers on the one hand, and to the creepers on the other; some of the birds of this class are very tame, and build their nests in empty bottles and holes about the houses and garden trees. They are of a reddish-brown colour, and have a remarkable sweet and cheerful song. The female lays one small white egg.

species is called Thryothorus platensis ; they are
eful in destroying insects which infest the houses,
eir pleasing appearance and note render them
favourites here as well as elsewhere. A bird
o the wren is very like a canary in size and ap-
e; the plumage is of a greenish-yellow; it has a
ote.

fly-catchers (*Muscicapa*) are represented here by

pa vel basileuterus vermi-	Muscicapa vel setophaga ruticilla Setophaga castaneocapilla

fly-catchers are an interesting group of birds; they
insects, and have horizontally depressed bills with
ly hooked point, and are furnished with bristles at
ase.

r habits are in general so like those of the shrikes
nder further description unnecessary.

The manakins are forest birds, and are constant visitors the wild fig-tree when the fruit is ripe.
The following species are described:

Pipra pareola	Pipra cornuta
„ longicauda	„ leucocilla
„ manacus	„ serena
„ aureola	Zenopipo atronetens
„ aurocapilla	Hemipipo chlorion

A very peculiar bird is allied to the family of manaıs, although much larger in size and belonging to a ıarate group, it is well known as the "cock of the :k" (*Pipra rupicola*), or hoopoe hen. The male ɔf a splendid orange colour on the body and head, the ng feathers are brown, edged with yellow and red e the tail, the beak is reddish yellow. There is a e tuft of feathers, crescent shaped, placed on the head e a cocked hat; the eyes are yellow white; the tail is ɔrt and square, and looks as if it had been docked. e female and young birds are of an obscure brown th a diminutive comb or crest. The female lays two eggs, l scratches the ground like the common fowl, which also resembles in other respects. They build their ıts chiefly of wood among the rocks, are solitary in ir habits, and live chiefly on fruit. Some of the antics hibited by the male birds are very remarkable; they described as inclined to dancing, and have been seen ɔering about throwing up the head, opening the tail e a fan; now strutting about, and scratching the ɔund with a hopping gait, gabbling all the time until ɛd, when another bird takes up the performance, the ıers looking on with apparent delight.

There are numerous kinds of the swallow tribe met th here. Their habits are much the same as in colder ıntries, except that they do not migrate. They are iefly seen in wet weather, and are frequently noticed ɔut the mouth of the river, resting on the ropes of the

lose to the stellings, and not unfrequently on the
nd rafters of wooden buildings. They are rarely
n such large flocks as in Europe, owing, no doubt,
fact of there being no necessity for them to con-
e previous to a voyage. They build their nests in
eys and wooden buildings that are not much
nted. I remember seeing, however, a long pen-
nest built by one species in the gallery of the
buildings, a place frequently thronged by people.
ther species constructs a beautiful nest of twigs
hangs suspended on the branches of trees.

s once told by a party in the habit of shooting
o stuff and sell, that he had met with one species
ge size ; a flock of about fifty was passing and he
only procure one specimen. Its wings when
ed measured about a foot in length, in all pro-
y this was a species of the swift (*Cypselus*), which

ls or shafts projecting beyond the barb, and very p pointed ; the legs are not feathered low down.

. second species is of the same size as the above, but as a forked tail about three inches long. It is of a kish colour on the head, back, wings, side, and tail, the feathers on the head, back, tail, and wing coverts edged white; the throat and belly are whitish. The are feathered as far as the toes.

. third species (*Hirundo purpurea*) is larger than the r two, and is of a deep bluish black on the head, gs, and back, whilst underneath it is white ; the tail uare.

'hese birds are chiefly seen among the shipping, oftentimes rest on the courida trees adjoining the r.

. fourth species I received from Berbice (Canje ek). It is of large size, being from five to six inches ngth, including the tail, which only measures two ies, and is composed of twelve feathers, the outside s being a little longer than the others; the colour of head, back, rump, and wing coverts is bluish black ; gs and tail brownish black; throat and breast greyish wn ; vent, belly, and sides whitish ; legs not hered ; the thumb opposing the other toes.

. fifth species was shot at plantation Aurora, Essequebo. s larger than the others, measuring six inches in gth, and nine inches across the wings. The colour of head, back, and wings is lustrous steel blue ; the ip, throat, belly, and vent are white; the feathers of upper wing coverts are edged white on the outside; tail is square, of a greenish black colour, the two side feathers being edged white.

A sixth species (*Hirundo albicollis*) I procured from the river Demerara. It is from four to five inches in

the neck like a collar. The
are bluish black; the wings o
of the feathers are edged
feathers is placed at the sides
feathered as far as the claws.

This bird builds a peculia
tice. It is pendulous, and ab
is made up of some woolly
spongio-piline in appearance.
half way down the inside ther

The following species ar
Schomburgk's work.

Hirundo vel progne purpura
„ vel „ tapera
„ leucoptera

The Goat-suckers (*Caprim*
improperly termed, are an in
class of birds, which have bee
Waterton. They have been
"Engoutevent," or swallowers
a peculiar humming sound wh
rushing of air into their large n
the pursuit of in

hough frequently seen hopping about near to cattle, is only for the purpose of ridding them of troublesome mpanions, such as flies and worms. Waterton says at there are nine species here, and that the general umage is like that of all night birds.

The following are the names of eight species:

aprimulgus albicollis	Caprimulgus nigrescens	Caprimulgus grandis
„ decussatus	„ furcifer	„ rufus
„ cayennensis	„ nacunda	

They have a remarkable cry, plaintive and soft; ither the Indians nor negroes like to destroy these birds; ey are regarded as omens, and by the ignorant are nsidered as the habitations of departed souls. They e reported to sit longitudinally on the branches of trees.* ne species is about the size of a wood-owl; the general umage of all of them is very like that of owls, and does ot require description; two species are about the size of rushes; one species is of the size of a pigeon, and the hers are smaller. They lay a small number of eggs on e ground, and are very indifferent as to the mode of est.

The Sparrow tribe.—*Conirostres, Tringilla.*

The birds of the sparrow tribe are numerous in variety, it are little understood as yet. Many of them are lled here grass birds, from the fact of their feeding and uilding their nests chiefly in the long grasses about the adsides. Their plumage is generally dull, being black, own, or bluish. One common species constructs a nest, ose to the roadside, of thick grass and twigs. The male lays three or four eggs, of a neutral tint colour ith purple spots.

The following species have been described:

* Waterton.

tor vel tanagra magna
cœrulescens
olivascens
vel tanagra atra
us vel loxia grossus
vel loxia canadensis
pis minor
non vel tanagra silens

Arremon personatus
Calyphtrophorus vel tanagra gularis
Coccoborus ater
Sporophila vel loxia americana
„ castaneiventris
Sycalis vel Fringilla braziliensis
„ minor
Zonotrichia vel Fringilla matutina

re are a great many species of the Cassique in this y. They are generally known as mocking-birds, e called by the Indians Suwacco. They imitate ry remarkable manner the notes of other birds, ie barking of dogs, or bleating of sheep. They especially in mocking the Guinea-birds. They garious in their habits, and feed on fruit, seeds, &c. not better engaged, they amuse themselves by ng themselves forward and downwards from the es of trees, and rise again repeating the joke. birds have a sort of song of their own, short and

yellow patch on neck, and ten yellow tail-feathers, the two centre ones being black, and shorter than the others; beak black, tipped yellow. It has an erectile tuft of five or six long black feathers on the head.

The other species have all yellow tails, with chesnut-coloured, or greenish yellow bodies.

The following are the species of cassique known:

Cassicus cristatus	Cassicus hæmorrhous	Cassicus albirostris v. xanthornus
„ viridis v. angustifrons	Cassicus persicus	„ „ chrysopterus

The Troupiales, icterus vel oriolus, are an interesting group of birds. They have a sweet song, and have been called the nightingales of Guiana; the black and orange species especially has a sweet note.

The Troupiales, or Carange,* are easily domesticated, but cannot be kept in cages. They build long pendulous nests, like those of the mocking-birds; the females are not so brightly robed as the males; the colour of the plumage in some species is quite different.

There are several varieties commonly known; one has black wings and tail, golden yellow head, neck, and breast. It is about the size of a thrush, and has a sweet and plaintive note. Another species is smaller, the body and throat are yellow. This species goes about in flocks, and has an indifferent song. The third species, Icterus vel oriolus xanthornus, has a black head and throat, bright yellow breast, and patch on shoulders; the wings are black, with a few white feathers; it is called here the plantain bird. The fourth species, Icterus chrysocephalus, is small, has a yellow head and body, black tail and throat, with parti-coloured wings. The species known are:

1. Icterus xanthornus — plantain bird	2. Icterus jamacaii
	3. „ chrysocephalus

* Vielot.

other species allied to these is very commonly met n flocks around the roads and fields, where it on the grain and insects mixed with dung. It is ire black colour, and very glossy; its tail is hol- out like a boat when it flies, and sometimes fan- . It is a true Icterus, and has been termed the ailed Grakle,* (*Sturnus vel Icterus jamaicensis*). species allied to the above, are—

urnella ludoviciana	Chalcophanes vel sturnus jamaicensis
olothrus atronitens	„ minor
mpropsar guianensis	

pecies of pie is known here as the Ricebird, Black ue, or Surinam Crow, Cassicus Niger. It is of an glossy and lustrous black colour. The feathers the neck are erectile, and form a kind of muff, these birds a curious appearance when hopping

Two species of birds are closely allied to the starlings; one has a brown back, red breast and throat, and is called here the Robin Redbreast; it is very tame, and is seen along the roads, where it sometimes assembles in flocks. Its name is Leistes americanus vel oriolus Guianensis, vel tanagra militaris. The other species has a black body and yellowish head; it is about the size of a thrush, and sings prettily. It is known as the Icterus vel oriolus ictero cephalus.

The Creepers—*Certhia.*

The Creepers, or Iawarracire, are small birds which are met with in the Savannahs and forests. They have no song, but are beautifully attired. Their bodies are long and narrow. They have long slender sabre-shaped beaks. There are, at least, six or seven species known whose plumage greatly varies, being generally blue, black, or green.

The species known are:

1. Certhia vel dacnis spiza
2. Dacnis vel sylvia cyanocephala
3. Dacnis vel „ cayana
4. Arbelorhina vel certhia cayanea
5. Arbelorhina vel certhia cærula
6. Certhiola flaveola
7. Diglossa major

Trochilidæ—Humming Birds.

The humming birds form a very interesting group in the ornithological family of British Guiana. They are met with in all parts of the country, and vary in size from a large bee to a wren. They have all long and slender beaks, which are more or less flexible, and bend like strips of whalebone. Some have straight beaks, others curved or sabre-shaped. The plumage of all is bright and glittering. They live chiefly, if not altogether, on insects which are to be found inside flowers. If one of these interesting little birds be watched whilst

in search of food it will be seen hovering about some shrub or plant in flower; suddenly, with a rapid wing, it darts opposite the expanded corolla, and vibrating its tiny wings so rapidly as almost to defy perception, it dips its tiny beak, with unerring certainty, into the waving chalice which contains its food. Having snatched the unsuspecting insects which had been revelling in all the luxury of honied repasts, the gay destroyer passes on to other flowers, until his appetite is satisfied. From thus seeking flowers, it has been often stated that these birds live on the honey or saccharine fluids found there; but although, no doubt, they do not despise the honey when met with, they are chiefly attracted by the insect food. Some humming birds build their nests on branches of trees overhanging water, probably thinking this a secure place; but they are frequently washed away by high tides, or attacked by snakes.

The humming birds, though small, are bold and active. They attack birds much larger than themselves, and chase them like shrikes.

Their nests vary according to their species; some have a kind of rim on the edge to prevent the eggs from rolling out. The female bird lays two white eggs. The males do not appear to assist in the building of the nests, nor do they help to feed the young ones.

The following species have been described:

Trochilus	moschatus	ruby crested humming bird		
„	viridis	common green	„	
„	graminensis	black breasted	„	
„	rufigaster	rufous bellied	„	
„	auritus	golden green	„	(large)
„	auriculatus	„ „	„	(small)
„	ornatus	tufted neck	„	
„	furcatus	forked tail	„	
„	latipennis	sabre wing	„	
„	sapphirinus	sapphire throated	„	
„	platurus	racket tail	„	
„	petasophorus	violet tufted	„	
„	bicolor	sapphire and emerald	„	
„	rivolie	rivoli	„	

Trochilus	pella	topaz throated	humming bird
„	mellivorus	white collar	„
„	amethystinus	amethyst	„
„	anais	blue bellied	„
„	rubineus	ruby throated	„
„	leucurus	white tailed	„
„	mango		
„	pectoralis		
„	brevirostris		
„	superciliosus		
„	braziliensis		
„	hirsutus		
„	pygmæus		
„	longmarcus		

Six different kind of king-fishers (*Alcedo*) are known here, some of these are very small, others as large as a pigeon. They have the same habits as those of other countries, and construct their nests in holes on the banks of the rivers. They are very shy and lonely birds, sitting on the branches of trees where they can have a good look out for the fish which sports in the water near them. No sooner is one perceived than the active king-fisher plunges headlong into the water, is lost, perhaps, to view for a few seconds, when it is seen to emerge from the wave holding its prey between its mandibles or claws, and hastens back to the same spot whence it started, to digest its food at leisure. The plumage of these birds is varied and pretty, but does not equal in splendour that of the European king-fisher.

This bird is called by the Caribs "sacka sacka," and by the Arrowaaks "saxicarlie."

The following are the species known:

Alcedo	torquata	Alcedo	americana
„	amazona	„	superciliosa
„	bicolor		

In the same family of birds as the king-fishers we find the blue-headed mot-mot, or "houton," or "hutu," which latter name it derives from the peculiar noise it makes. It is a very handsome bird, the colour of the body is made up of different shades of green; the wings

l are bluish, on the head there is an erectile crest
k feathers surrounded by azure blue feathers of
ferent shades ; a patch of black feathers, edged
xtends from the eye to the ear, whilst on the
here is a similar tuft of nine feathers, or some-
nly a small patch of black; a black membrane
s the eye ; the beak is strong, and serrated to-
he middle ; the eyes are reddish brown ; the tail
up of twelve long feathers, overlapping in pairs,
ler ones being much the shortest, and those above
radually increasing in length.

"houtou" has a curious habit of stripping off the
f the two longest feathers of its tail, commencing
an inch from the extremity. I have, however,
ecimens in which this notched appearance of the
not obtain. The haunts of this bird are the

deserve notice. These birds are seldom seen except by the Indians, who shoot them up the river Essequebo; they have no song, but are clothed with a brilliant golden green plumage; they are generally found on rocky mountains, sand hills, and savannahs; the smaller species frequent the savannahs and woods. They have long pointed bills, and may be considered as closely allied to the bee-eaters. They feed upon insects such as moths and butterflies. These birds are of indolent, sedentary habits, they are often seen pensively sitting upon the branches of trees which overhang water, and now and then lazily to dart upon some roving insect. There are several species here; the largest (*Galbula grandis*) is about the size of a thrush, it is of a golden green colour on the head, back, tail, and breast; the belly is red brown, and the throat white; the tints are singularly beautiful. Another species is similar to the last in colour, but smaller in size, the tail is as long as the body. A third species (*Galbula flavirostra*) has a yellow beak and claws, but in plumage resembles the others, except that the breast is not greenish. A fourth species is about ten inches in length, including the tail, which is six inches long, hence it is called the long-tailed jacamar; the plumage is bluish and brown black. All the male jacamars have white feathers on the throat.

The species are

Galbula viricauda	Galbula alliventer
„ septura	„ lugubris
„ flavirostra	„ grandis

Belonging to the order of climbers are two birds which merit description, and which I believe are not generally known to naturalists, the "Boclora," and "Cuia." The "boclora," or wow-wow (*Trogon melanopterus*), so named from the noise it makes, is about the size of a small pigeon. Its head and breast are dark blue, its belly

yellow, the back greenish blue, the wings black, parti-coloured green, tipped blue and black, with the under feathers white at the outside and tip; k is short, strong, arcuated, the upper mandible y dentated and curved at the tip; there are five s of strong hair at its base. It is so short in the to be ill adapted for walking. The legs are ed to the toes. If the head is bent forwards a of the neck will be discovered without feathers. its are very strange; it appears heedless of danger, carcely startled by noise. It never takes long and progresses in jerks.

"cuia" is somewhat similar to the "boclora;" d, breast, beak, and rump are of a shining g green; its belly vermillion, with a white streak ; the tail is black, green, and white. There are pecies met with of each of these birds, but al-

trees with their beaks, in order to find if any insects are present on which they prey. They only trouble suspicious looking trees, and those which their instinct leads them to believe are hollow and dry. An Indian can recognise the different species of wood-pecker by the sounds they produce when thus hammering on the trees. At a distance the large species make a sound like the woodcutter's stroke when felling trees. When any insects are discovered, the slimy tongue of the wood-pecker entraps them to their destruction. They build their nests on high trees, whose unsoundness precludes them from the attack of animals; generally two young birds are produced. The cry of the wood-pecker is peculiar, not unlike to the mewing of kittens. The Indians give them the general name of "cotooti." The largest species is about the size of a pigeon; it has a black and white body, with an erectile tuft of red feathers on the head, which, indeed, is characteristic of almost all the species. Another species is called the red-headed wood-pecker; its general colour is brown; it is about thirteen inches in length. Several species are of the size of larks, and variously coloured, bluish, black, brown, and grey, with red patches. One species is of a yellowish colour with red cheek.

The species known are

Picus albirostris	Picus multicolor
„ rubricollis	„ rubiginous
„ minutus	„ chlorocephalus
„ cinamomeus	„ passerinus
„ exalbidus	„ sanguineus
„ rufus	„ lineatus

The name of climbers is given, par excellence, to a tribe of small birds closely allied to the wood-peckers, which they very much resemble in habits and structure, except that the tail is longer in proportion, and the feet are not so well adapted for climbing, hence an inconsistency in calling them by their present name. They

ut in flocks, not singly as the wood-peckers, and
ne bush through for the insects which are crawling
on the trees. They have generally a large species
od-pecker with them as a sort of chief or pioneer,
movements they follow ; when, by his noise, they
ise him to have discovered a tree rich in insects,
asten there, and assist him in the work of slaughter.
strike the trees occasionally with their beaks, but
eral are not industrious or patient enough to pe-
the branches for their living food. They vary
from a sparrow to a large lark. Their plumage
and uninteresting, being reddish brown with
d breasts, and their beaks strong and crooked.
"keel bill" (*Crotophagon ani*) is the name given
d, on account of its upper mandible being shaped
e keel of a vessel. There are two species in this
y, the large and small. The small species is well

by the sportsman, unless the shot is fatal, or very close to them, they rarely move, or else jump on another branch of the same tree, and await their fate. They go about singly, and do not fly well, having very short wings. They feed on insects chiefly, and have no song. There are several species in this country; one is about the size of a small parrot, has a very large head, and is of a brown colour, with white throat and grey white belly. A second species is smaller; head and throat brown; breast and tail brown, and speckled grey. A third species is of a black colour, with band of white feathers round the throat. A fourth species (not described in books), found up the river Demerara, is about the size of a paroquet; head, body, wings, and tail brown streaked with yellow; white band round throat; bill black at tip, yellowish at base; another species, if not a barbot, closely allied to it, is about the size of a thrush; the plumage is greenish black, with some white feathers on wings; tail square; beak reddish; it is called by the negroes, "butcher bird." There is another species much like the last in colour, but smaller in size, and having a black bill.

The species known are

Bucco macrorhynchus	Bucco tenebrosa
„ tamatia	„ cayennensis
„ tranquilla	

The habits of the Cuckoos (*Cuculus*) of this country are much the same with those of Europe, they lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, and feed on insects; but I have never heard them repeat the same plaintive note as the others. They are to be met with in the forests, and do not approach habitations. There are four or five species here. Two of different size are of a brick-red colour, with long tails tipped with white; light red beak, overlapping at top. The larger species is of the same

„ cyanus major
„ „ minor

The Parrots (*Psittacus*) of t
merous and of the most varie
stantly to be met with in the fo
at certain seasons, when the gua
fly over town and country in la
or more, arranging themselves ir
only single pairs are seen faithf
together to the spot, where the ri
where they feed early in the m
set, at which hours they become
man, who shoots them for eating
up in pies they are considered
much sought after by the negroes
in finding their place of resort, f
sant noise in feeding; sometim
shoot owing to their lofty fligh
shot to bring them down as they a
It would be difficult and tedious
ent species met with; the larg
colour, and are called by the In
species called "Toutou" is of a

beautifully mottled green. A fourth species, Psittacus accipitrinus, is called "Hia-hia," or Parrot of the Sun, it has a circle of tartan-coloured feathers round the back of the head, which are erectile; the forehead is white, the back, wings, and tail green; the breast and belly tartan. The parrots build their nests in old trees, and lay in general two eggs.

The Parroquets (*Psittacula*) are smaller than parrots, and fly much swifter, not in pairs like the latter, but generally in large flocks. There are numerous species, which may be divided into the large and small; of the former the plumage varies greatly. Some are green, with black head, and orange-yellow breast, belly, and throat; others are mottled bluish black with grey breast; others bluish green with blue head: others green with brown feathers round the neck like shells, hence called Shell-necked; the head is black, tail feathers yellow and blue. One remarkable species is called the "Seven-coloured Parroquet," it is about the size of a thrush, the head and neck are of a golden green, the breast and belly bluish green, the back and long wing feathers are of a dark brown, the rest of the wings are yellow and purple, the tail is lilac purple, edged with black. These birds are chiefly met with in the creeks, and are shot only towards night. They feed on fruit and seeds. The female has the same colours, but they are not so vivid.

Of the smaller kinds of parroquets (*Psittacula*) there are about eight species, some of which are but rarely seen, and perhaps never described. They are chiefly of a green colour, some with purple tails, others with golden wings; they are all beautiful; a very small species known as the "Love-bird" (*Psittacula passerinus*) is of an entire green colour, and flies in flocks about the gardens of the town and country, where seated amid the evergreen foliage, they are difficult to be distinguished from

rkling leaves. They build their nests on trees, ıetimes a nest is found where wood-ants have con- l their singular habitations.

beautiful Kessi-Kessi (*Psittacus vel conurus alis*) is frequently caged and made a pet of by the ants.

Macaws, or Aras, have a wide-world reputation on of their magnificent plumage and singular ap- e. There are four specimens if not more in Guiana, and they are readily distinguished from rots by their long tail; in general they are of a h colour, variegated with red and yellow. The Ara" has a splendid scarlet body, with patches of ıe, yellow, and green about the wings. They fly s, and in flocks. Another species is of a lighter ilst a third is more or less blue in colour.

particular attention is paid to them,* fade after death, and soon lose their brilliant hues; it is remarkable that the colours of the bill are also those of the plumage. These birds build their nests in hollow trees; they are social but not gregarious, and having short wings and such unseemly mandibles fly but little, and in jerks. They carry the tail erect, except in flying; they feed on fruit, seeds, peppers, insects, and occasionally bird's eggs, &c.; they catch the seeds at the point of the beak, and jerk them into the throat; they have a long feathery-looking tongue; their note is loud and whistling, and they generally commence to cry on the approach of rain. They are chiefly met with in the forests, where they delight in resorting to the lofty mora-trees; the Indians knowing their haunts will shoot many of them from the same tree either with the gun or arrow. In Surinam they call the Toucan "Banara beak" or "Cujacai," and some of the Indian tribes call them "Piapoco," from the noise they make.

There are numerous species large and small as follows:

Rhamphastos toco	Pteroglossus aracari	Pteroglossus pluri cinctus
„ erythrorhyncus	„ viridis	„ sulcatus
„ dicolorus	„ piperivorus	„ nattereii
„ vitellinus	„ inscriptus	„ bitorquatus
„ osculans		

One species, the largest, is found on the eta and cocorita palms, it is called by the Indians "Bouradi," which is rather personal, that word signifying "nose;" the head, wings, tail, and body are black, with yellow and red feathers at the throat and breast. A second species is known as the Yellow Earlet, owing to a patch of yellow feathers close to the ear; a third species has a black and whitish bill serrated at the edges; a fourth species has greenish

* Waterton.

head and neck chesnut, belly and vent yellow,
h white serratures.
several species have received different names by
dians, who recognise them by their cry. Thus
d, the Rhamphastos aracari, is called by the War-
Teifari," and by the Macusis " Parupari," while to
ars the cry sounds like the word " Kulik-kulik."
males lay generally two white eggs; the young
oon assume their natural plumage, but it takes
o to three years for the elaborate and gaudy bill
e at perfection.

th Order of Birds, " Gallinaceæ."—Poultry.

birds of this order have become well known to
ists on account of their being more or less readily
icated. They constitute the most prized articles

either roosting on the branches, or sauntering on the ground. It requires a most practised eye to detect the birds amid the foliage, notwithstanding the large size of many of them, and very often the cunning Indian suspecting his prey near him from its chirping, but not being able to distinguish it, allures it towards him by imitating in the most perfect manner the natural cry of the bird. Once within his reach the bird rarely escapes, as the sportsman seldom fires unless very near his object.

There are several species of wild turkey met with, which may be divided into the large and small kind; of the former, the most generally known is the Powie (*Crax alector*), a name given to it in consequence of the peculiar note it utters, and which sounds like that word. They have been called by different authors "Hoccos," "Curassows," "Mitores," &c.* It is of a beautiful black colour, with the lower part of the belly white, the cera of the bill is yellow; it is about the same size as the common turkey cock. It is a stupid kind of bird, is easily domesticated, and proves excellent eating. In its wild state it is difficult to be procured, owing to its inhabiting the deepest recesses of the forest where it perches, and builds its nest in the trees. The female lays six or eight whitish eggs which have a very thick shell. Other species are met with:—Crax urumutum—Crax tomentosa—Crax erythrorhynchus. Of the smaller kinds there are at least three or four different species which I have seen. The largest is about the size of a small turkey hen, it is of a beautiful greenish brown or black, with red legs and beak. The eyes are remarkably full and lustrous, brown in colour, with dark black pupil. It has red tubercles under the throat and on the beak. Another species has a whitish head,† and is called "Cuyu" by the natives.

* Cuvier. † Penelope pipile.

l species is of the same colour as the first men. but is smaller in size. This last bird is especially as the "Maroudi," and is often tamed by the na- nd others. Indeed, all these birds are readily icated, and roost on the trees in gardens in pre- to the fowl-house, where they are sometimes roughly treated at first by their more civilised n. They are generally called wild fowl by the class, and feed on almost anything. The maroudi voracious, and swallows indiscriminately any ng object, as silver thimbles, coins, rings, &c. ecies known are

e vel salpiza cristata	Penelope vel salpiza jacer caca
vel „ marail	„ vel „ pipile

the common turkey (*Meleagris*), Guinea-fowl *da*), and common fowl (*Gallus*), it would be

they hatch their young, and make a great noise. These birds may easily be domesticated when young, and feed on boiled plantains, potatoes, seeds, fruit, bread, &c., but refuse corn in most instances.

There are several species of Penelope, or Ortalida, here. The Hannaqua, the most common, is of an olive brown colour, with a long tail with reddish hues at its base. It has a red gullet, which inflates, and a crest of erectile feathers of a bluish black colour on its head. Sometimes the breast is speckled. The other species vary but little from this. Stedman in his account of Surinam says there is a black species there. They are in general about two feet in length, the tail being fully one foot. The females lay from two to five eggs, and build generally on trees.

There is a bird allied to these called the Stinking-bird (*Phasianus cristatus*), which requires some notice here. This very impolite name it derives from a most offensive odour which emanates from it during life, but when dried and stuffed, as proved by a specimen in my possession, there is not the least unpleasant smell. It measures about two feet four inches in length. The head is small, the beak short and crooked; it is of a greenish brown colour, variegated with white above. The front of the neck and tip of the tail fawn-coloured; the belly chesnut. The head is ornamented with a tuft of long and slender feathers. It is found in the marshy lands, and feeds on leaves and the seeds of a species of arum. The flesh, on account of its odour, is used as a bait for fish.

There are, at least, four or five different species of the Tinamou, or Maam (*Tinamus*), which birds are considered among the choicest game we possess. They vary in size from a pheasant to a partridge, having a small head and long slender neck. Their wings are very

and they have scarcely any tail. The general of the plumage is a mixture of olive-brown and h-black. They fly badly, but run swiftly. They with in the forests or in long grass, and feed on nd insects. They deposit their eggs in holes on ound, and the young ones run after the mother e chickens. The largest species roost on trees, gh the structure of the feet, as pointed out by Mr. on, would hardly lead one to suppose that this e effected. It appears that the feet do not grasp nch on which the bird rests, owing to the toes, lly the hinder ones, being too short; but by means s on the back of the legs, the bird contrives to itself.

maam has a singularly loud and plaintive note, at sunrise, sunset, and also during part of the

There are three different species of the Quail in British Guiana, one small and two large, but they are rare. One specimen which I have seen was about the size of the douraquara. Its colour speckled grey, brown, and black; legs yellowish; tail very short and square, back short, thick, and slightly curved; eyes black. It had a crest of long feathers on its head. This bird was domesticated, and had been living several years in a cage. It was considered weatherwise, as it used to crow at the approach of storm or rain. In fine weather it had quite a different note. These birds are generally found in the Savannahs in flocks of a dozen or more.

Of the family of Pigeons (*Columbæ*) there is a great variety in this country, which vary in size from a sparrow upwards. The number of species must be twenty, if not more, of which I have seen about twelve. These birds are met with at different seasons, except the ground doves, which are to be seen all the year round. Some pigeons feed in flocks in the woods, attracted thither by the ripening of certain fruits, such as the wild fig, &c. Others fly across the country singly or in pairs during certain months, generally from September to December. Some of the larger kinds dwell more or less constantly in the vast forests, where they appear to feed, lodge, and breed. Without entering upon any account of domestic pigeons, of which great numbers are kept both in town and country, I shall here only allude to some of the most remarkable of wild pigeons. Of these, that known as the Itaribische pigeon deserves first notice. These beautiful birds are chiefly met with up a creek in Essequebo called the Itaribische. This large creek is a tributary of the river Essequebo, and is of great size and beauty. Its waters are dark but translucent, and deriving their origin many miles in the interior, meander through the most lovely scenery—sometimes swelling out into a large

id open savannahs, or flowing through rich forest
l sandy hills, at times so shaded and encroached
overhanging trees and flowering shrubs as to be
mpassable. It is in this romantic neighbourhood
pigeons resort about the month of October, to
the berries and plants of particular trees. Their
e is reddish brown on the back, wings, and tail;
d belly parti-coloured grey and brown; neck and
peckled white; beak and legs red. The male is
ished by its more brilliant plumage. These birds
shy, and require to be severely wounded before
op.

common wood-pigeons are also pretty birds, seen
ly in the forests, where they startle the traveller
rapid flight. They resemble somewhat the same
ion of bird in Europe. Another species of large
frequents the woods at certain seasons, where

small insects. There is a large species of dove much like these small ones in colour and general appearance.

Of the pigeons and doves a few species only are enumerated by Richard Schomburgk in his "Reisen in British Guiana:"

Columba speciosa	Columba talpacoti
„ rufina	„ jamaicensis (wood dove)
„ passerina (earth dove)	„ martinico (do. do.)

We come now to the fifth order of birds, called the Waders (*Grallatores vel natatores*), whose habits and structure lead them by instinct to marshy spots, and the neighbourhood of the sea or river; and as there is no lack of water in British Guiana, the birds of this order abound in great numbers and variety. They line the sea-coasts and beach, and are daily seen in almost every trench and mud-flat in the country. Some of the most useful kind, such as the snipe, plover, sandpipers, and others, migrate hither occasionally in such numbers as to afford the sportsman the most successful amusement.

Of the Plovers (*Charadrius*), several species are met with at different times of the year; but towards the end of the long dry season, or about the months of September and October large numbers of the black-breast Plover (*Charadrius virginicus*) visit the marshy spots along the coasts. The flocks of this bird are sometimes incredibly numerous, and numbers of curlews, long-legs, or green-shanks, sandpipers frequently accompany them, so as, occasionally, to darken the air by their presence. Upon such favourable occasions they may be sometimes slaughtered in thousands, and are frequently knocked down by the labourers with sticks or other weapons. Gradually, however, their numbers disappear, the flocks become less frequent, and about November not a bird is to be seen. Their plumage and habits are too well

to render further description necessary. The , however, are—

us vel œdicnenus bistriatus	Charadrius crassirostris
vel vanellus cayennensis	,, azaræ
vel hoplopterus cayanus	Strepsilas interpres
virginianus	

o not know of any birds here which, strictly ng, can be called cranes, but many approach in ter this tribe of birds. Perhaps the bird which eserves notice is the Trumpeter, or "Warracoba" *hia crepitans*), according to the Indians, both which it derives from the loud sound it produces. The y of this bird readily explains the cause: there is derable development of the trachea, or wind pipe, is prolonged downwards as far as the anus, and urves upwards to enter the chest, from which cir-

plumage is like that of a butterfly, being speckled brown, grey, yellow, red, and black ; when distending its tail and body it generally presents a most ludicrous appearance. It has long legs, and a slender bill, but its general appearance is not that of a wader. It is very agile and sprightly, moving its tail about like the pendulum of a clock.

The Imperial boat bill (*Cancroma cochlearia*) of this country is a most singular looking bird, inhabiting the marshy districts ; where, perched on the low branches of trees, they prey upon fish. The plumage varies with their age ; in the adult male the wings and back are yellowish brown ; breast rufous brown : belly whitish, some feathers lead coloured or grey ; head blue at top, with a crest of black feathers ; the bill is broad, and like two spoons in contact, the lower mandible is flattened ; the eyes are remarkably large. The female has no crest.

The Spoonbills (*Platalea ajaja*) are commonly found on the sand banks, and about the coasts and mouths of rivers ; at times they are very common, and afford sport to the shooter.

Several species of Heron are met with here, and the two which I have seen I will describe. The largest species is a tall bird about one and a half feet high, and upwards; the neck and breast are whitish ; the head black at top ; three long tail-like feathers hang dependent from head to back ; the wings are lead coloured, with some greenish black feathers ; the tail is also lead coloured. This bird is well known here as the "quaak," or night heron (*Ardea nycticorax*). The smaller species has a broader beak than the other ; its plumage is much the same, being ash, or lead colour, mixed with black and white ; the back of head, top of neck and throat are black ; a white patch runs backwards from the eyes ;

ong slender feathers extend backwards from the
These birds appear morning and evening, and
fish, shrimps, insects, &c. Waterton also men-
ne blue, the lazy, and the brown herons; but I
ever seen them.

e Bittern, or Tiger-birds, (*Ardea tigrinum*) as they
ed, in consequence of their tawny and striped co-
there are five or six species, which differ materially
the largest being about two and a half feet high,
aller ones being about the size of a magpie. One
is very common, and almost tame, being seen
renches, and is called here the "shypoke." It is
d, ugly looking bird, has a loud note, and is rarely
l.

bitterns feed on snakes, fish, and insects, and are
th in swamps.

There is a bird here called the heri, which is of the ork tribe. It has a long feathered neck ; small head, ith long, thick, and straight beak, and red patch around e eyes, which are brown ; plumage of body dirty nite ; wings and tail black. It stands from four to e feet in height, and is met with in savannahs and ampy places, where it preys on fish, snakes, &c. It ters a peculiar cry like the stork.

Another species, the maguari (*Ciconia americana*), equents the banks of rivers, feeding on fish and rep-es. It is of a white colour, with black wings, which ten measure six feet across. The largest species, how-er, is the "jabiru"* (*Mycteria americana*), which nds about six feet in height, and sometimes weighs 0 lbs. or more; it has a bare head and neck of a ack colour; the beak is also black, and measures about rteen inches in length, being curved upwards; the ung birds have a tuft of feathers at the back of the ad ; the colour of the plumage is a dirty white; it s a red patch around the neck, hence one of its nu-erous names "collier rouge;" the feathers are long d downy, part of the wings is black. On account of black head it is known here as the "negro cop." he young ones are grey in colour.

Another species of stork (*Ciconia*) is occasionally et with. It is known here as the blue stork, and is lled by the Indians "honouri." It is about three feet length when erect; the head is of a bluish black at p, with long pendant feathers; the neck is white at e sides, but of a bluish white in front ; eyes black ith yellow borders ; the beak is of an orange yellow,

* The word "Jabiru" in the Guarani language signifies inflated, and is applied this bird on account of its flaccid neck, which is capable of distension. It is led Tararamu by the Macusis, and Mora Coyasipa by the Arawaks.

ght blue membrane at base; the body is white; ngs lead coloured, and tipped black; long pen- eathers hang from the body; the legs are of a sh colour. A wounded bird of this species was brought to the city, and was placed in a trench, l by a rope; it fed on fish and reptiles, but soon ed to effect its escape.

wood pelican (*Tantalus loculator*) is occasionally swampy marshes, and about the river sandbanks, sometimes in great numbers, they may be seen along with the storks and cranes, whose habits artake of. It is a large bird, about the size of a but more slender; the skin of the head and neck d of feathers, and is of a blackish colour; the bill t are also black as well as the quills of the wings l.

scarlet float in the air like the pennon of a war vessel, and their graceful evolutions when alarmed, added to the glittering hues reflected in the sun-light, are very beautiful. They are difficult to shoot, being very shy and constantly on the alert. There is a species of curri-curri known here as the fresh-water curlew, it is a splendid bird of a greenish olive and bronze colour ; it feeds on worms in creeks, where it is generally found towards night. The common curlew (*Numenius phæopus*) derives its name from its cry. It is smaller in size than the curri-curri, which, except in colour, it otherwise resembles. The wings, head, and neck are grey ; breast and belly whitish ; eyes black ; beak long and curved. Mr. Waterton mentions a species of black curlew, with a white bar across the wings, but I have never seen it. The whistling curlews are to be met with at all times of the year, along the coasts, but are most plentiful in September. They fly singly, or in flocks, and are much esteemed for the table. The following species of Ibis are also known:

Ibis vel tantalus infuscata	Ibis vel tantalus oxycercus
„ vel „ cayennensis	„ vel albicollis

During the rainy seasons, or shortly after, great numbers of snipes (*Scolopax*) may be met with in the marshy districts. They are, in every respect, similar to those in Europe, and afford great sport to the sportsman. The woodcock is also occasionally seen, but is by no means so common as the snipe. Allied to the snipe is a species of long-shanks, which is also found in swamps ; the breast is whitish ; the head and wings black ; beak slightly curved upwards.

The species known are

Scolopax paludosa	Scolopax semipalmata
„ frenata	Hypsibates nigricollis
„ grisea	

sandpipers, or sea larks (*Tringa*), are small ac-
ttle birds, which are constantly seen along the
es, rivers, and coasts. They sometimes are met
n flocks of thousands, and are so densely packed as
ble the sportsman to kill upwards of a hundred at
le shot. They are excellent eating; there are
l species:

inga flavipes	**Tringa semipalmata**
" melanoleuca	**" arenaria**
" cinerea v. canutus	

re is a very pretty bird known here as the spur-
(*Parra jassana*), which is also found in marshy
where, with the long toes peculiar to their tribe,
walk rapidly through the long grass of the fields,
r that which floats on the water. The plumage is
and beautiful; the back and wings are of a rich

on plants, seeds, and insects. It has a loud cry, "Hammi, hammi," and is called also the horned screamer. It stands two and a half feet high, and the spurs on the wings are about one inch in length.

Several species of rail are found here; one the land rail (*Rallus crepitans*) is now and then seen in trenches, and makes a loud noise when surprised. It has long bare legs with scanty plumage of body, its colour yellowish grey, the tail is short, its flesh is tough and not worth eating. Another species of rail is about fifteen inches in length; head and neck bluish purple, throat pale, back and wings greenish-brown, breast and belly chocolate coloured, beak greenish-yellow, under wing feather and coverts black bars across chocolate ground.

Other species are known:

1. Crex mustelina
2. „ schomburgkii
3. „ galeata
4. „ martinica
5. Ardea scolopacea
6. Gallinula mangle
7. „ ruficollis

There are two species of water hen, one is greyish in colour. The common water hen (*Fulica chloropus*) is a pretty-looking bird about twelve inches long, with small head and short tail; it frequents marshy spots, and feeds on fish. Its plumage is a dark slate colour, except about the thighs and tail, where there are white feathers; it has a red caruncle on the forehead, the base of the beak is red, and the tip yellow; wings and tail greenish brown, legs brownish, but above the tibia reddish.

Of the seals, or true coots, there are several species, but which are not sufficiently well known to me to warrant description.

The flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*) can scarcely be considered as a bird of this country, for although occasionally seen flying across the interior, it scarcely pays us a visit worth recording.

he sixth and last order of birds, the palmipedes, or
oted species, there is little new to communicate.
kim the ocean here as in other parts of the world;
ng necked-divers and heavy-looking gulls are for
iling slowly over the waters in search of prey, whilst
the ducks, and their variety, lead their vagrant life
parative security. Swarms of sea swallows skim
he borders of the coast, and it is not a little re-
ble that all these birds are for the most part con-
seen flying eastward.

re are three or four species of gulls, some of which
own here by the name of fishermen. Two of the
are large and one small. The latter is of a white
with dark wings. One large species is whitish and
er grey. The beaks are long and curved. Their
s slow and heavy; they are frequently to be seen fly-

Palmipedes.—Topiplamatæ.

The frigate-bird (*Pelecanus vel tachyptes aquilina*) is occasionally seen flying along the coasts, it is of large size, with forked tail and short feet, its colour is black, with patches of white about the neck and throat. One species which I examined was of a bluish black colour, with tints of bronze; the eyes were of a dark colour, the throat was bare and served as a kind of pouch for fish, the beak was crooked and was five inches in length, the legs were very short and feathered to the toes; the length of the bird was thirty-six inches, and it measured eighty inches across the wings. Another bird called here also frigate-bird, is very like the other, but has a white head, neck, and breast.

I once saw a bird picked up by some sailors, which very much resembled the common booby (*Pelecanus bassanus*). The plumage was of a dirty-white colour, and was very dense; the legs were short and web-footed, the bill long, sharp, and straight, except at the apex, where the upper mandible was slightly crooked.

The pelican, (*Pelecanus fuscus*) is met with off the coasts, but does not breed here. It is of a whitish plumage, with a reddish beak.

The cormorant (*Haliens vel procellarria braziliana*) is found on the coasts, and also about the cataracts, where they may be seen sitting in small companies on the rocks and trees about the river, where they appear to build their nests. They prove very destructive to fish, on which they chiefly feed. The Indians call them "pareka."

The divers, or darters (*Plotus*), are allied to the cormorants, but are easily recognised by their long snake-like necks and small head, with slender, straight, and pointed bill, serrated at the edges. There are several

in this colony. One species, called the black-
darter (*Plotus surinamensis*), is found up the
it is often met with in pairs. Its plumage is black
ite; it is an excellent diver, and is called by the
s "yawiwa" and "oranih."
ther species of darter (*Plotus anhinga*) is also
n similar places to the other, alone, in pairs, or in
ompanies. Its plumage is black, but the females
ung ones are of a lighter colour, generally greyish
It is a very timid bird; if alarmed it stretches
neck out, and gazes about, and if the cause of
appears imminent, it plunges into the water and
r several minutes, preferring this mode of escape
g, at which it is not very apt.
allied species (*Colymbus dominicus*) is found in
ocieties in the marshes and savannahs about the
The female builds her nest of grass and sedges,

the rest of the flock fly around their injured comrade, and by their sympathising cries seem to urge to flight. The tamed ones are sometimes used to decoy their wilder brethren; by their cry they attract the latter to settle down in the water, where they become an easy prey to the sportsman: they are excellent eating. Upon one occasion a labourer to my knowledge shot upwards of a dozen with a single barrel, but he only secured seven out of the number: a large flock had alighted on a decayed tree close to the water, and when the fatal shot arrived among them some twelve or more fluttered about *hors de combat* in the water, the wounded ones escaped by diving. These birds destroy guinea corn and other grain. There are several species of this vicissi duck.

The wild muscovy (*Carina vel anas moschata*) is larger than the vicissi or vis-sisi, and is of less gaudy plumage, being of a brownish black colour. I have never seen them in large flocks, but generally three or four are together; they alight on the loftiest trees, where their large bodies and outstretched necks present a singular sight. They build their nests on high trees, and when the young ones are sufficiently grown, the parents carry them gently down to the swampy spots to begin their education. Whilst travelling up the creeks, I have frequently seen these tempting birds perched on the branches of trees, but as they generally choose very swampy ground with high grass they are not easily approached with the gun. This bird (*Anas vel carina moschata*) is also called here the musk duck from its peculiar smell, the plumage varies, some being glossed blue or green, the head is slightly tufted, and the legs and feet are reddish. The eggs are of a greenish hue. The Macusis call them "mairva," and the Warraus "oumeh."

There are several other varieties of the duck family, but I am unacquainted with their haunts and habits; I

bahamensis.

The varieties of the commo
are to be met with in tolerabl
well. The common goose (*A*
varieties are also to be found,
the climate, but there is per
raising the young than exists i



MAMMALIA.

GENERAL REMARKS—THE QUADRUMANA—MONKEYS, THEIR HABITS—TWO CLASSES OF MONKEYS—AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL SPECIES—THE CARNARIA—HABITS OF THE ANIMALS BELONGING TO THIS ORDER—THE BATS—THE HEDGEHOG—THE CRAB DOG—THE COATI—THE SKUNK—THE OTTERS—THE DOG—THE TIGER CAT, AND ITS VARIETIES—THE OCELOT—THE JAGUAR.

THE MARSUPIALA—THE YAWARRI, OR OPOSSUM—THE RODENTIA—THE SQUIRREL—THE WATER HARE—THE ACOURI—THE ACONCHI—THE LABBA, OR PACA—THE GUINEA PIGS.

THE EDENTATA—THE SLOTH—THE ARMADILLO—THE ANT-EATERS—THE PACHYDERMATA—THE PECCARI—THE BAKKIR AND OTHER WILD HOGS—THE COMMON HOG—THE TAPIR, OR MYPOURI—THE RUMINANTIA—THE STAGS—THE GOATS—THE SHEEP—THE CATTLE.

THE CETACEA—THE MANATI, OR SEA COW.

THE animals belonging to the class Mammalia met with in British Guiana are not very numerous in point of variety, and whatever might have been their numbers previous to the colonisation of this country, they are every day becoming more scarce, and are receding before the advancing step of civilisation.

To acquire an accurate knowledge of their haunts, their habits, and their numbers, the naturalist would have to leave the sea-coasts and river banks, and plunge boldly into the extensive forests and wide-spread savannahs and mountains of the interior, and to make them his companions by night as well as day. Many of the

bitants have often the opport
the predacious and cunning h
animals.

It has never been my lot
interior, much less to have ha
ing, or even seeing, all the
arrest attention; but it has, h
tune to meet at different tim
of specimens, both in the liv
hope that I have lost no oppo
familiar with them as circumst

The animals which consti
stand at the head of the creat
superiority evinced in their pl
sation; and, as a matter of co
rank among them, about who
intention to speak. Neither w
particularly the structure of th
better descriptions than I co
found in most zoological w
Cuvier, Buffon, Goldsmith, a
animals move upon the face of
its waters. Like him they a

mana, which comprises the monkey tribe, and which are pretty extensively represented in this country.

There are no apes or baboons, or what are known as true monkeys, to be met with here. The several species in this country are distinguished by their not having cheek pouches, and by the absence of callosities on the buttocks. They have, however, long tails, which in several species, as will be noticed, are prehensile, or capable of being twisted round the branches of trees, so as to support their weight. They have, moreover, thirty-six teeth in their jaws, being four grinders more than the usual complement of teeth in the monkeys of other countries.

They abound in the forests, where they may commonly be both seen and heard by the traveller.

They are gregarious in their habits, especially those of the smaller kind. The different species do not congregate in the same troop—each species has a corps or regiment of its own. They are the lords of the forests, living on high branches of lofty trees, where they consider themselves to be tolerably safe, except from the hunter's gun or Indian's arrow, and the ever dreaded wiles and stratagems of their greatest enemy the snake, who disputes with them the dominion of the wooded world. The snakes destroy their young; they coil themselves around the thick stems, and await a truant young monkey, or glide noiselessly among the leafy branches to dart suddenly upon young or old, to the immense consternation and jabbering of the whole monkey family.

Monkeys here feed in their wild state on seeds, fruit, roots, plants, insects, wild honey, and other sweets, but when tamed can be made to eat almost everything, and are remarkable for their enormous appetites, which, apparently, never leads to corpulence or obesity; for who ever saw a fat monkey? Their spare and active

re the result of their incessant muscular action. re very salacious, and from their indecent and ng habits prove objectionable as domestic pets. males generally bring forth one at a birth, and the monkey, as might be expected, generally proves troublesome little fellow. Some of the females heir young on their backs, others under their arms. nded by the poisoned arrow of the Indians, some withdraw at once the fatal weapon, but soon fall e working of the poison.

re is considerable confusion still existing in refer- o the kinds of monkeys which are met with in Guiana, different names having been given to the nimal by different writers, and several of our s have not to my knowledge been accurately , so that in the following description of them I

cavity produces the sound whence it derives its name. This monkey is somewhat larger than a fox, and is of a reddish-brown colour with long hair.

It lives in large troops in the woods, and is often shot and eaten by the Indians.

By some this is considered the preacher monkey, from the fact of its being regarded as preaching and not howling, or as well as howling in the wilderness; but the preachers have been described as black, which this is not.

The most common description of monkey with prehensile tail met with is that known as the brown, or weeping monkey (*Simia apella*), so named from the plaintive sound of its voice.

It is seen varying considerably in size and colour. The shades of brown approach in some instances almost to black, whilst in others they are more of a dirty-white. These monkeys are great gluttons, and are very salacious, notwithstanding which they are commonly seen in and about the houses of Georgetown. They are called by some Sajou, and belong to the Sapajous.* They are frequently seen in the country climbing up the trees, and although readily domesticated are never to be trusted. When a child I was very severely bitten over the body and limbs by one of these animals, and the cicatrices remain to the present time. I had been teasing it, when it sprung upon me and threw me down, and commenced operations with its teeth, much to my alarm.

The Capuchin monkey (*Simia capucina*) is another species closely allied to the other, but is distinguished by the border of the face being paler instead of darker than the rest of the body, as is observable in the common brown monkey. Its habits and haunts are the same.

* Cuvier.

ther species allied to this is the Cebus olivaceus,
e monkey.

horned or tufted Sapajou (*Simia fatuellus*) be-
lso to this tribe. It is of a blackish-brown colour
ıe borders of the face white, and derives its name
vo tufts of hair which project above the eyebrows.
rge kind of monkey with prehensile tail is often
th in the forests. It is of an entire black colour
ng loose hair; the colour is paler over the ventral
; its tail long and hairy. The face is more or less
with a red membrane encircling the eyes. It be-
o the tribe of spider monkeys, and is here known
Beelzebub monkey (*Ateles Beelzebub*).

ther species very much like the above is also
n, and has been termed the Quata, or Coaita
paniscus), but is distinguished by its flesh-

together when desirous of throwing a bridge over either water or land.

The monkeys whose tails are not prehensile have been termed Sakis. By Buffon they were named Sagouins and by others have received the generic names Callithrix and Pithecia.

There are several varieties of sakis met with here. They are easily recognised by their long bushy hair and tails; they are sometimes called fox-tailed monkeys; indeed, in size and general appearance they are not unlike that animal. Their faces and heads are small; the teeth and mouth project in a remarkable manner. They are of a morose and savage disposition, and are very noisy and quarrelsome in the woods.

One species with which I am acquainted is the black saki (*Simia vel pithecia satanas*). It is about three feet long, including the tail, and is of an entire black colour with long bushy hair. The female is of a greyish hue, and sometimes brownish red. The breast and belly in both are scantily furnished with hair. This animal is also known as the Cuxid.

The Yarkee is the name given by some to the white-faced saki (*Pithecia vel simia leucocephala*). The colour of the body is black, but the face has greyish-white hairs on the forehead, temples, and cheeks; some reddish grey hairs are seen over the eyebrows. The lower jaw, nose, mouth, chin, and a small space round the eyes are naked and membranous. The female is much lighter in colour, indeed it is of a greyish brown rather than black.

The red-bellied saki is another species common here, it is described as the (*Pithecia vel simia rufiventer*). The colour is brownish, but on the belly it is more or less red; the hair on the crown separates and falls forwards giving it a peculiar appearance. It is about the size of a

d has a very bushy tail; the ears are round and

ther species is known as the red-bearded saki
cia vel simia rufibarba),* from the fact of the
about the face being of that colour. The colour
upper part of the body is brownish black; of the
part light red.

re is another species of a brown and yellowish
olour, which has a circle of ochreous yellow about
e, hence named yellow-headed saki (*Pithecia vel*
ochrocephala).

ther species, the (*Pithecia chiropotes*), is limited
ange, and is seldom found except about the river
uni where it may be seen in small societies.

he small squirrel-like monkeys with tails not pre-
there are several varieties, some of which are
n, and others rare. They have fewer teeth than

the sakawinki (*Callithrix vel simia sciurea*). The body is covered with close downy hair just like fur of a golden colour, the head and feet are orange, the tip of the nose black, tail long and tipped black. It has a small round head and hairy ears. From its size, its activity, and sportive habits it has been termed the squirrel monkey, being not unlike that nimble little animal.

In the woods they may be seen in hundreds skipping from bough to bough, and I have often seen them make the most prodigious leaps, jumping over a wide road which had been cut through the forests in Essequebo, and on each side of which were lofty trees, their branches occasionally meeting overhead, and along which these squirrel monkeys dash fearlessly in a sort of "follow my leader" game, and bound off at times from tree to tree a distance of several yards across, when they may sometimes be knocked down with sticks or stones. They have a sharp twitter or cry, and are often made pets of by ladies and children, but it is only when caught young that they can thus be domesticated; the older animals do not readily bear confinement, and generally die of chagrin.

A bushy-tailed species, a large-eared ditto, and another with a black and white face have been described,* but with these I am not acquainted.

The other species of small monkeys belong to another tribe (*Midas*, or *Tamarin*).

Perhaps the most elegant of the smaller monkeys is that beautiful little animal known as the marmoset (*Midas rufimanus*), or red-handed tamarin. It is of a splendid black colour, variegated in some places with grey; the hands or feet are orange red. They live in large societies in the interior, and their voices resemble in sound the cries of birds. They are seldom tamed.

* M. Martin.

marakina, or silky tamarin (*Midas rosalia*), is
r species of this family. It is of a yellowish co-
th reddish hues, and has a sort of mane upon the
the tail is long and bushy.
black tamarin (*Midas ursulus*) is also, I believe,
nally seen here, but is very uncommon; it is, as its
mplies, of a black colour with reddish wavings.
ecies of nocturnal monkey, the douroucouli (*Aotes*
ctipithecus trivirgatus), has been met with by
oldt and others in the neighbourhood of the river
uiari. It is of an ash or grey colour above, fawn
below, with a black line on the forehead, and on
mple; length of body about nine inches. It sleeps
, and prowls about at night, feeding on birds and
It is like a cat in appearance, and is ferocious
t easily tamed.

persons were living in the rooms covered in by the roof which these bats inhabited; whether the gloominess of the apartment made them believe that the sun had gone down, I do not know, but certain it is that they fly both night and day, and may frequently be heard as well as seen twittering during daylight. They are great torments to householders and others; there is scarcely a house the eaves or roofs of which are not infested by bats, whose dung, consisting of little black pellets, accumulates to such an extent as to form large heaps.

The larger kinds inhabit the forests, where they may be seen suspended in clusters on the branches.

The smaller kinds take to church steeples, houses, hollow trees, and when seen flying along can scarcely be distinguished from the small black swallows, which in many respects they resemble. I have seen hundreds dart out towards sunset from the holes in the cathedral steeple, and also from decayed trees, when visited even during daytime; and from their size, colour, mode of flight, and habit of chasing insects, I was not always certain whether they were swallows or bats. Some of these animals are well known to suck the blood of persons asleep by inflicting minute wounds on the toes and other parts of the body, and the smaller species are in the habit of thus bleeding birds and animals. So delicately is the operation performed, that the victim is generally unconscious of it until, on awaking in the morning, he finds the sheets discoloured with blood. The hemorrhage, if a large vein is opened, is sometimes pretty copious, but when the toes are attacked the quantity of blood lost is trifling, and the wound soon heals. I have seen instances of such bites, but they were principally in children, and were not followed by any evil consequences.

I only know of four or five different kinds of bats in British Guiana. The vampire bat is the largest (*Phyl-*

spectrum), measuring two or more feet across the and distinguished by a peculiar leaf-like appen- er the nose; its colour is brownish-grey or reddish. ore common species is the javelin bat (*Vespertilio s*), measuring about sixteen inches across the the size of the body being about four inches long; twenty-eight.

ther species is the Ph: vel vampirus bidens.

ve also in my possession a species of bat, which I d from Berbice, of a reddish-brown colour with any tail, and about eighteen inches across the the number of teeth is twenty-six. I expect this ecies of noctilio. The interfemoral membrane is rge, and the small tail is involved in its upper part. turalist of this country once told me that he had th a species of bat of an entire white colour; it

long, the head is short and thick, the neck and tail are very short, there are no external ears, but two auditory foramina or holes are observable. The legs are three or four inches in length, and the toes are armed with pointed claws. The back and sides are covered with stiff prickles of an ash colour blended with yellow stripes.

The third family of the carnaria are especially flesh-eating animals (*Carnivora*), and offer several highly interesting species to the observer. They are all fierce and savage, and their powerful jaws, armed with sharp teeth, render them very formidable in appearance, even to man.

Of the first division (*Plantigrada*), or those who walk resting the entire sole of the foot on the ground, the crab dog (*Procyon vel ursus cancrivorus*) is an excellent example. This savage animal is about the size of a small hound, and is commonly seen in cane-fields, forests, and trenches. It is of a greyish brown colour ; the tail is long, and marked with black rings; the legs are rather short; the hair is rough and wiry ; and it has generally a dirty appearance, from its habits of scratching in the mud for crabs and small animals. It is sometimes hunted by dogs, but generally masters them or escapes. It is called by some the racoon crab eater. It most commonly prowls about at night, is an excellent climber, and invades stock and poultry yards, retreating during the day to hollow trees, or holes in the ground. It may be readily tamed.

I believe that the common racoon (*Procyon lotor*) is also an inhabitant of this country, but I have never yet been able to meet with a specimen. Another species occasionally seen is the Nasua solitaria.

Another species of plantigrade carnivorous animal is the coati (*Viverra nasua*); it is of a brown colour, and in

d appearance not unlike the crab dog. Its habits
re much the same; it climbs trees, and prowls
destroying birds and small animals.
s spoken of by some as the quacy-quacy, or coati-
; also kibidi and quassi, and from its long hairy
s been likened to a fox.
potto-kinkajou (size of a pole cat), a pretty look-
imal, is occasionally seen. It is known as the
or kinkagous-Cuvier, and by some is called the
macanco (*Viverra vel cercoleptes caudivolvula*).
bout one foot and a half in length. The body
and narrow, and the tail prehensile; it is
l with a yellowish brown fur, and has a blackish
along the back; the head is small and round, and
e pointed like the fox. It is of a mild disposition,
rnal in its habits, and lives on fruits, honey, &c.

that disgusting animal the skunk, or chinche (*Mephitis americanus*), is frequently seen. There are three or four varieties of this species, of which I have seen only two: one was small, about twenty-four inches long, including the tail, which was five or six inches in length and bushy, thickest at the end; the colour of the body was grey-brown; the hair was long and loose, grey on head, back, and tail; the throat, lower jaw, muzzle, and legs were black; a white line extended across the forehead and ears to the neck.

The other species was larger, its general colour was brown; but neither of them was offensive to the nose, or favoured me with a display of its power.

The several species of skunk (*Mephitis americanus*) are in bad odour with both man and animals. Nature has not intended that they should be attacked with impunity; although they have powerful teeth and claws, these would be insufficient to exempt them from capture, but by means of a glandular apparatus, situated near the tail, they can forcibly eject such a disgusting and foul smelling liquid of an unctuous character as to compel the most undaunted to halt if any portion of this fluid touches them. It is so intolerably fœtid as to drive back dogs and men; if the garments are unfortunately touched with it, they must be foresworn, as no washing or cosmetic eradicates the effluvia; nevertheless, the Indians eat the flesh after cutting out the gland, and compare it to pork.

The otters (*Mustela vel lutra braziliensis* and *enidris*) of this country (called also savous) are of two kinds, and are frequently seen in the rivers and creeks. Upon one occasion only have I been able to meet with one in a state of nature, either alone or accompanied by others. It was swimming along a tributary of the river Essequebo, where I was bathing. Our mutual astonishment on

uaintance was extreme, but in the most polite possible he bowed his head below the water, k a quiet dive, an act which I did not attempt ate. A recent traveller* describes the smaller as travelling in packs of eight or ten to hunt for which they prove very destructive.

larger species do not assemble in such numbers, only two or three fish together in a select com- They can remain under water for several minutes, ilst submerged prey on the fish as they are un- ngly swimming along. Seizing them by the belly, ng them ashore, and depositing them there go in of more ; but very often the Indians, who are ly acquainted with their habits, lie in wait for nd cowardly steal the fish which the otters had l and intended for their own use.

sores on the feet or body, and the insects worry him. He becomes heavy, inactive, and stupid; his particular instinct becomes impaired or lost. His voice or bark is altered; and very often he is seized with convulsions, and dies shortly after his arrival. I brought out from England a very handsome dog of the terrier species in 1842, and in the course of a few months he died in fits, after having become emaciated and listless. Most dogs are subject to fits here, but so are cats, birds, and other small animals. In the case of those which creep near to the ground, I have sometimes thought that this might be occasioned by an unhealthy miasm exhaling from the low swampy lands.

It is truly ridiculous to observe the apathetic state of dogs, and other similar animals, in this colony. If a carriage approaches, and threatens to run over them, they positively wait until the very last moment before they crawl away. Very often they are too lazy or stupid to escape in time, and with ever so much painstaking a person who has to drive much can rarely fail to crush several idle victims in the course of the year.

There is something to me very painful in the sight of an Indian's dog ; the wretched looking half-starved animal is a small mongrel with long upright ears and tail, which are seldom or never cut. It is rarely fed, and lives upon less food than, I believe, any animal on record. Yet such a dog will, if roused, hunt for hours, and makes the forest ring again with its cries. If not successful in the chase of deer, labba, or acouri, it returns home panting, torn, and bleeding ; but after a drink of water lies down to sleep. No one would suspect from seeing these lean dogs, sitting like spectres on their bony haunches on the prow of some Indian corial, that they could possibly undergo such fatigue. Numerous kinds of hounds have been introduced here, but they are

degenerate. The blood-hound, and the Spanish
sort of cross between the former and some other
answer better than most of the others. They
rove trusty, and are savage watchdogs. The
varieties of dog are made to hunt in this country,
a little patience and training they can be taught
k tigers, deer, and other wild animals. In the
wild dogs are sometimes seen; these animals
nat resemble terriers, and always hunt in packs.
dians occasionally catch them for the purpose of
the breed of their own dogs.
ite of the hot climate, and the number and liberty
s, hydrophobia is altogether unknown. One or
stances have been suspected to occur, but they
en very obscure and uncertain. Dogs certainly,
s, become very outrageous, and even apparently
ut the instances are few, and the consequences

are observed to be more wild and distrustful than in other places, but perhaps this may arise from their out-door life and want of domestic education. They are rarely made the same household pets of as in England, but are kept principally for their usefulness in clearing the houses of rats, mice, bats, and lizards, which would otherwise abound.

There are several varieties of wild or tiger cats (*Felis jaguarondi*), as they are termed. These vary in size from the common domestic animal to the bulk of a large dog, but are all more or less marked in the same manner, the ground colour being some shade of grey, and having numerous black stripes on the body. They abound in the forests and other uncultivated regions, and at times approach human habitations, where they prove very destructive to poultry. I have seen more than one species climbing the trees in the suburbs of this city; indeed, all of them are excellent climbers, and occasionally capture wild birds. They are in general remarkable for their long bodies and short legs, and the several varieties are distinguished by their tails, which are of unequal length. Some of the smaller kinds, if caught when young, may be tamed, but are always to be distrusted.

There is one species known as the black tiger cat. It is about the size of a small hound, and is of a black colour with stripes of white, but occasionally these are absent.

One of the largest varieties met with is called here the Labba tiger cat. This is an animal so closely resembling the Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*) in size, shape, and habits that I cannot but regard it as the same animal. Its tail and legs are somewhat shorter in proportion than the same organs of the ordinary tiger cats. The colour of the body is greyish-brown, marked with unconnected

r fawn-coloured spots or patches bordered with
These animals are very wild and ferocious, and
birds and small animals, such as the labba,
&c.

e are also the Felis tigrina; F. macroura; and
olor varieties of the tiger cat tribe.

most formidable, however, of our wild beasts is
owned "Jaguar" (*Felis onça*). This large and
s animal has been frequently regarded as a tiger,
o called here; by others it has been described as
ther, and by some as the leopard. It is synony-
with the Ounce. It varies considerably in size,
er and larger ones attaining very great size.
not equal to the true tigers in bulk and strength,
ce or jaguar rivals them in activity and ferocity.
gest which I have seen measured about four feet

species, and of the spotted ounce, but in point of fact these are one and all the same species, and only differ as to age and colours as far as my knowledge extends on the subject.

The jaguar is very commonly seen, even in the neighbourhood of the city. They lurk in the "bush" or densely wooded plains during the day, but are, notwithstanding, occasionally seen by watchmen and others during daylight, but at night they venture stealthily forth in quest of deer, cattle, and numerous other creatures, such as birds, fish, and reptiles. Their favourite food seems to be deer, pigs, and cows. They have been known to travel through the lower part of a dwelling-house in the country in scent of some pigs, and having seized one, to have marched quietly off to devour it at leisure. They cannot remove oxen in the same quiet manner, but springing suddenly upon an animal, they seize it by the neck, and having thrown it down, tear or open the large vessels of the neck, and quench their thirst in the blood of their victim. After having made a sufficient meal, they drag the carcase to some secluded spot and cover it lightly over; they then retire, proposing to themselves the pleasure of returning soon to continue their repast. The Indians and negroes are aware of this habit of theirs, and laying in ambush near to the spot where the meal is ready for them, await their approach, and when the crafty tiger thinks that all is as he left it, quite secure and savoury, he is fired upon and slain by the still craftier man, who, stripping off the beautifully spotted skin as a valuable trophy and prize, casts the quivering carcase aside for the use of the vultures. The jaguars are often, however, entrapped alive, and I have seen several which had been captured in the following manner:—A large hole or pit is dug in the ground, which is palisaded round and approached by a

loor, which is placed in connexion with the bait
lly a pig or goat); when the tiger seizes the
the door falls down, and the savage beast is
but immediately he sets to work to liberate him-
d were it not for the posts and palisades he would
ly manage to burrow his way out through the
as has frequently been done. He is afterwards
by placing a strong cage opposite the doorway,
being opened, he is urged into his den, where a
oroughly secures him. The jaguar is rarely or
nown to attack man; his wants are too lavishly
l by the forests or cattle-pens to excite him to
the aggressor; but if wantonly assaulted he will
ously defend himself.

e is or was a man living up the river Demerara
ce had a single combat with a large jaguar; I do

her young ones in this manner until they are capable of supporting themselves. The young animals of this order are generally born so helpless and half formed as necessarily to perish unless provided for in some extraordinary way, and nature, ever fruitful in resources, has contrived this bag or pouch as a sort of half-way station from one state of existence to the other.

There are not many varieties in this order of animals here; the numbers of some species are, however, very great, and they are in universal detestation in consequence of their destructive and thieving propensities, and their offensive appearance and effluvia. They are rarely seen by day, but prowl about during the night, and steal eggs of all kinds, besides carrying off fowls, ducks, &c.

Upon one occasion I was awakened during the night by a noise outside the bed room door, and going out with a lighted candle to see what was the matter discovered to my surprise a large yawarri, a species of opossum, quietly seated on a table covered with cups and saucers. It was either very much entertained with my appearance and the light in general, or was very bold and reckless, for it allowed me to approach it with a stick, which I applied with so much vigour about its head and shoulders as to cause it to break. Not satisfied with this beating, I kicked it down stairs and threw it out of the window, intending to examine it at my leisure in the morning, but to my surprise on seeking for it early it had gone.

"Sic transit gloria 'Yawarri.'"

The species known are the

Didelphis cancrivora	Didelphis crassicaudata
„ quica	„ musculus
„ philander	„ palmata vel chironectes variegatus
„ dorsigera	

There are therefore seven, if not more, varieties of

m (*Didelphis*) peculiar to British Guiana; the
'yawarri" is applied to most of them; they vary in
ie largest which I have seen was about the size of
cat, some are little larger than rats. They make
ng noise when approached, and show their sharp
which are fifty in number, the greatest hitherto
ed in quadrupeds. The arrangement of the teeth
llows: five incisors on each side in the upper jaw,
ur in the lower; four molars, three bicuspid, and
nine at each side of the upper jaw, and the same
lower jaw, or

Incisory Teeth.	Canines.	Grinders.	
10	1 1	7 7	
8	1 1	7 7	
18	2 2	14 14	Total 50

y have long naked ears, and the hair on the body

not equally poisoned with the mother; one of these little helpless things escaped notice and was positively alive next day.

The rodent animals constitute the fifth order of mammalia, and derive their name from the structure of their teeth, which serve not to cut or tear flesh, but rather to gnaw it; hence the term rodentia, or gnawers. Their general form, low in front and high posteriorly, cause them to spring or leap rather than walk, and many are excellent climbers. They are in general very swift of foot and are singularly active and sportive.

There are several species of squirrel or animals closely allied to the English specimens. The body is covered with smooth fine hair, white on the breast and belly, but elsewhere yellow-brown in colour streaked with white at the sides; the tail is long, bushy, and variegated in colour.

The water haas, or hare or hog, is a very common animal here, and congregates in large numbers in the woods and in cultivated districts where they prove very destructive to the produce of the fields. They are excellent swimmers, hence the name given to them by the Dutch, water haas (*Hydrochærus vel cavia capybara*). They grow to a large size, standing about two feet high; the head is enormously large; the body is covered by a bristly dark brown hair; they have no tail, or a mere trace of one; their feet are more or less webbed, indicative of their aquatic propensities. Four tusks protrude from the jaws. Their skin is exceedingly tough and is about an inch thick. Their flesh is considered excellent food, and they are often hunted. They are readily domesticated, and feed on roots and vegetables; they prey occasionally on fish.

The acouri, agouti, or coney (*Chloromys acuti*) is a species of hare very frequently met with. It is consi-

dered as the American type of the genus lepus, and is much sought after as game by the wild native and civilised colonist, who equally enjoy the sport and food it affords. It is about the size of a full grown rabbit, but often grows much larger. Its head is oval. The fore part of the body with the two front legs small in comparison with the posterior. It runs with incredible swiftness, or rather bounds and leaps with singular activity. Its colour is reddish-grey or brown, almost lustrous, but not uniformly the same over all parts of the body; the hair is very soft and smooth. It has twelve teeth in all, the four incisors being remarkably long, and often curved; it has four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind ones; the tail is merely rudimentary, barely an inch long, and naked. In feeding on some substances, such as corn, yams, &c., it sits nearly upright on its haunches, and holding the food between its fore feet gnaws it in a most ludicrous manner; it also feeds on roots, nuts, fruit, and plants. It is often domesticated; I kept one for a long time, but it escaped in the end, for which I was not sorry, as it was very destructive to furniture, which it gnawed. The acouri makes a grunting noise when approached, and if frightened utters a loud scream or cry; it is very timid, but will defend itself when occasion requires. It is met with in the forests, and burrows in the ground. I have seen the Indians call them almost to their very feet by imitating a sound which attracts them.

A smaller animal closely resembling the acouri, and belonging to the same family, is known here as the acouchi (*Cavia vel dasyprocta acuchi*), and has often been confounded with the other. It is, however, scarcely larger than a ferret, and is characterised by a distinct slender naked tail, about two inches in length. It is called by the natives "atouri," and has been described as

"adouri" by an old Dutch writer.* It is of a red-
-brown or olive colour, and is mild and gentle in its
ts, feeding on nuts and vegetables; indeed, in its
ral appearance and habits it is very like the acouri.
nother species is also found, the Cavia lencopyga; it
nilar to the other in its habits and general appear-

ut the glory of the sportsman and the native is that
tiful animal so well known as the labba or paca
logenys—literally, hollow cheek). It resembles the
ri in form, but grows much larger, and is otherwise
rent in its colour and anatomical structure, which lat-
need not be dwelt on in this place. I saw the bony
l of one which when alive could not have weighed
than thirty pounds. The labba has five toes on each

This animal can also sit upright, and uses its fore
s like the acouri; the colour is reddish-brown, with
e rows of large white spots along its sides; the tail
ry short; the eyes are large and lustrous, and ap-
ch in beauty to those of the gazelle. This lovely
animal abounds in the forests, where it burrows in
ground, and prowls about chiefly at night to feed on
and vegetables; it is often domesticated, and I have
more than one in my possession, whose graceful actions
reminded me of the cat, and, like that animal, it
ns its face with its fore-paws.

he labba is largely preyed upon by men and animals,
nature has provided for the continuance of the spe-
by rendering it prolific. It can swim, run, and leap,
is not readily surprised. It is only the noiseless
of the wary Indian, as he tracks his way through
pathless woods; it is only his quick eye and ready
that can secure the nimble labba, ere he darts away
lunges into his hiding-place into the ground. The

* Hartsink.

er, or hunter, often hears its grunting cry and
ng step—nay, can occasionally catch a glimpse of
the entangled bush, but he seldom or never
ls in the chase, and the crafty Indian knowing
dily dispenses with his company. The flesh of
le animal is so esteemed that it is a common re-
here, that "He who has eaten labba, and drunk
water, is sure never to leave the colony."

such animals as the guinea-pig, rat, and mouse
s nothing of any importance to be related.

former, cobayes, or guinea-pigs (*Cavia cobaia*),
een introduced here, and are very plentiful and
. I am not aware that they are found in our
although to be met with in the woods of Brazil.
re are more rats than mice in British Guiana;
re exceedingly destructive, and may be found in

beast the sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*). The lazy and indolent should observe it closely, and reflect that others regard them with almost as much surprise and pity as they bestow on this sluggish animal. Those who wish to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with it should seek an introduction in the forests, where these animals may be seen slowly moving along the branches of trees, clinging by their strong nails, and with their backs downwards to the under surfaces, and shuffling along quite fast enough apparently for all the purposes of their existence; they feed on leaves and vegetables, and have very peculiar stomachs, not unlike those of the ruminants among animals. There is both the three-toed and the two-toed sloth here; the former is known as the Ai, from a plaintive expression it makes; the other as the Unau (*Bradypus didactylus*), and which is generally larger than the ai; its colour is greyish-brown, approaching sometimes to a reddish tint.

Two other species have been described; the Bradypus gulans, and the Bradypus torquatus.

Several species of armadillo (*Dasypus*) are met with in British Guiana. Four of these are well known, and are recognised by the number of bands, or rings, of mail of which their back is composed. There are also other differences in the number of their teeth, which need not be entered into here. The four varieties of the armadillo species best known are the three banded (*Tricinctus*); the five banded (*Quinquecinctus*); the six banded (*Sexcinctus*); and the nine, or many banded (*Novemcinctus*).*

The last is the largest, and measures about three feet

* The bands noticed in the larger species, frequently exceed nine in number; as many as seventeen have been counted in specimens common to this country.

in length; the bands of the back are of a bony, or shell-like substance, held together by membranous ligaments, which admit of their sliding one over the other.

The armadillos are inoffensive in their habits, but can use their claws to some purpose if attacked.

They feed on roots, insects, fruits, and birds; they are very shy, and seldom go abroad in the day time, concealing themselves by burrowing in the ground.

The Indians feed on their flesh, and exercise some ingenuity in discovering these animals. It is said that, when in search of an armadillo, they introduce a stick in holes which the animal has made; if any mosquitoes make their appearance, they consider themselves sure to find an armadillo not far off; but if no mosquitoes are disturbed, they leave that hole and try another.

The varieties known are the

Dasypus giganteus	Dasypus villosus
„ encoubert	„ tatouay
„ peba	„ minutus

Three different kinds of ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga*) are known here, and are readily distinguished by their size.

The smallest is a pretty looking animal, about the size of a rat, and covered with a soft greyish-brown fur. It has a prehensile tail, and has two claws in front and four behind. I have seen several of these small ant-eaters, which are commonly found at the back of estates; they can live a long time without food; for one which I saw tied up, in order to tame it, refused everything that was placed before it for many days, when it effected its escape. This is the Myr. didactyla.

The second species is about the size of a fox, but is not so common as the small one. The tail is also prehensile, but it has four claws on each fore-foot, and five

on the hind ones; the colour varies from fawn to black brown. This is the Myr. tetradactyla vel tamandua. I once had one in my possession, which climbed trees in search of ants, and which required considerable force to remove it from the branches, to which it clang like a sloth.

The third species is of enormous size in comparison with the others. It measures six feet and upwards in length. It is met with in the neighbourhood of creeks and hillocks, especially where the troolie-tree grows. The skin is coarse and thick, and covered with dense wiry long hair; the fore-legs are thick, and the feet armed with four very sharp and crooked claws, whilst the hind feet have five. In walking the claws are curved upwards and the animal rests on the outer side of the fore-feet, which occasions an ungainly gait and prevents it from progressing rapidly; the long shaggy tail is also more or less an encumbrance to rapid motion. It is by no means a savage animal, but is much dreaded by the natives, who, however, kill it for the sake of the flesh, which they eat. The animal itself, as its name implies, feeds chiefly on ants, but it does not refuse other food.

The seventh order of animals—the Pachydermata—comprise such as are distinguished by the thickness of their skins, by the peculiar structure of their feet or hoofs, and by their feeding on vegetables, besides other peculiarities. This order includes a great number of animals which are, however, very different in appearance; but as only a few are indigenous to this country, I shall confine myself to their notice.

Two or three species of wild hogs have been met with in British Guiana, and have been named the bakkir, the pingo, and the peccari; the latter is best known, and

mmonly be seen by travellers roving about in roves, and feeding in the woods on roots and I have seen several specimens of them. They size, but measure generally about three feet in and are of a greyish brown colour. The tail is ort, merely rudimentary ; at the lower part of k there is a peculiar orifice connected with a r structure which secretes a most fœtid liquid, the nature of which are unknown ; when a drove bed the animals make a loud grunting noise, and by a large male, the patriarch of the family, off at a rapid pace, and as they are armed with ick tusks their charge is generally avoided by an and beast. The Indians attack them for the their flesh, which is good eating, but take the on of dissecting out carefully the fœtid gland on

they attain elsewhere, and the variety is not so great, but in point of delicacy and soundness the meat surpasses that of many other countries. Little or no attention is paid to the breeding or feeding them. Nothing seems to come amiss to their appetites, and the negroes and Portuguese, especially those in the country, invariably manage to harbour a pig or two in their establishments, which practice is not calculated to add to their cleanliness. On estates they do occasional mischief in the cane-pieces and on the road-sides, where they tear up the ground in wet weather for grubs and worms.

The Tapir, or Mypouri (*Tapir americanus*), is another of the hoofed animals of this country, and is met with in marshy spots in the neighbourhood of the rivers. It is called "Canta" by the natives, and has been compared to a cow in appearance, but is not so large, and resembles more a large hog. The snout is prolonged, and on the neck, which is fleshy, there is a kind of mane; the tail is short and spotted with white; the young ones are spotted white on the body. The adult animal is about five feet in length, and stands about three feet in height, being one of the largest animals we possess. The ears are small and pointed, and the general colour of the body is brown. It is by no means ferocious, but is very shy. It is hunted by the natives, and the flesh is not unlike beef, and is occasionally met with in the market. The skin, which is thick, is also found useful, and, if properly tanned, answers the purpose of leather. This animal may be considered as the hippopotamus of this country, its habits and haunts closely resembling the latter. It feeds on roots and plants, but as it is nocturnal in its excursions, it is not often seen. The anterior feet have four toes, and the posterior only three, the tips of which latter are cased in hoofs. It is called by the colonists "Bushcow."

horse (*Equus*) thrives very well here. It is
that wild horses roam at large in the vast plains
nterior, but whether this is the case or not is of
ortance, inasmuch as the difficulty and expense
uring them would be greater than the present
obtaining horses, which consists in importing
of them from Great Britain and the United
The latter is the principal source of supply, and
a little remarkable that horses which have noto-
been shipped as worn out and unfit for the hard-
the Americans, rally and improve under good
tle treatment in British Guiana. They seem to
new lease of life, and after a little care in accli-
them, turn out very useful animals. The best
re not likely to be sent here for sale, but occa-
a very valuable animal is picked up from the

the act so well known as the chewing of the cud. The anatomy of the teeth and feet also distinguish these animals, among which I shall confine myself to the deer, sheep, cows, and goats belonging to this country. There are only three or four species of deer met with—viz., the bush deer, the cane-piece deer, the savannah deer, and a small harmless species known as the antelope or wirrebourriciri.

The bush deer (*Cervus rufus*) is the largest, and is of a brownish-red colour, with short curved horns. It is called "Baieu" by the natives, and is seen in the wooded parts of the interior, where, safe from the perils of the hunter, it becomes the prey of the jaguar and large snakes.

The savannah deer (*Cervus savannarum*) is met with in the large savannahs in herds of from four to six. It differs little in appearance from the cane-piece deer. It is often caught and tamed by the Indians.

The cane-piece deer (*Cervus simplicicornis vel campestris*) resembles the fallow deer of Europe; it is of a fawn colour, and has large branching horns. These animals are very plentiful in the neighbourhood of the estates, and are commonly chased by the sportsman, who hunts them with gun and dogs. They are very fleet, and prove courageous when attacked. They live in the woods and cane-fields, but take to the water readily if hotly pursued, where they may be captured easily if a boat is at hand, for they do not swim fast. I have seen them when wounded dash into the water, and cross a river more than a mile in width. The flesh is not equal to the venison of Europe; it is dry, and wanting in flavour.

The fourth species, known as the Wirrebourriciri (*Cervus humilis*) by the Indians, is a small but lively animal, resembling the antelope, but without horns. It

ight brown colour above, and whitish below, but
w or more of white spots or stripes along its
when full grown these spots disappear more or
l the animal becomes uniformly brown in colour.
y fleet and agile, and has beautiful dark eyes. It
ppens that the young of the two last species of
e captured by hunters, and frequent attempts
en made to domesticate them. They are very
and soon become so tame as to eat out of the
ut they seldom live long in a state of bondage.
seen several of these animals which, after being
y fed and attended to for several weeks or months,
entually died, and, strange to say, with the same
ns—viz., a swelling about the throat, which appa-
nduces spasms.

goats imported to this country have prospered

proves here a positive encumbrance; it becomes matted together, and after a short time falls off entirely, never to be reproduced; a sort of close thick hair covers the body, and the tails become mere rudiments; occasionally a sheep preserves its wool, but it becomes very coarse and dark in colour; the young sheep, however, continue for some time with their woolly covering, but do not fatten so well as in Europe. The creole breed is quite insufficient for the markets, which require to be supplied from other countries; hence the price of mutton is dear, ranging from 1s. to 2s. per lb.

The cattle of this country is derived from various sources; oxen are imported in large numbers every week or two from the neighbouring Spanish provinces of Venezuela and Orinoco; when brought they are generally in the most wretched condition, being squalid and thin, and fetching a price of 1*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 10s. per head. In this state they are unfit for the market, and are purchased wholesale by the proprietors of cattle farms, who, after keeping them for several months, sell them to the butchers at a handsome profit. Their condition improves very much after grazing for some time, but the meat is rarely good, and sells in the market from 4d. to 8d. per lb. The creole beef fetches a higher price, and in general is far superior; indeed, with proper care and attention, the breed of cattle in this country might become exceedingly good. Several attempts have recently been made to improve the breed, and apparently with success, for the beef exhibited for sale about Christmas time might vie in quality with that of most other countries; but as a general rule cattle do not fatten well here. There is no scarcity of pasturage or food, but the grasses on which they subsist are perhaps not the best adapted for the maximum of nutrition, and often the want of fresh wholesome water is severely felt in the dry

; this, however, might easily be obviated, and it a frequent practice to sink artesian wells on cattle n the country.

he cetaceous animals there are only two repre- ves here, and these are but seldom met with. are no whales, or large black fish, found in the ourhood of Guiana.

Delphinus amazonicus is only to be found in the of the country, about the neighbourhood of the Takutu and the tributaries of the Amazon. It to the family of the dolphins, and is allied to the and other cetacea.

Manatus americanus, or sea cow, or sea ox. nimal is met with both in the interior and in let of the larger streams. It is amphibious in its and is a large unwieldy-looking animal, having

APPENDIX.

THE VICTORIA REGIA.

THE famous Victoria Regia, although discovered in British Guiana by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1837, was, it appears, previously known to other travellers, who had met with it in the neighbourhood of the river Amazon.

The earliest mention of it in print, according to a highly respectable authority,* occurs in "Trorieps Notizen," vol. xxxv. p. 9, where it is described as "Euryale Amazonica," which name it derived from a distinguished botanist and traveller, Dr. Poeppig, who first found it in the river Amazon. "Previously, however, to this period, Mr. D'Orbigny, in 1828, sent specimens of this gigantic water lily to the Museum of Natural History, in Paris. He had gathered them, in 1827, in the Province of Corrientes, in a river tributary to the Rio de la Plata." Of the specimens sent, the dried flowers and fruit were lost, but judging by the leaf, it was regarded as a species of Euryale by the French botanists. Mr. D'Orbigny, although desirous of claiming the honour of the discovery of this noble plant, alludes to a somewhat similar species having been previously seen by Haenke, who travelled about 1801, and afterwards by Bonpland.

The plant has subsequently been found in several other stations, and abounds in some of the streams met with in British Guiana—as the rivers Berbice and Rupununi.

* Curtis's Botanical Magazine, vol. iii., third series, p. 3, 1847.

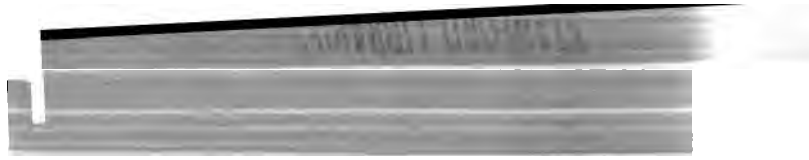


Table of Textural Analysis of Soils.—(Dr. Shier).

rent ure.	Organic Matter.	Clay.	Coarser Matter.	Grades of coarser Matter.					Soluble Matter and Loss	Total.	
				Fine Sand.	Sand	Grit.	Small Stones.	Loss in sifting.			
4	5.51	50.33	35.53	31.37	3 78	.30	...	.08	1.89	100.00	Rich deps
7	6.33	37.10	45.63	33.08	11.63	.75	...	.17	.87	100.00	
)	6.95	27.66	57.02	25.20	21 93	9.16	...	.73	.57	100.00	Thorou
3	3.75	28.21	59.73	23.01	22.41	13.90	...	.41	1.76	100 00	
	6.04	35.60	49.34	27.90	19.05	2.39	...	...	1.70	100.00	Good exa
	8.07	25.67	58.17	30.77	19.32	7.91	...	.17	1.35	100.00	
	5 51	36.13	49.10	30.65	17.42	.65	...	.38	1.57	100.00	
	5.39	35.41	49.33	23.23	21.15	4.38	...	.57	1.41	100.00	Excellent
	5.24	35.75	51.26	26.63	18.13	6.41	...	.09	1.24	100.00	
	4.04	42.30	37.75	24.80	12.03	.67	...	.25	1.95	100.00	
	5.34	37.38	47.35	31.55	15.05	.66	...	.09	1.62	100.00	
	4.56	35.20	50.42	28.43	18.96	2.80	...	.23	1.63	100.00	Back lan
	4 58	42.62	40.42	31 24	9.12	.05	...	.01	1.94	100.00	Savannah
	3.97	31.18	57.27	26.73	21 54	8 00					

TABLE showing Quantity of Salt in Subsoil Waters.

Names of Estates.	Grains of Salt per Imp. Gallon.	Remarks.
ia, plantain walk	282.27	East coast of Demerara.
onville	219.47	Island of Wakenaan, mouth of river Essequebo.
yra, front land	19.31	
yra, highest land	24.87	
avour, highest land	226.67	Island of Leguan, in mouth of Essequebo.
avour, abandoned front land	294.86	
enhaag, abandoned low land	214.89	
rprise, high land	98.13	
, No. 1, abandoned front land	258.23	Arabian coast.
, No. 2, middle land	102.39	
, No. 3, back land	101.40	
gnan, abandoned front land	494.63	East coast of Demerara.
gnan, middle land	207.37	
gnan, back land	104.51	
stay, front land	431.08	Arabian coast.
ndia, B	118.90	Wakenaam.
ndia, A	207.04	
ndia	286 35	
Air, abandoned front land	531.48	East coast of Demerara.
Air, unproductive	266.73	
Air	160.01	
Air, extreme back land	174.01	
rville, lowest land	79.82	Leguan.
rville, highest land	6.72	

TABLE showing Quantity of Salt in Artesian Wells.

Localities.	Grains of Salt per Imp. Gallon	Remarks.
tary Barracks, Georgetown	39.75	Recently executed boring.
at Market-place „	20.78	
r Staples' boring „	25.69	
near old Colonial Hospital	21.60	
tation Spring Garden	9.34	Essequebo.
tation Vigilance	325.44	East coast of Demerara.

ABULARY OF EIGHTY-TWO NOUNS AND NUMERALS IN THE FOUR INDIAN LANGUAGES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Where the Accaway and the Carabisce are exactly the same, one is omitted. The have mostly the broad accent.

GLISH.	ARAWAAK.	ACCAWAY.	CARIBISCE.	WAROW.
an	Wadeely	Weenow	„	Neebooroo
oman	Hearoo	Ebooctey	Woorey	Tecda
y	Elunchy	Weeuofutoonoh	Meh	Noboto
rl	Headanza	Yemooricoh	Yemooroh	Annebacka
d Man	Habettoo	Tompoco	„	Edamoo
d Woman	Daaca Tay	Wabotorey	Peepeh	Natweet
rother	Dalookcytchey	Sayowa	Seewoh	Daheyey
ster	Dayoodaata	Yeynootey	Washwah	Dankooey
nele	Dadayinchy	Yaaooh	Yaawooh	Daatoo
nt	Daarey	Waapoh	„	Daakatey
main	Daooenchy	Baatomoh	„	Hesenga
randfather	Dadookootchy	Taamoh	Taamcoh	Nobo
randmother	Daacootuh	Peepeh	„	Naatu
randchild	Daalekenchy	Eupaarey	„	Naatoosenga
ead	Daaseye	Eupopo	Euboooboh	Maquaw

APPENDIX.

ISH.	ARAWAAK.	ACCAWAY.	CARIBISCE.	WAROW.
	Daanooroo	Yewasacoroocy	Yenasally	Mahaabey
	Daacousy	Yenooroo	,,	Maamu
	Daseery	Yenatarry	,,	Mayhecaddy
	Daleeroko	Eubotarry	Endarry	Maroho
	Dabarra	Eyunsettey	Eusettey	Maaheo
	Dadeehy	Yaaarrey	,,	Mahohoko
	Daadenaina	Yaboobey	,,	Mahaara
	Daacabboo	Yeynarroo	Yenarry	Maamuhoo
	,,	Yeynarroo-seetei-reh	Yenarry eteedeh	Mamuhoo
	Daaboonah	Yehpoh	,,	Moohu
	Daada	Eupeehpoh	,,	Mahoro
	Daseeroquaw	Paacah	Eubonoh	Matoomuh
	Dahaborooh	Yaabooh	Enganarry	Maahuh
	Daadeybayou	Youemboo	Eucnboh	Moboonuh
	Dalouasebou	Epopooruh	Epoboroh	Maameyhoo
	Dabookeesa	Eupatooh	Eupeeteh	Marolo
	Dadaanah	Eusairuh	Euseedeh	Maahah
	Daacooty	Euboobooruh	Poboooroh	Moomoo
	Cooreesa	Mooenooroh	,,	Hotuh
	Ikhe-kee	Waatuh	,,	Ikkoonuh
	Awadooley	Pepeytoh	,,	Ahaaka
	Wunney-yabbo	Toonah	Tooniah	Ho
	Ororoo	Eetoh	,,	Hotah
	Ooraroo } Casaako }	Caaboh	,,	Nahaamootuh
	Semaara-haaba	Ooreybah	,,	Ataboroo
	Semaara	Poolewah	,,	Ataboo
ring	S h. Teemy	Labarey omooteh	Ooreybah amooteh	A. Ahootuh
ock	Daacorah	Eubaatey	,,	Hah
	Baacheh	Yeowteh	,,	Hanooko
	Coriaal	Coorinala	,,	Waxerbacka

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ARAWAAK.

Kururumanny—haamary caleery oborady—bachooty deweet boossa—baynse parocan, bayin so pareeka—yahaboo ororoo adiako—meherachehbeyn dacotooniah—Ebehey nebehedow wakayany odomay—Mayera toonebah dayensey—Boboro talidey.—*Hedouainey.*

LORD'S PRAYER IN THE ARRAWAK.

Watchinatchi ayunumkundi; büssadalité bui iri; bui adayahiu-gaana
Our father dwelling in heaven; sanctified (be) thy name thy kingdom
andiabute; bànsissia banikitan harare lake ayumbanan din; bùsika wamiun
be coming thy will be done earth in heaven as than give us
wakalé kassaka buhuman; kan wawa kaiya bubalikitan, wai din,
our bread day every and our bad doings forgive us we as
abalikiten nai wakaiyatchi ukunnanium; kan tetegeden ulukun massi-
forgive men wicked against us and a fall into lead
kinniba-u, tumarrua buburatepha-u wakayahoe oria; adayahiu-gaana buiyan
not us but help us evil from kingdom thine
ettata okanna, galimettu birruisa. Kiduahein.
power great shining around thee. Truth.

LUKE XV. 11, TO THE END.

Ikka Jesus adiaka namün hiddaba, abba Waditi kamunika biamanu laditti laddikitti adiaka litti umün, bussikati damün dattidannikuwa damün, biattu kela-kiahano, nattinatt akullebetta namünninu nannikuwa. Oa kurru laddikitti laditti ahurrudukutta tumaqua lan-lakunatabbu waikille-mumîru; jumün lui arrada tumaqua lamüntu akuttakuttadahü attatadahü muttu abba. Gidiatanibena harrakeben tumaqua lân lunria manswattu hamassiahu anda kia hurruru bannamamutti ukunamün lihi badja aussa kamonaikákabén, lan uduma akunun abba jumünti kabbujälti ibiti, lamünibiai: lirraha imekuda lugkubanimüni likittanibian porku. Ikka luhurrussidakittika Lallin porku ä kissia abbu, kan abbá kurru assika lumüninu—Ikkare! kakuburugkuakoahiddabai, ladiaka lamünikoawa: juhulli kabbujunnuatti kemekabba halininu kamünikahüabai datti, kan dai ahudama hamussiahü udumajaha; anssün kidappa dai akujunnua datti ibiti ba ahakan lumün; datti, daikewai amassikandoaré. Adayahü äme, bui äme ku mayumuntina bumün hiddade, daditibanibia damün kiakanna kemekebutti bia bumunrubuün bussikipade—dappa lumün—La lukuburugkuamonnua—Gidigki lui anssa, landalitti libiti hiddaban gahawai koalanika litti uria, litti addika hiddai amamallidan lugkuburugkuamonnua lamün addallidün lirabuddigki lannikaka luma lussunta badja lullerugku—Lumorrua laditti adiaka lumün; datti dai amassikandoaka Adayahü äme bui äme badja ne mayumuntina kiahan bumüude daditti—banibia damün—La litti umünkan litti adiaka lüssannanutti umüñ handate tumaqua aditu üssan äkehü abba kia assikinhuppa lukuna assissan ükabbukunduhubigkabba ukuna, sappatu badja lukuttiukuna. handate hikkihitu baka ussa abba ba hupparrüpan akuttunrewali labbu hallikebbe!—kan iramonna ba. Ahuduttikuba lihi, daditin ballin, kanlükakittoaba abulledutikoba badjai kihia dautika hiddabailan, naussa kiahana hallikebben luduma—Lumorrua lubukitikil anda kabbüyaria, bahüibite kan lanika lakannaba nayintunua naükittan ladja lan uduma assimakaabba lüssanti libitiwa, hiddia ma lumün hamahükebé turraha? La ahadakuttuni Lüssanti adiaka lumün buhukitti anda ba: butti apparru kittan hikkihitu baka üssa luutikini laditti makarrihüa uduma—la ussantihü adian—Ikkalni aümattoa lumonaa makudu nuahittin bahü lugkumün nibiti—kiahana litti apattikida akugabani—Lumorrua lui aonabaka litti adian lahakaka lumün baddika kiamamuttu juhun wyua ukunama dakuba ikittanibu—kemekebbün diärrumamassikan bäme, kihia marrikinkoabakuba damün abba kabara dayuhunu urna hallikebbenibrade—kan lirraha baditti arradittikuban lannikuwa wurahü abba andinbenna bibitiba bussikibi lumünnin hikkihitu baka kebe üssa—la adiankan litti adiaka lumünba, damuniwakoahüaba: daditti, tumaqua dai anibuiani kewai badja: kiahana hallihibbékubuppa bumonua ahuduti diamutti kuba liraha buhukitti ballin, kan lukakittoal abulleduttikuba bai, kan antikahussia hiddabai lui—la lumün la da din *Jesus.*



and fifty Adra or Angola slav
females, and such other numbe
use of the colony of Berbice.

2. That the above number
delivered in Berbice to the o
man.

3. That a ship shall be equ
reception of the slaves, and sl
requisite for their use.

4. That Messrs. Hoorn and S
or requisition to the directors f
forward security for the payme

5. That upon receipt of the
in Berbice, the following payn
in Amsterdam; viz., for Angol
head; and for Macquiron slaves

6. That the separation betv
negroes shall be made on the fo
by four persons selected for th
the captain, two pilots. and th
sons who were to be appointed

7. That any slaves required f
the rate of 250 guilders per hea
dam on the sailing of the slave-sh
on the receipt of the slaves in B
conditions as shall be enforced b

8. That the slaves ordered
transported to Berbice at the ris

9. That should the Company
required by Van Hoorn and C.

in any other way than through the West-India Company, and in accordance with their terms.

11. That since it has been understood that the colony of Berbice belongs to no other persons than to Van Hoorn and Co., the slaves sent thither shall be placed entirely at their disposal and pleasure.

12. That in the event of any or all of these parties being obliged to leave Berbice or abandon their properties, they shall have the power to carry away their slaves without any further payment, or to dispose of them to the best advantage.

13. That for each ship which shall be sent to Berbice by Van Hoorn and Co. the sum of 300 guilders shall be paid to the directors of the West-India Company, viz., 100 guilders on the departure of such ship, and 200 guilders on its return (besides the usual commissions), according to the practice of Surinam and the other colonies, save and except that Van Hoorn and Co. should be obliged to ship their sugar or other produce to the order of the Company.

14. That the first ship sent by Van Hoorn and Co. to Berbice shall not be required to pay the sum of 100 guilders, but the sum of two hundred guilders shall be exacted on its return, whether its cargo has been raised in Berbice or procured elsewhere.

15. That the above agreement shall continue in force as long as the octroi* of the West-India Company exists, &c.

These terms of agreement were drawn up in accordance with the extract from the register of the resolutions of their High Mightinesses of the States General of the United Provinces, and transmitted to the two parties for their acceptance and guidance.

FINANCIAL BODY INSTITUTED.

PUBLICATION.†

We, Anthony Beaujon, Governor in and over the Colony of Essequebo and Demerara and its Districts, and President in all Colleges, &c., &c., &c., and Councillors of the above-mentioned Rivers, &c., &c., &c.,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

* Charter.

† Under this act of the Court of Policy, the business of the Colony with regard to the electoral rights and the functions of the Representatives, was conducted until a Proclamation was issued by General Carmichael on the 7th of September, 1812, combining the Electors, or Kiezers, and the Financial Representatives into one College. This Proclamation, although not sanctioned or ratified by the King in Council, continued to be acted on with the force of Law until the year 1831, when it was specially rescinded by the Proclamation.

v ye, that on the 23rd of June last year, by the at that time
Government, for reasons by the publication proclaimed
ensuing day, some arrangement and alterations had taken
oncerning the administration of the Colony Funds, by
our members, commissioned from the Colleges of Electors
rivers, were added to the Court of Policy, to have jointly
inistration of said funds, and which arrangements were
rovisionally under approbation of the Sovereign.

since that time the situation of these colonies relating to
her country had undergone a total change by their being
ered to the commanders of his great Britannic Majesty's
rom which the required approbation on the above arrange-
lative to the administration of the colony funds can no
be expected from our former Sovereign; and that, besides
perience has learned that these provisional made arrange-
although concluded on with a good intention) are subject
obstacles and retardation in the public administration, by
ven the inhabitants who had legal pretensions against the
Funds remain after a long time deprived from obtaining
ayments, as those could not be made them by general
ies of this Combined College.

moreover it is true that the respective electors have a

governor and councillors shall be given to the inhabitants for the purpose of a new election.

We have further fixed the same mode of electing such members of the inhabitants entitled to vote as take place by the choosing of electors, so that, in consequence thereof, we have thought proper to advertise, as is done by these presents, that they who confirm the plan of redress in the politicq and judicial government of the colony, provisionally established by their High Mightinesses, are owners of a number of twenty-five slaves and thereabove, are competent and entitled to choose three representatives in their respective colonies to represent them by the raising of colony taxes.

That the election of those representatives for the first two years shall directly have place; so that, from this date thirty days forward, every inhabitant can give his vote, for the purpose of which a locked-up box will be placed during the term of said thirty days in the hall of Government House, Demerary, and Commandant of Essequebo, in which every person entitled as before may depose his vote, signed and sealed by him, and which box shall be opened by the Secretary in presence of the Governor, Commodore, and two Members of the Court of Policy, after the expiration of said time, being the 21st of July next; and the persons who are found to carry the majority of votes, be entitled to raise with the Court of Policy, for the term of two ensuing years, colony taxes, and to examine with them the accounts of the respective receivers; admonition being hereby given to whom it doth concern, to observe in the election of such representatives that they invest their interest in the hands of those who, from their connexions, will take the real welfare of the colony in general, and that of the inhabitants in particular, to heart; and that no one may plead ignorance thereof, these presents shall be published and affixed on such places as is customary, and further sent round the colony.

Done in the Court of Policy this 11th day of June, 1796, and published the 21st ensuing.

(Signed.) ANTHONY BEAUJON.

By orders of the same.

(Signed.) M. TINNE, Secretary.

Instructions for the Post-holders with the Indians in Essequebo and Demerary.

ARTICLE 1.—The Postholder shall keep an accurate journal of his proceedings; and of all the occurrences at the Post.

e 2.—He shall transmit (quarterly) a copy of his journal rotector of his District.

e 3.—In case of any extraordinary occurrence, at or Post, he shall immediately acquaint therewith the Pro-

le 4.—He shall take care to keep the Post in good nd he shall use his utmost exertions to attach to the Post ans who call upon him, or who live in his vicinity.

le 5.—He shall endeavour on all occasions to prevent rstandings or quarrels between the several Indian tribes; re any such exist, he shall exert himself to restore peace.

le 6.—When required by the Protector, he shall be to repair to him without loss of time, and to execute y any orders he may receive from the Protector.

le 7.—He shall not permit any persons, whether whites, ured, or negroes, to pass the Post unless they show him rom the Governor or from one of the Protectors of the the latter being empowered to grant such Passes, which ways specify the reason why the persons therein named o beyond the Post.

le 8.—If any person, not provided with such a Pass, ttempt to pass the Post, the Postholder shall be au-

Post, who might be desirous to have an Indian woman to live with him, shall acquaint therewith the Postholder, who is then to wait on the Protector with such woman and her parents or nearest relations, in order that the Protector may be enabled to inquire and ascertain whether such co-habitation takes place with the free consent of the parties, and whether the woman be not engaged to some Indian—and the Protector is then either to sanction or to refuse such co-habitation as he may think right.

Article 15.—Should the Postholder be desirous of employing any Indians for clearing wood, or for fishing, or paddling his boat, he shall be at liberty to hire them for that purpose, with the consent of the Protector, who shall previously inquire whether such engagement has been entered into voluntarily, and who will at the same time inform the Indians that if they are not duly paid as agreed upon, they may complain to him.

Article 16.—He shall be present at the annual distribution of presents to the Indians.

Article 17.—He shall apply from time to time to the Protector for the rum he may want for the purpose of giving a dram to the Indians who call upon him.

Article 18.—In case of Indians passing the Post to go down the river, the Postholder shall recommend them to wait on the Protector.

Article 19.—The Court of Policy reserve the right of at all times altering and amending the present instructions as they may see proper.

Done the 18th May, 1803. A. MEERTENS.

By Command, P. F. TINNE, *Sec.*

Re-printed by order of the Honourable the Court of Policy, at its Session held at the King's House, Georgetown, Demerary, the 2nd of May, 1815.

By Command, CHARLES WILDAY, *Clk. Ct. Policy.*

Number of immigrants who have arrived in the colony of British Guiana from 1835 to 1840:

1835, and 1st Quarter of 1836, principally from Madeira	450
1836, 3 last Quarters	1427
1837	2150
1838*	1763
1839, Maltese and Germans	400
1840. To the Voluntary Immigration Society about 2900, principally from Barbadoes, and about 70 from the United States	2970
Total, at private expense	9160

* The immigrants of 1835, '36, '37, and '38 were principally from the West India islands, including captured Africans from the Bahamas. In 1838 there arrived 560 Coolies from Calcutta.

migration-office in January, 1841, to the 31st of

46.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	TOTAL.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2375
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
975	3825	255	...	1288	1401	1719	19,976
278	457	610	...	698	...	73	4,721
..	108	...	...	106	...	66	280
819	...	746	388	...	...	15	3,166
..	...	...	102	...	...	113	1,501
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
455	1717	2052	...	...	...	...	6,449
373	1654	1398	...	...	517	2779	8,284
900	7761	5061	490	2092	1918	4765	47,735

The following bounties are paid under an act of the local legislature for the regulation and encouragement of immigrants into British Guiana:

Names of ports or places from which immigrants may be introduced into the colony.	Rates of bounties allowed for the introduction of immigrants. DOLLARS.
Madeira	30
Azores, or Western Islands.	25
Canary and Cape de Verd Islands.	25
Curaçoa	20
Margarita and Spanish Main.	20
St. Helena	25
Sierra Leone	25
Brazil.	25
Havana	30
United States of America and British North America	30
China, or Chinese from any port east of Point de Galle in Ceylon, imported on board any vessel which shall clear for this colony prior to the 31st of March, 1853	100

Many thousands of acres of the finest virgin land lie untouched in British Guiana, and parties introducing immigrants are not only entitled to the above rates of bounty, paid in cash, but would also have the preference of their services as indentured labourers for terms not exceeding five years, on the gradual repayment of one-half of the bounty, provided, always, that it can be shown to the satisfaction of the local authorities that suitable preparation have been made for their location, as regards food, lodging, and medical attendance.

Report to his Excellency Henry Barkly, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, &c., &c., &c.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of the colony of British Guiana,

Respectfully showeth,—That your commissioners have proceeded to inquire into the condition and prospects of the colony, and have agreed to the following report:

Your commissioners will commence by stating, that for the purpose of pursuing their investigation in a manner suitable to the grave importance of the subject, they found it expedient to place distinct portions of the colony under the charge of separate commissioners, whose duty it was to obtain accurate answers to the printed questions prepared by the commission from every manager within their respective districts.

commissioners have also examined many of the principal
nd attorneys of plantations, as well as some of the leading
ts of the colony; and they have, moreover, been furnished
h official returns from the public offices as seemed calcu-
aid the prosecution of their inquiries. From the body of
thus collected, it is with deep concern that your com-
rs observe the alarming picture of ruin and distress in
ll classes of the community with startling unanimity
n representing the present state of this once flourishing

e entering at length into the consideration of the question
d to them, your commissioners consider that it may not
visable to take a rapid summary of the past and present
n of the colony, as well as to trace its progressive history
y as possible from the days of slavery until the present

olony of British Guiana, consisting of the three counties
erary, Essequebo, and Berbice, was finally ceded to the
country at the Peace of Paris, in 1814, by the King of
herlands. Its staple productions then consisted principally
and cotton, which were cultivated to a very large extent.
was abundant, so much so that by the first registration

licensed squatting, of which your commissioners will have occasion to speak more particularly hereafter.

With the decline of coffee and cotton in this colony, the tables of produce which your commissioners have caused to be prepared show a large increase in the manufacture of sugar. In the year 1829, which your commissioners have selected, as will hereafter appear, in contradistinction to 1849, for the purpose of showing the change which the vicissitudes of twenty years have effected upon the fortunes of the colony, the exports of British Guiana consisted of no less than 66,722 hhds. of sugar, besides 6,778,350 lbs. of coffee and 7272 bales of cotton. The cultivation of sugar continued to be carried on at a profit to the planter, and the exports averaged upwards of 66,000 hhds., until the proprietors of sugar estates, in common with others, received a severe blow by the premature termination of apprenticeship in 1838. The exports in 1839 at once fell off to 38,443 hhds. of sugar; and from that date to the memorable year 1846, they only averaged 35,949 hhds.

Undaunted, however, by repeated discouragements, the proprietors of estates made in the interval every exertion to retrieve their former position. They had not yet lost the confidence of capitalists at home, and vast sums of money were spent on re-establishing their cultivation. Immigrants from Africa, Madeira, India, and other parts of the world, were imported as field-labourers at enormous expense—every improvement in machinery was eagerly sought after and adopted—and the energy of the proprietary body at length bade fair to be rewarded by the returning prosperity of their country. In the midst of these pleasing anticipations came the Sugar Act of 1846, which at once prostrated the whole landed interest of the country, and has already been the total ruin of many a once opulent proprietor. Names, the highest and most influential, have followed one another in the *Royal Gazette* with ominous rapidity; and the estates of men formerly holding the first position in the colony have been successively brought to the hammer, and their owners absolutely beggared. The previous increase in cane cultivation caused larger crops to be reaped in the following years of 1847 and 1848, but the exports last year show a decrease of upwards of 9000 hhds. The colony still continues to retrograde—estate after estate is being abandoned—the labouring population are daily becoming more idle and disorganised—and it is the deliberate opinion of your commissioners that if the British West Indies are much longer exposed to their present competition with foreign slave-owners, without any alleviating measures being adopted, the great majority of estates, in this colony at least, will cease to be cultivated.

commissioners will now proceed to address themselves
rticularly to the several points submitted to them by your
cy, and beg to report,—

r.— *Upon the present condition of the agricultural districts*
lony generally.

udge of the prosperity or depression of an agricultural
, the first and most direct test is the extent of its cultiva-
d the amount of its produce as compared with former
Your commissioners have, therefore, drawn a parallel of
years; and the contrast between the condition of the
n 1829 and its present state is melancholy in the extreme.
year 1829 there existed 230 sugar and 174 coffee and
states in British Guiana, of which almost the whole were
ultivation; while on the 31st December last the colony
ed but 180 sugar and 16 coffee estates, even nominally
on. Of these a great proportion are on the verge of
ment, and the coffee plantations hardly deserve to be
d in cultivation at all. The alarming difference in the
these two years will be seen at once from the following
y, which is compiled from the returns of produce sent in

CROP OF 1829.				CROP OF 1849.			
DISTRICT.	lbs. Sugar.	lbs. Coffee.	lbs. Cotton.	DISTRICT.	lbs. Sugar.	lbs. Coffee.	lbs. Cotton.
DEMERARY.				DEMERARY.			
East Coast	18,275,147	507,507	1,127,471	East Coast	17,106,384		
River—East Bank	7,029,974	1,394,024		River—East Bank	4,073,591	2,180	
River—West Bank	7,173,964	2,040,965		River—West Bank	3,526,292	51,049	
West Coast	13,878,095	507,627		West Coast	7,524,027		
ESSEQUEBO.				ESSEQUEBO.			
Leguan Island	10,905,911	6,800		Leguan Island	2,504,215		
Hog Island	1,092,000			Hog Island	332,152		
Wakenaam Island	9,363,934			Wakenaam Island	3,583,942		
Tiger Island	1,240,650			Tiger Island	387,182		
Troolie Island	174,000			Troolie Island			
West and Arabian Coast	22,518,656	101,866	89,798	West and Arabian Coast	9,227,412	300	
BERBICE.				BERBICE.			
Whole County	12,246,286	4,671,697	378,902	Whole County	12,546,657	37,527	
Total	103,898,617	9,230,486	1,596,171	Total	60,811,854	91,056	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

COUNTY.	lbs. Sugar.	lbs. Coffee.	lbs. Cotton.	COUNTY.	lbs. Sugar.	lbs. Coffee.	lbs. Cotton.
1829.				1849.			
Demerary	46,357,180	4,450,123	1,127,471	Demerary	32,230,294	53,229	
Essequebo	45,295,151	108,666	89,798	Essequebo	16,034,903	300	
Berbice	12,246,286	4,671,697	378,902	Berbice	12,546,657	37,527	
Total	103,898,617	9,230,486	1,596,171	Total	60,811,854	91,056	

Thus showing a gross deficiency between the two returns of—

lbs. Sugar.		lbs. Coffee.		lbs. Cotton.
43,086,763	...	9,139,430	...	1,596,171

To commence with the district of Abary, once blooming with fields of cotton, your commissioners find that the line of road is nearly impassable, and that a long succession of formerly cultivated estates presents now a series of "pestilent swamps," overrun with bush, and productive of malignant fevers. Following the coast from Mahaicony Creek to Mahaica Creek, Plantation Farm seems to be the sole estate left in cultivation, and the remainder are either given up to form a pasturage for cattle, or else totally abandoned with the exception of some few patches of reef land on which ground provisions have been planted. Proceeding still lower down, your commissioners find that the public roads and bridges are in such a condition, that the few estates still remaining on the upper west bank of Mahaica Creek are completely cut off, save in the very dry season ; and that with regard to the whole district, unless something be done very shortly, travelling by land will entirely cease. In such a state of things it cannot be wondered at that the herdsman has a formidable enemy to encounter in the jaguar and other beasts of prey, and that the keeping of cattle is attended with considerable loss, from the depredations committed by these animals. The people scattered in villages along this district support themselves principally on the produce of their own provision grounds, and also by hunting and fishing, while some few occasionally work on neighbouring estates; but taken as a body, their labour with regard to the staples of the country may be said to be nearly valueless. From the last official returns prepared by the Acting Commissary of Population, your commissioners find that from the Abary to Plantation Friendship, a distance of only thirty miles, there are no less than eleven villages, four hamlets, and twenty-two detached freeholds, containing 1521 houses, and a population of 6678 souls, who for the most part, led away by the temptations of an idle life, have withdrawn from their former occupation of resident labourers upon plantations, contributing their assistance only occasionally in particular descriptions of work, and never in a way to be much depended upon.

Your commissioners now approach what is generally considered the most flourishing district of the colony, usually denominated "the East Coast ;" and here it must be observed, that the extent of cultivation and amount of produce of many of the plantations equal that of former days. The following list will show the large crops made by some estates in this district last year:

	Sugar.	
Enmore	1,162,800 lbs.	All old cotton properties.
Annandale	924,000 „	
Lusignan	1,129,600 „	
Mon Repos	1,182,004 „	
Le Resouvenir	952,943 „	
Ogle	1,200,000 „	

A number of circumstances have occurred to render this part of the colony peculiarly favoured. The Demerary East Coast Railway intersecting it, has naturally attracted a large number of the labouring class, and villages have in consequence been formed along the line, containing a vast number of the population who have emigrated from other quarters of the colony, and who, as before stated, afford their labour occasionally, though not continuously, to the estates in that district. Its peculiar soil has enabled it to resist the effects of those heavy rains which have often proved disastrous to other parts of the colony, and above all, many of the plantations happening to be in the possession of wealthy capitalists, enormous expense has been gone to in their improvement and the development of their resources. This district, however, still feels most severely the want of continuous labour, and, in consequence, great competition exists for the services of the villagers on the coast, amounting to no less than 4677 people, who are able to dictate what terms they please to their employers, and rove from plantation to plantation in the most unsettled manner. Whether, with all the advantages the East Coast possesses, it will be able to extricate itself from the ruin now becoming so universal throughout the colony, is a problem which time alone can solve. The question rests, however, upon the line of policy to be pursued by the British Government with regard to the West Indies in general; for your commissioners are of opinion that few estates (if any) in this country, however favourably situated, can long continue to resist the tendency of the present free-trade measures.

Passing the city of George Town, in the suburbs of which are situated the following villages:

Albert's Town	containing	771
Newburg	„	879
The Lodge	„	1019
	Making a Total of	2669 Freeholders.

your commissioners approach three of the finest estates in the colony. Plantations "La Pénitence," "Ruimveld," and "Houston.". From their vicinity to town a supply of labour can always be obtained; but of the irregularity with which the villagers work, Plantation Ruimveld affords a convincing example. This

n common with its neighbours, is almost entirely dependent
ge labour, and the monthly number of field labourers on
list last year averaged 893. With this large number, a
y average of only 3515 tasks was obtained, thus showing
ch man on the pay list only worked $3\frac{8}{8}\frac{3}{9}\frac{6}{3}$ tasks *per month!*
it is considered that a task, or day's work, may be easily
ed in six hours, what can show more strongly the uncertain
ecarious nature of the work to which employers in this
are forced to submit ?

eeding up the east bank of the river Demerary, the
ly prevailing features of ruin and distress are everywhere
ible. Roads and bridges almost impassable, are fearfully
ant exponents of the condition of the plantations which
verse ; and Canal No. 3, once covered with plantains and
presents now a scene of almost total desolation. The
Bosche seems the only estate left in cultivation in the
nd that plantation, after formerly returning immense crops
ee, last year yielded but 1400 lbs. Upon the long line of
ned estates up this bank of the river, the system of squatting
to a very great extent ; and difficult as it is to obtain
e statistical information upon the subject, your commis-

by Mr. Tighe, a resident coffee-planter, who has lived in Canal No. 1 for more than twenty years: "They live by renting plantain-land on estates, by working as day labourers on the few estates working, *and a great many by stealing coffee and plantains, the latter especially.*"

Ascending the river still higher, your commissioners learn that the district between Hobaboe Creek and "Stricken Heuvel" contained, in 1829, eight sugar and five coffee and plantain estates, and now there remain but three in sugar and four partially cultivated with plantains by petty settlers: while the roads, with one or two exceptions, are in a state of utter abandonment. Here, as on the opposite bank of the river, hordes of squatters have located themselves, who avoid all communication with Europeans, and have seemingly given themselves up altogether to the rude pleasures of a completely savage life.

On the west coast of Demerary but few estates have been abandoned, comparatively speaking. This district formerly contained thirty fine plantations, of which twenty-one are still nominally kept up; but the alarming diminution in crop may be seen at once on reference to the receiver-general's tables, which show that while a large coffee cultivation has entirely disappeared, the return of sugar has at the same time fallen off one-half. The want of labour is severely felt on this coast, which contains five villages and several detached hamlets, with a population of upwards of 1500 people pursuing the same idle and unprofitable mode of life as the great majority of their fellow freeholders throughout the colony.

Having thus reported upon the general condition of the various districts of the county of Demerary, your commissioners beg leave to call attention to the gradual diminution which has taken place in the amount of its produce for the last three years since the passing of the fatal Sugar Act of 1846:

COUNTY OF DEMERARY.

Year.	Sugar.	Coffee.	
1847	36,103,433 lbs.	114,016 lbs.	No Cotton.
1848	33,362,830 „	212,603 „	
1849	32,230,294 „	53,229 „	

Your commissioners further beg to refer to the tables annexed, numbered nine and ten, showing the crops of each estate throughout the county for a successive period of years, commencing with 1829, as evidencing in the strongest manner the grievous falling off in the colonial staples for this division of the colony.

If the present state of the county of Demerary affords cause for deep apprehension, your commissioners find that Essequebo has

ed to a still more alarming extent. In fact, unless a
l speedy supply of labour be obtained to cultivate the
fields of this once-flourishing district, there is great reason
hat it will relapse into total abandonment. As your
oners consider that this division of the colony has suffered
severely, they have added to the tables of crops the esti-
lue of each plantation within the county during the time
y, and up to the year of emancipation. The amounts
ved at by doubling the values of the respective gangs of
appraised for compensation upon each estate; for it was
considered that the buildings and cultivation of a plan-
re worth fully the slave gang located upon it; and your
oners have no doubt they are quite within the mark in
nation of the value of property up to 1832. With these
efore them, it is fearful to contemplate the enormous
ion which has since taken place in West India property.
mmence with the island of Leguan at the mouth of the
quebo.
rtile and beautiful island was for many years termed the
f the colony, and formerly contained twenty-three sugar
e coffee and plantain estates, all of which continued in

desperately to avoid that doom which seems inevitable. Forest-trees rapidly taking the place of once smiling cane fields, and the few of the latter that are left, scarcely discernible amid a savage bush."

The island of Wakenaam does not appear in quite the same deplorable condition as Leguan; but although none of the estates in it were completely given up as on the 31st of December last, still a very large proportion are only in nominal cultivation. Your commissioners beg to call attention to a similar table to that prepared for Leguan, and here again the same symptoms of progressive decline are to be observed.

From these figures it will be perceived that, while the return of produce last year amounted to only 3,583,942 lbs. of sugar, this is a diminution of 5,779,992 lbs. from the crop of 1829. When your commissioners state that the system of freehold villages prevails in this island also, it cannot be wondered at that the want of labour is felt to a ruinous extent. Between Leguan and Wakenaam there are upwards of 2000 people living in villages, for whom the abandoned cane pieces afford excellent hunting-grounds, and, the surrounding waters abounding in fish, an easy means of subsistence.

Of the smaller islands in the mouth of the Essequebo, the appended table will give but a dishcartening account

With regard to Hog Island, the cultivation formerly amounted to 858 acres, it has now dwindled down to 308, and in a similar manner the crop has sunk from 900 to 200 hogsheads of sugar. This island appears at present to be kept up almost entirely by the Coolies; and as their term of service expires in March, 1851, unless a fresh supply of labour be very soon obtained, there is every reason to fear that it will become completely abandoned.

The cultivation of Tiger Island has in like manner declined from 856 to 328 acres, and instead of a working population of 561, there remain but 125 Creoles and 189 immigrants. As the estates here are carried on principally by the latter class, it is evident that speedy immigration can alone save this island from total ruin.

Crossing over to the main land, your commissioners find the district between the Supenaam Creek and the Iteribissi Creek in the most deplorable condition. Here were formerly situated seven fine sugar estates, of which four nominally survive, but with a greatly diminished cultivation. Although the prostrate condition of this once beautiful part of the coast is to be attributed to the great scarcity of labour, the three villages of Dryshore, Warroosie, and Supenaam, contain a population of nearly 700 Creoles. The mode of life, however, pursued by these people, is thus described

tation is growing up in bush all arou
a supply of labour, the proprietors on
up a hopeless struggle against approa
gration very soon commences, their e

In the district between the Iteribis
three coffee and ten sugar plantation
the whole of the former and two of th
cultivation at all; while of the altered
the following summary will afford a n

Plantation.	1829 Suga
Onderneening	347,000
Bathsheba's Lust	432,651
Zorg	709,500
Golden Fleece	863,700
Perseverance	415,937
Cullen	561,396
Hoff van Aurich	279,900
Union	352,000
Total	3,962,084

being a diminution of upwards of one-l

While these estates were making th
population of the district amounted to
whites, making a total of 2764; but
last, the population on estates includin
was only 954. The number of villag
more than 4000 people; but so little w
that they can hardly be said to mak
labour-market of the district.

The once famous Arabian C

are in a very languishing condition. From the return of the produce and value of the estates in the mainland of Essequebo, it will be seen that the sugar crop alone has gradually dwindled away from 22,518,656 lbs. to 9,227,412 lbs.

The cause of the distress so severely felt here, seems to arise principally from the want of labour, which prevails to such an extent that estates, in the words of Mr. Hughes, of Anna Regina, "are going fast to ruin for want of a proper supply." The district swarms with villages; but no dependence whatever can be placed upon the people inhabiting them, and the estates have hitherto been worked principally by the Coolies. They are, however, now flocking up to town in great numbers, as the end of their engagements approaches, in order to claim their back-passage to India; and your commissioners learn with great regret, that the Creoles are also leaving the coast, in order to enjoy the advantages of a nearer proximity to town; so that unless a fresh supply of labour be soon obtained, Essequebo threatens to become abandoned for want of people.

The lower part of the coast, after passing Devonshire Castle to the river Pomeroon, presents a scene of almost total desolation.

Here were formerly situate seven estates in coffee, cotton, and plantains, representing in the days of slavery a capital of more than 176,000*l.*; all of which are now abandoned and almost valueless. Of the few people living in villages here, numbering about 250 souls, some cultivate their own provision-grounds, and thereby, in the words of Mr. William Henery, "obtain partial support, which they eke out by fishing and *thieving;* others go occasionally to the Essequebo coast, work for a month or two, then return and sit down in almost total idleness. Their working upon plantations on the coast is only however when sheer necessity impels. The young people are growing up in a state most dangerous to social order and the well-being of society."

Having thus completed the melancholy retrospect of the condition of Essequebo, your commissioners beg to refer to the return of produce for the last three years from that county, as showing the gradual diminution of the crops since the Sugar Act of 1846:

COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.

Years.	Sugar.		Coffee.
1847	20,212,185 lbs.		30 lbs.
1848	16,321,894 „		500 „
1849	15,907,503 „		300 „

The county of Berbice also suffers to an alarming extent from the want of labour. To such a degree has the system of squatting

rative idleness prevailed in this division of the colony,
commissioners find that out of the 18,000 people com-
e rural population of the county, upwards of 12,000 are
over small freeholds and bush settlements far up the
d rivers, enjoying a state of savage freedom, and con-
in no way to the general welfare of the colony.

e east coast of Berbice, from the Corentyne river west-
the Devil's Creek, were formerly situate six sugar and
ton estates. Of these four still remain in sugar cultiva-
the cotton plantations having some time since been
bandoned. One of them, namely, plantation "Albion,"
equently turned into sugar, and was considered a fine
but is now languishing for want of labour. In this
s situated plantation "Mary's Hope," which formerly
900 hhds. of sugar, but is now quite given up. The
are crumbling into dust, and, save by a few squatters,
is totally uninhabited. The abandoned plantations on
, which if capital and labour could be procured might
made very productive, are either wholly deserted or else
ted by hordes of squatters, who of course are unable to
t their own expense the public roads and bridges, and

are suffering severely for want of labour, and being supported principally by African and Coolie immigrants, it is much to be feared that if the latter leave and claim their return passages to India, a great part of the district will become abandoned. There are an immense number of people living in villages up this creek, and a small trade in fire-wood and timber is carried on by them, but their services as field-labourers upon the neighbouring plantations are extremely difficult to be obtained, and never for an instant to be depended upon.

On the east bank of the river Berbice were formerly twenty-two coffee and four sugar estates in full cultivation. The district for many years produced very large crops of coffee, but of this species of produce four plantations alone remain, and they are only nominally kept up. The chief cause of this wholesale abandonment of property, which has entirely taken place since the year 1838, was the want of labour produced by the withdrawal of the Creoles from the field. The six sugar estates now existing on this bank of the river are naturally very fine properties, and capable of making the largest crops; but owing to the scarcity of people to till the ground, they are now in a languishing condition. The intervening spaces between them are occupied by the abandoned fields of once beautiful coffee plantations, whose splendid works in most instances are still remaining as monuments of their former magnificence; but the want of labour and scarcity of means, so severely felt at the present moment, effectually preclude any attempt being made to restore their cultivation.

The plantations on this bank of the river are carried on principally by the African immigrants, and without them, in the opinion of Mr. Henery, "the six sugar estates in this district would have been abandoned long ago." While they are suffering to a ruinous extent from the want of labour, there are upwards of 4000 people living in villages within the district, a number more than sufficient amply to work the few estates which yet remain in cultivation; but under present circumstances, so gloomy is the condition of affairs here, that the two gentlemen whom your commissioners have examined with respect to this district, both concur in predicting "its slow but sure approximation to the condition in which civilised man first found it." Crossing over to the west bank, your commissioners find that the work of abandonment has been equally extensive on this side of the river.

Here were formerly twenty-nine coffee and plantain estates, besides three in sugar. At the present day there remain three sugar estates in full cultivation and two partially abandoned; while of the once magnificent coffee cultivation, there scarcely remains a trace. The returns of this species of produce, once

amounting to several million pounds, are now only nominal, and the whole county of Berbice hardly returns a tithe of what many a single plantation formerly produced. This district, in 1829, gave employment to 3635 registered slaves, but at the present moment there are not more than 600 labourers at work on the few estates still in cultivation, although it is estimated there are upwards of 2000 people idling in villages of their own. The roads are in many parts several feet under water, and perfect swamps; while in some places the bridges are wanting altogether. In fact, the whole district is fast becoming a total wilderness, with the exception of the one or two estates which yet continue to struggle on, and which are hardly accessible now but by water.

The west coast of Berbice was formerly a great cotton country, and included besides six fine sugar estates. The whole of the cotton cultivation has been long since abandoned, and of the sugar estates which still remain, three may be said to be partially given up. The want of labour is felt to an extent which it is hardly possible to estimate correctly, and although the estates working in this quarter have plenty of accommodation for workmen, the people obstinately refuse to tenant the vacant negro-yards, and seek in preference the settlements which swarm along this coast, where they cultivate a few ground provisions, and "spend their time," to use the language of Mr. Grant, "either in idleness and rioting, or in fishing and shooting." These people seem fast retrograding into a savage state, consistent with the wilderness which is growing up around them. Except in some of the best villages, they care not for back or front dams to keep off the water; their side-lines are disregarded, and consequently the drainage is gone; while in many instances the public road is so completely flooded that canoes have to be used as a means of transit. The Africans are unhappily following the example of the Creoles in this district, and buying land on which they settle in contented idleness; and your commissioners cannot view instances like these without the deepest alarm, for if this pernicious habit of squatting is allowed to extend to the immigrants also, there is no hope for the colony.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the county of Berbice was formerly a great cotton and coffee producing district. What cultivation now remains is almost entirely sugar, but of the manner in which the crops have retrograded since the Sugar Act of 1846 the following return will show an example:

COUNTY OF BERBICE.

Years.	Sugar.	Coffee.
1847	. . . 16,091,655 lbs.	2,975 lbs.
1848	. . . 14,867,133 „	105,387 „
1849	. . . 12,546,657 „	37,527 „

Your commissioners having now reported upon the present condition of the agricultural districts of the colony, and shown the misery and distress everywhere apparent upon the face of the country, will in the next place address themselves to—

The Social and Industrial Condition of the Labouring Classes in British Guiana.

The labouring population of British Guiana consists of two great classes—Creoles and Immigrants. The first may be divided into resident labourers on estates, and freeholders or squatters; the second into Africans, Portuguese, and Coolies. Of all the classes of people in this country, the native Creoles are by far the best adapted for raising the colonial staples, but, as has been already shown, the vicious practice of squatting, which seems at present the curse of the colony, has spread among them to such an extent that an overwhelming majority of their number have wholly withdrawn from the labour market. The entire population of the rural districts appears, from the returns of the Acting Commissary of population, to be as follows:

COUNTY.	Creoles resident on Estates.	Creoles non-resident	Africans.	Portuguese	Coolies.	Totals.
Demerary...	9,259	25,067	2,222	3,854	3,510	43,912
Essequebo...	8,432	5,432	1,191	1,164	3,843	20,062
Berbice	2,248	12,256	2,407	188	1,057	18,156
Total.....	19,939	42,755	5,820	5,206	8,410	82,130

Thus it will be seen that, out of the 82,000 composing the rural population, upwards of 42,000 people hardly contribute in any way to raise the staples of the country; while the whole number of immigrants, amounting to 19,436, is about equal to the resident labourers on plantations, making an entire total of 39,375 people as the agricultural peasantry of British Guiana. The system of freeholds (as it is called here) appears one of the crying evils of the day, and is, indeed, little better than licensed squatting. Where whole districts present but a scene of abandoned estates, it is very easy to purchase land for a trifling consideration; and thus, numbers combining, deserted plantations are bought up and villages quickly formed on their sites. There are great numbers also who, strictly speaking, "*squat*" up the rivers and creeks—that is, settle themselves on crown-land without any title whatsoever. The forests teeming with game, and the rivers with fish, afford them a plentiful subsistence; and the ground, with

e tillage, yields an abundant supply of provisions. They a small trade in fire-wood, charcoal, &c., but by far the part of their time is spent in absolute idleness. The your commissioners have received of the demoralisation in these negro villages is calculated to excite the deepest nd rioting and debauchery seem to be but too prevalent them. In many of the most populous villages, in the iving parts of the country, very significant signs of actual sion are plainly perceptible. Formerly the Creole had a luxuries in food and dress, and would willingly work to means of gratifying his desires; but now he seems con- o about with the least amount of clothing consistent with and to be satisfied with the coarsest fare.

numbers of them, up the rivers and creeks, seem to shun as possible all intercourse with their more civilised neigh- nd especially with white men. Their dwellings, which are tter than savage huts, are built at a distance from the brink, and carefully shrouded by trees, so as to elude the ion of passing vessels. Thus they live in the bush, with a thought or a care for a moral or religious education of ildren, who are growing up around them in a state of

mined concur in representing the idle and vicious mode of life pursued by the villagers, even in the most flourishing (comparatively speaking) parts of the colony. The depredations committed by them in the neighbouring plantain walks and cane pieces, and upon each other's lands, are almost inconceivable; nor is it possible in the present state of things to put a stop to the practice. The rate of wages, moreover, is so exorbitant, considering the small number of their wants, that in the words of Mr. McKenzie, of Amsterdam, "the agricultural labourer can support himself in ease and plenty on the produce of two days' labour, or the performance of two tasks of four or five hours' duration per week—the other portion of his time being zealously devoted to his amusements."

The labouring population of British Guiana residing on estates number, as has been said 39,375 souls. Of these, 20,334 are women and children, leaving a balance of 19,041 strong able-bodied men. The average time required to perform a task, or day's work, ranges from five to six hours. For this the labourer exacts one guilder, equal to 1s. 4d. sterling; and so completely is he destitute of all ambition to better his condition by his own industry, that he is content to work two or three days in the week, and idle away the rest upon the wages he has thereby acquired. The number of tasks performed upon the various estates throughout the colony, as far as your commissioners have been able to ascertain, hardly averages ten per month, thus showing that more than two-thirds of the labourer's time are spent in perfect indolence.

These observations must be understood to apply principally to the native population; for the immigrants work much more continuously and steadily, although physically inferior to the Creoles.

At the present moment there are many estates carried on almost entirely by immigrant labour; and, as far as regards the Coolies, your commissioners have to report in a very favourable manner; 11,437 people from Calcutta and Madras have been introduced into this country since May, 1845; and although at first the Madras immigrants seemed a sickly, weak, and lazy race, and the mortality among them was very great, subsequent importations have replenished our fields with a fine body of labourers. Your commissioners look forward to the expected immigration from India as destined to save the country from approaching ruin; and unless the native of this country can in some way be induced to work, there is every prospect of the Coolie and Portuguese races supplanting the African in the labour market. The immigrants from Madeira, of whom there are upwards of 5000 in the country, are a very useful class of people. Excellent field labourers them-

ney also exercise an indirect influence upon the price of
y cheapening the commodities in use among the working
or a great number of them are hucksters—petty shop-
and traders. The Portuguese seem for the most part to
nese occupations to field-labour; and their ambition is
to save enough money to buy a license, stock a pack,
pedlars. The fortunes made by some of these people are
incredible; and your commissioners could particularise
nstances of parties coming from Madeira without a penny
orld, realising, after a few years' residence here, several
dollars. The Africans would, undoubtedly, be the best
nts for this country if under a contract for a term of
nd those that have already arrived are a particularly
, muscular body of men; but it cannot be disguised that
readily fall into the bad habits of the idle native popu-
ho often inveigle them away from their employers even
nder indenture, but more particularly as soon as their
ents expire. They muster about 3820 souls, of whom
children. This number is, of course, too small to make
us impression; and immigration from Sierra Leone is so
n and precarious, that it is to be feared British Guiana

knowing that on taking the slightest offence they will instantly leave and work elsewhere." To enter into minute calculations for the purpose of showing that sugar cannot be grown profitably in this colony under existing circumstances would be a needless repetition; but the appended Table, furnished by the Administrator-General of Demerara and Essequebo, as to estates under his management, illustrates the subject through the clearest light.

This return appears to your commissioners to afford an unanswerable proof of the condition of the landed interest at present. The estates referred to therein were all carried on by a public officer who could command the means required for properly conducting them; their administration was regulated by law, and every transaction respecting them closely scrutinised by a court of justice. Yet with all these advantages these estates, thirty-four in number, sank on an average 316,125 dollars during sequestration, without paying interest on mortgages or other incumbrances.

When the management of estates is attended with such a ruinous loss, it cannot be matter for surprise that the finest properties command only nominal prices in the market. Indeed, land at present seems to have no definite value; for those plantations which have changed hands of late years have almost invariably been bought in by the holders of mortgages or other liens upon them, and in many cases immediately abandoned, or else been purchased on speculation for trifling sums by parties who had no means to work them. Your commissioners beg to refer to the appended returns of estates which have been sold at execution by the Provost-Marshal of British Guiana, as showing in the strongest manner the enormous depreciation which has taken place in West India property since the year 1838.

The colony of British Guiana being purely agricultural, its commercial prosperity inevitably depends upon the state of the landed interest.

The foregoing Report has already represented the misery and ruin into which the planters of this country are plunged. It remains now but to tell of the stagnation of business necessarily caused thereby to the whole mercantile body. The two seats of commerce for the colony are the metropolis, George Town, and the town of New Amsterdam, in the county of Berbice, and in both these places the leading merchants are complaining most severely of the pressure of the times. Formerly a large and prosperous trade was carried on in estates supplies. This, owing to the wholesale abandonment of property, has dwindled away almost to nothing. The consumption of almost all kinds of im-

commodities has also been greatly reduced of late years, pared with the period immediately following freedom and mination of apprenticeship. Your commissioners beg to ticular attention to the remarks on this subject of Mr. M'Donald, a partner in the leading firm of George And Co. "For some time after the emancipation, up to, say, 1845, the labouring classes purchased largely of , muslins, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, and indeed dry enerally, as also of malt liquor, hams, low priced wines were retailed very extensively by the Portuguese at ts per bottle), glassware, furniture, &c. During the period ey evinced an eagerness for articles of improved comfort, esire to appear *respectable*. In the last three or four years circumstances have combined to reduce the demand and otion of articles not of luxury only, but of ordinary com- The labourers now usually confine their purchases to the w and indispensable articles of clothing, and to articles of y food. The other portions of the community have also ed their wants into a much narrower compass than in years." The limited business now carried on in plantation almost entirely for cash instead of the liberal credit for- ven, while almost all other description of sales are for ready

labouring classes, without leaving any profit whatever to the proprietary body:

		Dollars.
The total value of the staples of the country for 1849 is found to be		3,248,686
Of these, the productions not contributed by sugar estates amount to		171,966
Leaving a balance of		3,076,720
The colony last year produced in round numbers 38,000 hhds. of sugar, which being valued at 4 cents per lb., and the rum and molasses at 30 dols. per puncheon and 11 dols. per cask respectively, give the above sum of 3,076,720 dols.		
The calculation of the money required for wages to make a crop of 500 hhds. of sugar, with rum and molasses in proportion, is ascertained to be 2000 dols. per month, or 24,000 dols. per annum, which would require, to produce a crop of 38,000 hhds. dols.	1,824,000	
The other expenses may be estimated at 2-3rds the wages ,,	1,216,000	
		3,040,000
Leaving a surplus of only		36,720

to meet interest on capital, pay off debts, &c.

The produce of the sugar estates, making the above crop of 38,000 hhds., ought to be raised by the labour of 19,000 people, who would thus, allowing them to work on an average 274 days in the year, earn 288f., or 96 dols. each per annum ; whereas it is calculated there are more than double the number employed on the estates in British Guiana, who therefore should earn only about 144f. each. At the same time, there are upwards of 40,000 people who are residing in the rural parishes, and hardly work at all, unless it may be considered that by their occasional labour they contribute to produce the value of the other productions of the colony, which your commissioners have shown amount to only 171,966 dols., say:

	Dollars.
Fire-wood	2,433
Coffee	9,105
Hard-wood	124,850
Charcoal	25,657
Cocoa-nuts	4,100
Hides	3,061
Shingles	2,760
	171,966

rural population of 82,000, if they chose to work, are
of producing annually 80,000 hhds. of sugar, with rum
lasses in proportion ; but, as has been before stated, less
lf of their number can be induced to cultivate the sugar
at all, and these, at the most, only do half work, so that
urths of the population are upheld by the labour that
be performed by the other one-fourth.
, the immigrants cannot possibly be working as they
for they alone, numbering as they do 19,436 souls, are
t to produce the whole sugar crop now made in the

like manner the resident Creole population, nearly 20,000
could of themselves raise the same crop. From all that
mmissioners have been able to learn, it is probable that the
nts have hitherto by their labour contributed to produce
he larger quantity of the sugar crops of British Guiana,
his really be the case, the idleness prevailing amongst the
population, who still remain located on estates, is at once
manifest.
result of the whole amounts to this, that the entire labour
he planters of this country can muster out of a population

can persuade them to take advantage of this field of honest industry so invitingly spread before them.

Your commissioners cannot take leave of this branch of the subject without reporting upon the almost total failure of the Métairie system, as endeavoured to be introduced into this country. A little coffee is indeed cultivated by the Métayers with tolerable success; but as regards sugar, the experiment may be said to have entirely failed. More than one fine property has been ruined by trusting to this method of cultivation, and in nearly every instance proprietors have been obliged to take back the fields from the farmers on account of their neglect and inattention. In theory the system is all that can be desired, and its failure, when sought to be reduced into practice, is attributable solely to the unfitness of the working classes to appreciate its advantages.

They are not yet sufficiently advanced in the social scale to feel the benefits which would result to them from the mutual relations of landlord and tenant, between employers and employed. The great cause of its want of success arises from the indolent and unsteady habits of the labouring population, with which your commissioners have had occasion already to find so much fault—not even the prospect of reaping a lucrative harvest can induce them to bestow anything like *continuous* labour upon their fields, which consequently soon get neglected, and in process of time are either abandoned or else taken over again by the proprietor of the estate. It is a melancholy and disheartening reflection that the Creole population of this colony, after enjoying for twelve years the blessings of freedom, should have risen so little in the social scale, and that they should be at the present moment in a state of positive retrogression.

Your commissioners have now faithfully and to the best of their ability reported upon the present state of this colony, both as regards its agricultural and commercial interests. They have endeavoured fearlessly to state the truth, and to disclose the real evils which are operating so injuriously upon the country at large. In the exercise of the grave and important trust committed to them they have felt it their duty unflinchingly to expose the unsatisfactory condition of the labouring classes; nor have they shrunk from giving an impartial account of the ruin and distress which has overtaken all classes of the community, at the risk, though it be, of sinking still lower the colonial credit with capitalists at home. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary first to probe the wound, and ascertain the real extent of the injuries which have been received; and it is much better that our fellow-colonists, as well as the mother country, should be openly made acquainted with the actual position of affairs rather than that our

circumstances should be glossed over to suit the views of those whose interest it may be to represent the colony in a flourishing state.

The cause of the present depressed condition of British Guiana is, in the solemn and deliberate opinion of your commissioners, as already expressed, *mainly* attributable to the fatal operation of the Sugar Act of 1846. Every symptom of a change for the better was apparent until then; the cultivation had been extended and the crops increased; the labouring population were working more steadily, and evinced signs of speedy improvement. That destructive measure, coupled with the want of early and sufficient immigration, inflicted a blow from which this colony has never recovered. Everything has retrograded from that moment, a great number of estates have been abandoned, and with the decline of the agricultural interest the condition of the lower orders has very sensibly deteriorated.

The momentous consideration next presents itself, what measures can be taken to save the colony ere it be too late.

As far as the Government of England is concerned, all that can be done is earnestly and solemnly to urge upon her Majesty's ministers the gross injustice of compelling the West India colonies to maintain an unequal competition in the home market with foreign slave states. The arguments showing the injustice and grievous impolicy of the late Sugar Act have been so often before the public, that your commissioners find it needless to repeat them here. They will content themselves with expressing their firm conviction that nothing but protective duties can enable the British West Indies to compete successfully with their foreign rivals. So long as slavery is permitted, and the slave trade continues, wages will never fall, in this colony at least, to that amount that will place the price of a free man's labour on an equal footing with the cost of the food and clothing of a slave, and the interest of the capital expended on his purchase. As to the argument that a free labourer will work better than a slave, and that therefore his services are so much more valuable, the foregoing report on the industrial habits of the peasantry of this country will afford an abundant refutation. The African has no desire to better his condition by the sweat of his brow; he is quite content to earn sufficient to satisfy his few and simple wants, and never thinks of amassing money by the fruits of his honest industry. It is therefore idle to pretend that the labour of this man is of equal value with the involuntary toil of the Cuban slave. The difference between the two is simply this, that the free labourer will never work more than sheer necessity compels him, whereas the slave is obliged to work to the extreme limit of human endurance.

ıe hope that a beneficial change of policy on the part of me Government towards the West Indies may soon take /our commissioners now proceed to suggest the remedial s which this colony itself can adopt.

progressive withdrawal of the Creole population from the ion of the staples, and the acknowledged insufficiency of nigrant labour at present in the colony, clearly point out arge and continuous stream of immigration is necessary to n British Guiana as a sugar producing country, and save ested capital in estates here from eventual annihilation. ommissioners do not hesitate to offer it as their opinion, the course of a few years, the native population will have entirely seceded from working on plantations, and that ıently their place will have to be supplied by the intro- of a totally new race of labourers. It is to be hoped that ıay be induced to make this colony their home, and to their best assistance towards producing the only staple ;an be successfully cultivated here, for with the downfall sugar estates there is reason to fear every other interest, ery trace even of civilisation, will be swept away. It is ı, indeed, that with a superabundant supply of labour, and ınce in the price of cotton, the cultivation of that article be resumed in this colony to some extent; but to look l to this description of produce as the means of regenerating ıntry, would be utopian in the extreme. The loss of in- capital consequent upon changing the cultivation from :o cotton, renders the project impracticable. If, indeed, ;ar estates of this country could *first* be well supplied with the abandoned districts on the coast might again be re- l and cultivated with cotton by the intervention of a large ·ant population, and an investment of capital for the pur- n the part of the merchants of the mother country; but it ıgar alone that this colony must look for the means of ulti- ıosperity. Notwithstanding the vast number of estates have been abandoned, there are buildings and machinery, ıense value in the aggregate, still in tolerable preservation; might easily be restored, could labourers be procured to te the deserted cane pieces.

best description of immigrants would undoubtedly be ns; but your commissioners despair of this country ever ing an adequate supply from Africa under the present , and they would therefore earnestly recommend that every ın should be used to obtain a speedy and abundant stream nigration from India. If Coolies can be induced to come ı sufficient numbers, and remain here, the agricultural in-

ight yet rally; but it is essential that no time should be
neir immediate importation. There are many matters of
economy respecting which your commissioners might
ally suggest improvements, but as the very existence of
ny as a civilised community depends upon immigration,
l dismiss all other considerations with a few brief remarks,
tent themselves with urging upon the serious attention of
cellency and the legislature this one all important subject,
e it all others sink into complete insignificance.

immigration once obtained on a suitable footing, local
ments will attend, as a matter of course, the progressive
ty of the colony. The greatest natural impediment to
nial agriculture is defective drainage, mainly caused by an
ent outfall. This may be remedied by the judicious ap-
n of steam-power, and doubtless when the credit of the
s raised with capitalists at home, funds may be procured
t this great good; but at present it is quite out of the
. The laws regulating roads and bridges seem also to
legislative supervision; for the manifest injustice of re-
the proprietor of each estate to keep up the line of road
through his property, whatever may be the length of its

June last, which will account for the allusions contained in it to certain topics which have since engaged the attention of the Legislature.

All which is very respectfully submitted, &c.

(Signed) PETER ROSE, Chairman,
JAMES STUART,
RICHARD HAYNES,
SAMUEL BEAN,
GEORGE BOOKER,
WILLIAM BRAND,
ROBERT R. CRAIG,
A. D. V. GON. NETSCHER,
THOMAS NIMMO,
FREDRICK VERBEKE,
COLIN SIMPSON,
WILLIAM DAVISON.

J. LUCIE SMITH, Secretary.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerary, December 28, 1850.

The following extract from a Despatch written by his Excellency Governor Light, to the Marquis of Normanby, in June, 1839, *is the Authority upon which the Statement is founded of the Sale of Estates previously to* 1840.

Plantation Zeelandia, in Essequebo, was sold in 1838 for 42,000*l.*, but the day following the proprietor begged to be permitted to recal his assent. Plantation Alness, in Berbice, sold in 1839 for 28,000*l.*, its former value. Plantation Thomas, in Demerara, sold seven or eight years ago for 9000*l.*, and has since been sold for 20,000*l.* Plantation Vrow Anna, Essequebo, sold in 1839 for 35,000*l.*, its full value. Plantation Aberdeen, Essequebo, sold in 1839 for 20,000*l.*, a larger price than eight or nine years ago. Plantation Friendship, Demerara, (cotton and plantain), sold in 1839 for more than in 1833. Plantation Windsor Forest, Demerara, sold for 42,000*l.*, its full value. Plantation Profit sold for an equally large sum.

In contrast to this short table, we will annex the following list of estates sold at private bargain and at execution sale, principally gathered from a clever pamphlet written by an experienced colonist, Dr. Rankin, entitled, "Thoughts on British Guiana:"

APPENDIX.

TATES sold by private bargain in Demerara from 1838 to 1846.

Name of Plantation.	Price.	Value during Slavery.
Anna Catherina	£30,000	£50,000
Providence	38,000	80,000
Thomas	20,000	40,000
Windsor Forest	45,000	85,000
Rome and Houston . . .	40,000	100,000
Montrose	38,000	55,000
Ogle	26,000	45,000
Le Resouvenir	30,000	50,000
Success	30,000	40,000
Belair	20,000	40,000
Kitty	25,000	60 000
Wales	26,000	50,000
Vriedenhoop	26,000	60,000
William	18,000	40,000
Groenvelt	10,000	35,000
Baillie's Hope	7,000	50.000
Vriedestein	4,000	30,000
Haarlem	3,500	50,000
Goed Fortuin	1,700	35.000

Revenue and Annual Expenditure of Berbice.

Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
1827	£21,479	£15,821	1836	£16,575	£18,196
1828	14,126	13,998	1837	18,036	22,035
1829	16,971	22,184	1838	...	...
1830	16,783	21,229	1839	54,253	50,901
1831	15,646	11,994	1840	36,703	22,236
1832	15,481	9,805	1841	After this date the annual revenue and expenditure were included in the estimates of Demerara and Essequebo.	
1833	16,331	23,239	1842		
1834	18,503	20,847	1843		
1835	16,634	14,208	1844		

TABLE showing the number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Demerara and Essequebo.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.			Year.	Number of Prisoners.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1828	107	22	129	1834	1492	1021	2513
1829	54	14	68	1835	...	...	...
1830	67	9	76	1836	1834	577	2411
1831	77	37	114	1837	...	...	...
1832	97	22	119	1838	1720	406	2126
1833	126	30	156				

TABLE showing the number of Prisoners in the Georgetown Gaol.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.	Year.	Number of Prisoners.
1840	1285	1847	1799
1841	1503	1848	2662
1842	1610	1849	2144
1843	1686	1850	2202
1844	1427	1851	1841
1845	1554	1852	1622
1846	2061		

Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Berbice.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.			Year.	Number of Prisoners.		
	Male.	Female.	Total		Male.	Female.	Total.
1828	166	50	216	1834	261	135	396
1829	219	54	273	1835	...	...	...
1830	...	...	...	1836	214	130	344
1831	19	1	20	1837	372	158	530
1832	328	124	452	1838	178	71	249
1833	31	1	32				

APPENDIX.

Imports and Shipping of Demerara and Essequebo.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Value.
1823	370	68,576	3946	£580,929
1824	365	65,562	3650	663,634
1825	...		...	
1826	412	70,739	4078	550,747
1827	517	85,445	...	743,462
1828	537	85,077	5157	709,805
1829	589	82,805	5590	804,408
1830	567	89,240	5230	734,528
1831	601	89,760	5381	664,539
1832	571	84,166	5003	505,803
1833	633	93,809	5554	541,438
1834	630	90,221	5377	591,438
1835	672	95,039	5687	589,103
1836	548	96,109	5245	853,628
1837	532	90,431	5231	954,113
1838	536	94,824	5461	1,038,653
1839	501	81,293	4689	1,184,095
1840	567	93,211	5413	1,053,501
1841	662	98,386	5506	1,031,011
1842	518	98,089	4529	651,056
1843	591	97,017	5344	785,907
1844	549	87,643	4784	633,615
1845*	706	109,984	6073	841,986
1846	632	97,624	5363	1,144,176

Tables Illustrative of the Schools in British Guiana.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	Number of Schools.	Schools where fees are demanded to increase the income of the teacher.	Schools where fees are demanded only to meet school expenses.	Schools entirely free.	Not ascertained.
Church of England . .	44	25	6	13	0
Church of Scotland . .	15	9	0	5	1
Church of Rome . . .	4	0	1	3	0
Wesleyans	15	15	0	0	0
London Missionaries. .	23	19	0	2	2
Independent Dissenters.	14	14	0	0	0
Plymouth Brethren . .	5	4	0	1	0
Episcopalian Methodists	2	2	0	0	0
Total	122	88	7	24	3

DISTRICTS.	Population, exclusive of settlements unable to support schools.	Number of children.		Number of schools.		Number of children.		Proportion that the average daily attendance bears to the number of children between 5 and 15.
		Under 5 years of age.	Between 5 and 15.	Poor schools.	Other schools.	On the books of the school.	Average daily attendance.	
Georgetown, including the Lodge and a few estates	26,210	3,139	6,032	12	23	2,706	1,986	32·924
East Bank, Demerara	5,662	597	1,068	9	0	545	309	28·932
West Bank, „	8,762	854	1,538	9	1	761	548	35·630
West Coast, „	7,679	709	1,132	5	0	565	355	31·360
East Coast, „	23,221	2,464	3,940	21	0	2,145	1,500	38·071
West Coast, Berbice .	4,230	620	1,042	7	0	465	370	35·508
New Amsterdam, including Stanley Town and Smythfield	4,800	521	1,125	5	2	414	253	22·488
East Bank, Berbice .	4,648	528	874	6	0	423	302	34·553
West Bank, „	3,070	383	681	4	...	315	212	31·130
Canje Creek, „	4,450	567	892	5	3	357	217	24·327
East Coast, „	3,512	426	821	7	0	437	363	44·214
Leguan	3,453	412	717	6	0	313	189	26·359
Wakenaam	4,178	402	860	4	2	222	175	20·348
Hog Island	283	35	48	1	0	33	28	58·383
Fort Island	147	17	36	1	0	20	15	41·666
Arabian Coast, Essequebo . . .	13,800	1,774	2,905	15	1	1,130	771	26·540
Pomeroon	...	...	...	1	...	26	23	...
	118,105	13,448	23,711	118	32	10,877	7,616	

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1823	370	68,576	3946	£580,929
1824	365	65,562	3650	663,634
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1830	567	89,240	5230	734,528
1831	601	89,760	5381	664,539
1832	571	84,166	5003	505,803
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1835	672	95,039	5687	589,103
1836	548	96,109	5245	853,628
1837	532	90,431	5231	954,113
1838	536	94,824	5461	1,038,653
1839	501	81,293	4689	1,184,095
1840	567	93,211	5413	1,053,501
1841	662	98,386	5506	1,031,011
1842	518	98,089	4529	651,056
1843	591	97,017	5344	785,907
1844	549	87,643	4784	633,615
1845*	706	109,984	6073	841,986
1846	632	97,624	5363	1,144,176
1847	611	93,762	5233	799,093
1848	786	110,720	6278	718,885
1849	704	108,074	7128	658,140
1850	751	111,773	7486	785,157
1851	671	111,771	7247	855,419
1852	668	115,930	5876	964,986

* Imports and shipping of Berbice included from 1845.

Imports and Shipping of Berbice.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Value.
1822	204	15,991	1809	£92,598
1823	181	15,261	1008	95,762
1824	181	16,204	1623	93,597
1825	...	...	...	...
1826	190	15,113	1057	117,650
1827	218	18,917	1145	113,869
1828	229	19,733	1366	131,545
1829	221	19,161	1338	131,778
1830	...	...	...	...
1831	342	21,208	1385	161,177
1832	318	25,790	1725	172,931
1833	289	23,073	1573	133,379
1834	286	20,571	1459	111,695
1835	314	24,879	1755	119,563
1836	173	22,516	1340	127,350
1837	126	18,689	1112	180,419
1838	153	22,630	1385	224,361
1839	128	17,979	1000	219,805

Tables Illustrative of the Schools in British Guiana.

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Church of Scotland . .	15	9	0	5	1
Church of Rome . . .	4	0	1	3	0
Wesleyans	15	15	0	0	0
London Missionaries. .	23	19	0	2	2
Independent Dissenters.	14	14	0	0	0
Plymouth Brethren . .	5	4	0	1	0
Episcopalian Methodists	2	2	0	0	0
Total	122	88	7	24	3

DISTRICTS.	Population, exclusive of settlements unable to support schools.	Number of children.		Number of schools.		Number of children.		Proportion that the average daily attendance bears to the number of children between 5 and 15.
		Under 5 years of age.	Between 5 and 15.	Poor schools.	Other schools.	On the books of the school.	Average daily attendance.	
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West Bank, „	3,070	383	681	4	...	315	212	31·130
Canje Creek, „	4,450	567	892	5	3	357	217	24·327
East Coast, „	3,512	426	821	7	0	437	363	44·214
Leguan	3,453	412	717	6	0	313	189	26·359
Wakenaam	4,178	402	860	4	2	222	175	20·348
Hog Island	283	35	48	1	0	33	28	58·383
Fort Island	147	17	36	1	0	20	15	41·666
Arabian Coast, Esequebo . . .	13,800	1,774	2,905	15	1	1,130	771	26·540
Pomeroon	...	...	...	1	...	26	23	...
	118,105	13,448	23,711	118	32	10,877	7,616	

APPENDIX.

f Produce Shipped to Holland and Zealand from Demerara and Essequebo.

S.	Ships.	Sugar.	Coffee		Cotton.
		hhds.	tierces.	bags.	bales.
.....	2	1219			
.....	2	1342½	...	1	
.....	2	559½			
.....	4	2292	...		
.....	8	3579½	...	1	
.....	5	2529	...	1	
.....	4	1445	...	2	4
.....	6	2606½		1	1
.....	1	447½			
.....	2	285			
.....	No recorded account.				
.....	3	1918½	8	...	3
.....	3	1594			
.....	2	859½			
.....	No recorded account.				
.....	7	878	45		
.....	6	1177	...	274	50

RETURN of the Produce of Demerara and Essequebo, from 1810 to 1824.

DEMERARA.

YEARS.	SUGAR.	RUM.	MOLASSES.	COFFEE.	COTTON
	lbs.	gals.	gals.	lbs.	lbs.
1810	9,222,659	471,365	...	19,248,210	5,821,776
1811	...	...	...	6,167,289	
1812	12.351,979	815,131	...	6,967,289	4,322,453
1813	13.597,072	847,081	...	2,951,555	2,408.265
1814	12,780,282	722,146	...	7,431.926	5,494,416
1815	18.657,091	965,012	...	18.270,436	3,844,690
1816	19.866,713	898,009	...	11,254,206	3,393.980
1817	22.787,125	946,106	522.988	5.370.418	3,846,889
1818	24.037,418	1,025,032	501,068	9,855,717	4,498.591
1819	33,009.248	1,445,465	526.252	3,033,410	2,485,483
1820	35.128,107	1,679,031	333.351	4,160,133	2,266,273
1821	30.855,407	1,433,574	306,572	9,898,297	2,482.127
1822	32.023,713	1,390,667	525,266	6,437,881	3,543,514
1823	36.962.174	1.265,035	1,123,667	5.986,435	2,065,957
1824	34 930.396	1,093,931	1,379,166	4,735,531	1,874.147

ESSEQUEBO.

YEARS.	SUGAR.	RUM.	MOLASSES.	COFFEE.	COTTON.
	lbs.	gals.	gals.	lbs.	lbs.
1810	13,349,590	600,340	...	2,269,926	1,293,632
1811					
1812	16,317,354	843,035	...	687,134	399.711
1813	16,758,414	843,286	...	614,149	267,585
1814	18,526,224	955.523	...	919,585	529,481
1815	21.865,329	1,026,806	...	1,586,843	560,298
1816	24.246,068	1,058,886	...	602,411	426.532
1817	30.462,555	1,169,161	547,151	935,454	536.048
1818	30.095,438	1,283,389	437,121	818.827	584.683
1819	33,781,912	1,356,558	485,499	440,990	228,502
1820	35,467,584	1,551,917	407.687	278,778	150.250
1821	31.279,222	1,284,238	313,200	709,359	322,499
1822	33,025,734	1,336,067	574,017	382.455	162,445
1823	37.859,359	1,152.981	1,117,366	391,588	178,161
1824	34,422.882	1,027,721	1,137,526	255,958	175.168

TABLE showing the Quantity of Rum (gallons) imported into the United Kingdom from British Guiana.

YEARS	DEMERARA.	BERBICE.	YEARS.	DEMERARA.	BERBICE.
1808	132,441		1817	992,981	14,298
1809	353,374	20,355	1818	835,553	18,896
1810	98,442	6,193	1819	981.138	28,190
1811	222,612	1,866	1820	1,529,088	27.935
1812	532,819	23,139	1821	1.297,764	63.536
1813	1,041,665	16,420	1822	1,193,556	32,668
1814	981,768	44,244	1823	941,195	74,221
1815	794,804	25,275	1824	930,132	44,393
1816	515,295	8,997			

ril-wood.	Charcoal.	Cocoa nuts.	Horns.	Plantains.	Hides.	Spars.	Wallaba Shingles.
gs.	packages.	No.	No.	bunches.	No.	No.	No.
26	...	66,060	2300	650	1218	394	138,000
271	...	76,300	1500	...	1542	1534	
27	...	87,400	450	...	2417	1135	225,000
913	...	59,994	1510	2,450	1426	2633	833,000
984	...	67,865	...	...	1562	2022	82,000
341	...	76,280	170	...	1094	442	150,000
578	...	60,010	1010	...	2007	671	192,000
255	...	53,150	1645	400	2744	40	268,000
234	...	32,181	...	...	3707		
591	...	69,054	1060	...	1344	15	48,500
232	...	77,364	750	12,000	2118		
905	...	66,060	960	...	2437		
577	...	83,139	3960	450	3481	...	102,300
434	573	71,010	300	300	3345	108	80,000
210	435	50,790	3100	...	2569	100	178,000
067	215	106,009	...	400	2008	...	165,000
405	1,571	131,865	...	100	1569	...	83,000
587	2,983	466,530	5650	34,900	2990	78	335,000
825	3,567	256,139	...	...	2951	...	635,750
985	25,657	98,369	1100	...	2603	...	920,200

CHRISTOPHER BAGOT, *Compt.*

A RETURN of SUGAR, RUM, MOLASSES, COFFEE, COTTON, and other Productions of the Colony of British Guiana, exported therefrom, from the Year 1827 to the Year 1849, both inclusive.

FROM THE COUNTY OF BERBICE.

YEARS.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Firewood.	Hard-wood.	Charcoal.	Cocoa nuts.	Horns.	Plantains	Hides.	Spars.	Wallaba Shingles.
	hhds.	puns.	casks.	lbs.	bales.	cords.	logs.	packages.	No.	No.	bunches.	No.	No.	No.
1827	7,459	2140	2729	1,312,200	3283									
1828	7,330	3004	1513	2,578,650	3921									
1829	6,662	3120	648	3,813,300	2124									
1830	9,831	4517	1124	4,447,500	1728	...	500	...	...	...	...	340	...	8,000
1831	9,975	4937	2206	2,480,700	1732	33	1,100	...	...	...	3,940	320	...	30,000
1832	11.258	5047	4356	1,508,100	1706	79	2,020	...	5200	214	17,550	445	...	50,000
1833	8,470	2240	4456	1,490,250	1630	234	19,122	...	2295	125	300	426	6	64,000
1834	6.738	2190	2288	1,637,900	1188	115	14,462	...	2900	133	17,575	172		
1835	11,015	5311	2202	2,102,700	843	24½	50,226	...	...	455	4,810	185	...	98,000
1836	12,036	4904	4745	2,684,900	976	16	17,141	...	...	...	...	513		
1837	10,514	3509	3723	1,776,600	745	179	7,088	...	...	...	...	445		
1838	11,366	3776	3263	1,700,050	593	186	6,700	...	700	740	...	645	...	4,500
1839	8,394	4087	1441	1,263,300	351	329	7,669	...	...	...	...	366		
1840	7,026	2594	1896	1,825,950	60	360	21,148	...	1900	300	...	544		
1841	6.395	2016	2227	519,750	10	502	17,300	...	1813	...	...	571		
1842	7.312	1954	3813	804,470	...	160	15,640	...	...	...	...	248		
1843	6,888	1053	4953	999,900	16	243	10,949	...						
1844	8.278	1760	4474	774,600	...	73	5,189	...	...	...	...	88		
1845	8,480	2067	4180	312,525	...	67	1,500	...	840	...	...	375		
1846	4,915	1081	2549	43,275	...	258	32,900	...	...	...	...	491		
1847	10,532	2720	3947	58,590	...	30	8,489	...	...	110	...	564		
1848	11,473	3418	2736	98,325	...	42	6,000	...	1700	...	...	231		
1849	7,491	1330	4850	30,610	...	95	450	...	300	..	...	458		

p in 39.	Crop in 1842.	Crop in 1845.	Crop in 1848.	Crop in 1849.	Value of Property from 1829 to 1832.
s.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£
,000	225,000	136,500	132,000	154,500	75,800
,376	334,320	198,000	203,625	40,800	106,340
,800	248,000	169,000	240,000	248,000	87,880
,900	182,000	54,700	75,000	119,000	95,820
,256	40,000	7,200	Abandoned	...	34,500
,500	123,000	130,300	134,000	165,000	39,960
,540	466,500	408,000	652,060	663,000	119,700
,500	70,658	Abandoned	...	...	79,220
,000	174,000	169,600	132,790	120,800	70,820
,854	132,293	153,000	130,000	126,400	21,320
,500	76,500	80,412	170,200	160,000	45,940
,000	35,000	54,500	7,300	Abandoned	29,960
,200	32,550	11,400	Abandoned	...	31,240
,500	93,150	73,000	Abandoned	...	49,000
,000	208,500	160,380	81,600	53,760	76,520
,494	187,170	205,500	232,500	255,000	89,880
,000	208,000	100,000	55,407	Abandoned	70,540
,400	191,800	165,240	90,400	120,000	78,100
,000	90,000	153,000	228,800	182,400	80,760
,500	101,600	143,000	100,000	95,555	56,240
,320	3,220,041	2,572,932	2,665,682	2,504,215	1,319,340

	£	s.	d.
.....	1,319,340	0	0
and received	270,444	12	10

Returns of Produce since 1829, and Values of Estates in this District before Emancipation:

ISLAND OF WAKENAAM.

Name of Plantation.	Sugar.									Value of Property from 1829 to 1832.
	Crop in 1829.	Crop in 1832.	Crop in 1835.	Crop in 1838.	Crop in 1839.	Crop in 1842.	Crop in 1845.	Crop in 1848.	Crop in 1849.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£
Amersfoort	380,000	416,480	319,615	225,000	156,000	100,500	...	78,400	24,000	27,640
Arthurville	525,000	495,000	419,100	265,600	165,000	150,000	113,300	233,250	188,667	59,280
Bank Hall	408,000	356,500	409,500	307,700	295,455	223,600	192,000	169,640	102,400	52,380
Belle Plaine	717,000	676,000	575,530	324,017	208,752	210,000	150,000	325,600	148,800	77,260
Caledonia	750,000	698,000	652,500	727,400	358,400	237,150	322,000	430,500	433,000	63,500
Concordia	266,000	135,200	157,500	134,700	135,000	34,000	...	119,600	72,000	32,680
Domburg	150,000	258,000	180,135	91,000	84,000	60,000	237,000	150,000	98,000	20,720
Friendship	800,000	751,000	675,000	442,400	315,000	331,650	435,000	421,979	333,300	92,380
Good Success	352,000	330,000	350,000	257,277	136,500	105,000	190,500	203,250	175,500	52,100
Maria Johanna	468,303	383,858	257,781	350,469	313,780	163,493	145,620	163,962	84,800	65,000
Maria's Pleasure	675,631	713,000	600,000	268,800	315,000	247,500	365,300	438,750	260,500	75,680
Marionville	345,000	480,500	384,350	214,500	171,000	106,400	133,700	150,000	281,300	45,500
Meerzorg	985,000	988,806	595,547	394,800	314,091	256,500	198,400	206,900	105,600	104,760
Moor Farm	...	...	...	Not in Sugar Cultivation.		...	...	...	384,000	
Nieuw Bendorff	375,000	323,000	325,500	267,800	126,428	79,650	116,800	113,400	See Marionville.	30,140
Ridge	380,000	380,424	320,000	262,500	193,500	147,232	80,000	94,400	52,500	42,580
Sans Souci	400,000	416,000	400,000	217,500	169,500	84,000	150,000	236,800	145,500	46,940
Sarah	495,000	400,000	310,000	155,400	75,000	75,250	218,000	169,875	88,200	47,500
Palmyra	239,800	345,800	310,300	261,950	285,000	226,000	381,000	400,000	261,000	42,580
Zeelandia	651,700	605,435	658,000	655,500	500,761	331,700	365,91	354,772	344,875	80,380
Total	9,363,934	9,153,003	7,900,358	5,824,313	4,318,167	3,169,625	3,794,530	4,461,078	3,583,942	1,031,000

ates in this District before Emancipation.

AST.

GAR.					Value of Property from 1829 to 1832.
Crop in 1839.	Crop in 1842.	Crop in 1845.	Crop in 1848.	Crop in 1849.	
lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£
211,881	196,223	225,104	193,040	195,900	43,120
112,000	102,300	112,060	117,600	110,000	29,140
393,000	69,798	240,000	256,810	408,000	57,200
144,000	175,500	45,000	80,000	...	30,900
133,779	97,869	47,207	81,222	...	46,020
61,601	Added to Plantation Huis t'Dieren.				28,780
229,030	206,673	196,700	289,850	232,660	72,940
123,495	51,680	101,191	110,169	69,662	28,920
162,850	124,800	126,100	203,000	193,650	40,600
277,253	283,000	220,864	...	78,904	79,740
354,480	421,600	333,250	257,300	227,835	74,280
599,760	420,000	409,000	480,000	387,000	113,000
371,058	379,563	282,000	...	230,971	89,940
...	214,500	181,000	350,000	300,000	56,440
164,800	162,000	312,000	208,000	...	54,000
133,000	160,500	226,500	120,000	96,000	54,720
46,750	135,000	210,000	325,600	156,000	39,160
...	...	...	...	...	23,800
353,100	282,740	344,000	472,000	467,200	52,560
317,900	354,200	526,848	289,000	429,000	80,580

Name of Plantation.	Sugar.									Value of Property from 1829 to 1832.
	Crop in 1829.	Crop in 1832.	Crop in 1835.	Crop in 1838.	Crop in 1839.	Crop in 1842.	Crop in 1845.	Crop in 1848.	Crop in 1849.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Reliance	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,049,738	675,189	520,255	675,988	499,030	527,500	467,600	127,740
Mainstay	920,000	875,000	783,000	429,800	472,800	400,985	204,000	228,800	163,800	93,960
Anna Regina	1,050,000	679,200	1,602,036	819,318	752,500	563,200	858,200	750,000	1,300,000	211,480
Henrietta	380,000	170,000	300,000	141,000	179,000	139,500	96,000	168,000	161,500	45,240
Richmond	750,000	578,000	821,150	450,200	493,500	372,800	234,000	112,000	328,100	89,060
La Belle Alliance	1,300,000	680,000	800,000	355,500	440,000	311,500	347,648	300,000	405,600	107,900
Lima	1,460,000	651,000	900,000	572,079	490,000	350,400	217,600	230,400	275,800	141,040
Fear Not	385,000	210,000	236,600	132,800	184,000	129,600	141,120	111,000	143,050	33,640
Caledonia										
Coffee Grove	608,000	544,000	450,000	330,000	347,000	245,000	213,000	256,000	248,000	112,820
Sparta	127,000	279,000	352,000	243,000	219,000	228,000	343,800	279,000	220,800	66,740
Windsor Castle	818,700	850,000	831,810	708,000	724,470	390,000	596,820	...	219,200	96,020
Hampton Court	795,000	782,000	985,000	450,000	410,000	491,600	477,000	329,600	341,500	121,360
Better Success	6,000	325,000	277,500	322,000	205,000	306,384	284,000	...	162,400	54,400
Devonshire Castle	1,228,000	1,300,000	1,133,300	751,529	615,240	736,344	603,000	621,000	609,000	127,640
Walton Hall	616,000	740,000	620,000	375,000	256,000	176,400	15,400	221,200	92,400	85,880
Exmouth and Dartmouth	Coffee and Cotton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,180
Perth		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,120
Eliza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,680
Evergreen		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,820
Somerset and Berks										
Dunbarton Castle		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,140
Aberdeen		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,140
Bellefield		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,080
Land of Promise		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,520
Hackney		Abandnd.								
Heathfield		Ditto.								
Maria's Lodge		Ditto.								
Total	22,518,656	19,310,490	21,139,695	13,658,214	12,044,004	10,609,647	10,482,702	9,106,841	9,227,412	3,041,141

N.B.—In addition to the above, the Coast of Essequebo produced in—

The year 1829 ...	101,866 lbs. of coffee.	The year 1838 ...	69,085 lbs. of coffee.
Ditto ...	89,798 lbs. of cotton.	Ditto ...	18, 80 lbs. of cotton.
The year 1832 ...	117,437 lbs. of coffee.	The year 1839 ...	141,688 lbs. of coffee.
Ditto ...	51,363 lbs. of cotton.	Ditto ...	6,300 lbs. of cotton.
The year 1835 ...	72,957 lbs. of coffee.	The year 1842 ...	24,777 lbs. of coffee.
Ditto ...	87,219 lbs. of cotton.	Ditto ...	„ lbs. of cotton.

The year 1845 the coffee and cotton cultivation entirely ceased.

N.B.—The total value of the sugar estates in this district was ...	£2,864.661
The total value of the coffee and cotton estates was.....	176,480
Total.....	3,041,141

Average Prices of Sugars for the following Years.

Years.	Average Price.	Weight of Cask.	Duty.	Gross.	Charges including Duty.	Profits.
	s. d.	cwt.	s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1791.....	67 4	13	12 4	43 15 4	13 10 10	30 4 6
1792.....	69 4	„	„	45 1 4	13 10 10	31 10 6
1793.....	70 4	„	„	45 14 4	15 16 4	29 18 0
1794.....	54 0	„	15 0	35 2 0	17 11 0	17 11 0
1795.....	77 5	„	„	50 2 1	17 17 6	32 4 7
1796.....	77 0	„	„	50 1 0	17 17 6	32 3 6
1797.....	81 6	„	17 6	52 19 6	19 16 6	33 3 0
1798.....	86 0	„	19 4	55 18 0	21 0 4	34 17 8
1799.....	75 0	„	20 0	48 15 0	21 15 6	26 19 6
1800.....	74 0	„	„	48 2 0	21 15 6	26 6 0
1801.....	64 0	„	„	41 12 0	22 2 0	19 10 0
1802.....	54 0	„	„	35 7 5	22 2 0	13 5 5
1803.....	67 0	„	24 0	43 11 0	22 2 0	21 9 0
1804.....	80 0	„	26 6	52 2 0	26 6 6	25 15 6
1805.....	76 0	„	27 0	49 8 0	26 19 6	22 8 6
1806.....	68 0	„	„	43 14 0	27 6 0	16 8 0
1807.....	„	„	„	„	„	„
1808.....	„	„	„	„	„	„
1809.....	76 0	12½	„	47 3 3	25 9 9	21 13 6
1810.....	77 6	„	„	49 12 6	25 6 0	24 6 6
1811.....	67 0	„	„	45 5 0	28 2 11	17 2 1
1812.....	77 0	13	„	50 10 1	26 16 11	23 13 2
1813.....	92 0	„	„	60 19 2	29 10 10	31 8 4
1814.....	99 6	„	30 0	70 12 7	30 15 8	39 16 11
1815.....	99 0	14½	„	68 15 2	29 17 11	38 17 3
1816.....	81 0	„	27 0	58 5 8	27 15 6	30 10 2
1817.....	81 6	„	„	58 5 6	25 9 6	32 15 0
1818.....	84 9	„	„	60 1 11	27 1 4	33 0 7
1819.....	70 0	„	„	50 2 10	26 3 9	23 19 1
1820.....	67 6	„	„	47 9 11	25 8 11	22 1 0
1821.....	61 9	„	„	44 8 2	25 15 10	19 2 4
1822.....	59 6	„	„	43 6 8	25 15 7	17 11 1
1823.....	61 0	„	„	43 16 3	25 15 6	18 0 9
1824.....	59 0	„	„	41 17 11	25 0 7	16 17 4
1825.....	68 0	„	„	49 5 7	25 19 2	23 6 5
1826.....	„	„	„	„	„	„
1827.....	„	„	„	„	„	„
1828.....	„	„	„	„	„	„
1829.....	53 0	„	„	37 17 7	26 3 1	11 14 6

Returns of Produce since 1829, and Values of Estates in these Districts before Emancipation:

HOG ISLAND.

Name of Plantation.	Sugar.									Value of Property from 1829 to 1832.
	Crop in 1829.	Crop in 1832.	Crop in 1835.	Crop in 1838.	Crop in 1839.	Crop in 1842.	Crop in 1845.	Crop in 1848.	Crop in 1849.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£
Endeavour	352,200	285,200	275,500	220,000	161,280	48,600	155,000	168,187	178,000	33,140
Johanna	424,500	330,000	330,000	181,500	138,000	164,500	151,500	94,281	72,900	33,800
Hoop and Vries	240,000	157,200	300,000	106,400	139,200	81,200	84,200	108,000	81,252	40,680
Ruimzight	75,300	Abandoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,480
Total.....	1,092,000	772,400	905,500	507,900	438,480	294,300	390,700	370,468	332,152	113,100
TROOLIE ISLAND.										
New Tyle	174,000	119,700	Abandoned							
TIGER ISLAND.										
Jophienburg ...	280,000	295,500	261,000	161,000	168,400	81,200	112,000	...	127,400	35,600
Hamburg	577,250	458,400	444,850	301,900	179,630	218,247	138,000	131,160	148,500	90,500
Hoff van Holland.....	383,000	312,500	159,700	198,098	86,400	71,351	120,431	66,289	111,282	40,840
Total.....	1,240,250	1,066,400	865,550	660,998	434,430	370,798	370,431	197,440	387,182	166,940

The following is a TABLE of EXPORTS from Demerara and Essequebo, from the Year 1803 to 1809.

YEARS.	No. of Vessels.	SUGAR.			RUM.	
		Hhds.	Tierces.	Brls.	Puns.	Hhds.
1803.....	394	19,638	213	161	4887	
1804.....	71	2,161	71	19	504	
1805.....	200	15,839	212	129	3611	17
1806.....	221	19,337	474	804	4722	17
1807.....	198	16,857	138	643	5813	7
1808.....	202	18,383	168	578	6474	11
1809.....	191	17,065	210	286	6412	7

YEARS.	COTTON.	COFFEE.	MOLASSES.		
	Bales.	D. lbs.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Brls.
1803.....	46,435	9,954,610	311		
1804.....	6,318	439,520	311		
1805.....	21,202	2,295,701	1637		
1806.....	23,604	12,390,102	1694		
1807.....	26,314	4,399,141	4255	6	
1808.....	18,361	9,204,718	2544	72	71
1809.....	13,588	2,463,163	1521	19	9

TABLE showing an Account of the principal Staple Articles, the Produce of the Counties of Demerara and Essequebo, in the Colony of British Guiana, exported in each Year (1824 to 1839).

YEARS.	SUGAR.		RUM.		MOLASSES.	
	hhds.	cwts.	pnchs.	gallons.	pnchs.	gallons.
1824.....	47,783	764,528	15,826	1,899 120	24,787	2,726,570
1825.....	48,076	769,216	14,032	1,683,840	24,353	2,678,830
1826.....	44,494	711,904	14,942	1,793,040	21,134	2,324,740
1827.....	58,541	936,656	20,414	2,449,680	26,006	2,860,660
1828.....	56,155	898,480	19,013	2,281,560	27,145	2,985,950
1829.....	59,804	956,864	23,521	2,822,520	21,306	2,343,660
1830.....	58,653	938,448	29,209	3,514,080	19,585	2,154,350
1831.....	55,148	882,368	28,363	3,403,560	25,023	2,752,530
1832.....	51,628	826,048	17,292	2,075,040	35,694	3,926,340
1833.....	54,818	877,088	16,259	1,951,080	40,188	4,420,780
1834.....	47,893	766,288	17,721	2,126 520	31,125	3,423,750
1835.....	55,627	890,032	22,202	2,664,240	24,958	2,745,380
1836.....	55,663	890,608	20,132	2,415,840	33,343	3,667,730
1837.....	51,520	824,320	14,452	1,734,240	27,706	3,047,660
1838.....	42,737	683,792	15,064	1,807,680	22,243	2,446,730
1839.....	30,468	487,488	12,179	1,461,480	10,548	1,160,280

EXPORT of Staple Articles of Produce of Berbice from 1824 to 1839.

YEARS.	SUGAR.		RUM.		MOLASSES.	
	hhds.	cwts.	pnchs.	gallons.	pnchs.	gallons.
1824	6,348	101,568	1020	112,200	2590	259,000
1825	3,837	61,392	714	78,540	2051	205,100
1826	5,100	81,600	1394	153,340	1845	184,500
1827	7,397	118,352	2140	235,400	2729	272,900
1828	7,294	116,704	3004	330,440	1513	151,300
1829	6,635	106,160	3120	343,200	648	64,800
1830	9,763	156,208	4517	496,870	1124	112,400
1831	9,921	158,736	4938	543,180	2206	220,600
1832	11,103	177,648	5047	555,170	4356	435,600
1833	8,270	132,320	2241	246,510	4456	445,600
1834	6,607	105,712	2189	240,790	2288	228,800
1835	10,865	173,840	5311	584,210	2202	220,200
1836	14,754	236,064	4904	539,440	4745	474,500
1837	10,397	166,352	3508	385,917	3723	372,300
1838	11,333	181,336	3777	415,470	3263	326,300
1839	8,394	134,312	4087	449,570	1441	144,100

VALUE of Property annually created, and Moveable and Immoveable Property in British Guiana (excluding Slaves).

	£
Money expended in purchasing slaves (in the aggregate) at 120*l.* each	9,960,000
Sugar, 1,000,000 cwts, at 20s.	1,000,000
Rum, 4,800,000 galls. at 1s. 6d.	360,000
Molasses, 3,000,000 galls. at 10d.	125,000
Coffee, 4,000,000 lbs. at 7d.	116,666
Cotton, 3,000,000 lbs. at 7d.	87,500
Plantains at 4*l.* per annum	400,000
Animal food and fish, at 5*l.* per annum	500,000
Vegetable food, at 1*l.* per annum	100,000
Merchandise made	500,000
Income and sundries	600,000
Land cultivated and granted, 2,000,000 acres at 7*l.*	14,000,000
Ditto uncultivated, 32,000,000 acres at 2s. 6d.	4,000,000
Public property, including wharfs, and forts, barracks, churches, goals, roads (about 250 miles at 600*l.* per mile)	
Canals (30 miles of private canals, 12 feet wide by 5 deep, and 200 miles of drains, 2 feet wide by 18 inches deep, being necessary for an estate producing 700 hhds. of sugar	1,000,000
Private property, including dwelling-houses, clothes, plate, furniture	1,500,000
Wharfs, boats, rafts, merchandise, road, canals	3,000,000
Cattle, horses, swine	500,000
Gold and silver coin in circulation	20,000

	£
Total of property annually created	3,789,166
Total of moveable and immovcable property	24,020,000

Appraisements of Georgetown at several periods.

In 1789, Stabroek (Georgetown) contained 88 dwelling-houses, exclusive of stores. The only public buildings were houses, with kitchen and storehouse, for the commandant, surgeon-major, sexton, schoolmaster, and storekeeper-general, all requiring repairs. The population then was 238 white inhabitants, 76 free coloured, and 466 slaves; total, 780 persons.

Districts.	Year 1817.	Year 1820.	Year 1829.	Year 1839.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Kingston	85,233	156,920	169,346	274,255
N. Cumingsburg	306,971	449,236	451 450	732,099
S. Cumingsburg	309,273	503,100	518,113	983,863
Robb's Town	341 600	445,133	356,400	512,369
New Town	162 900	215,466	120,666	247,039
Stabroek	167,226	205,190	142,450	185,064
Werken Rust	252 860	291,233	357,553	318,722
Charlestown	100,533	159,466	135,916	195,024
New Charlestown	...	...	...	98,670
	1,726,596	2,425,744	2,251,894	3,547,105

N.B.—This appraisement does not include Lacy Town, Freeburg, Newburg and Albert Town. Public buildings, churches, chapels, and public schools are also excluded.

Table of Population of Demerara and Essequebo at varying periods.

1620..... { A few Dutch settlers, with a varying population of African slaves.

Year.	Slaves.	Free Coloured and Black.	Whites.
	No.	No.	No.
1817.....	77,163	Unknown.	Not recorded.
1820.....	77,376	,,	,,
1823.....	74,977	,,	,,
1826.....	71,388	,,	,,
1829.....	69,467	6360	3006
1832.....	65,517		
1834.....	63,641		

1841:	Creoles of B. Guiana.	Africans.	Creoles of Islands.	Portuguese.	English, Irish, and Scotch.	French, Dutch, and German.	Coolies.	North Americans.	Not stated.
Demerara { Georgetown	11,427	1,231	4057	351	906	228	4	105	277
Demerara { Country	25,810	7,001	2050	1114	533	95	145	26	699
Essequebo	14,177	3,541	2397	734	384	65	53	19	124
Total in Demerara and Essequebo	51,414	11,773	8504	2199	1823	388	202	150	1100

TABLE of Population of Berbice at varying periods.

Year 1764	3476 persons	namely: 116 whites 1308 male negroes 1307 female do. 745 children.
	TOTAL	3476

ABSTRACT of the Berbice Slave Registration from 1817 to 1825.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1817.....	13,802	10,747	24,549
1819.....	13,327	10,441	23,768
1822.....	12,007	10,349	22,356
1825.....	11,423	10,041	21,464

TOTAL Population of Berbice in 1827..... 21,802

DATE, DISTRICT.	Whites.			Free Coloured.			Slaves.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1827:									
N. Amsterdam	130	49	179	324	530	854	695	681	1376
Country.....	289	55	344	130	177	307	10,202	8540	18,742
TOTAL.....	419	104	523	454	707	1161	10,897	9221	20,118

DATE, DISTRICT.	Whites.			Free Coloured and Black.			Slaves.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1833:									
N. Amsterdam	161	95	256	527	779	1306			
Country.....	270	44	314	144	201	345			
TOTAL	431	139	570	671	980	1651	10,243	9077	19,320

1841:	Creoles of B. Guiana.	Africans.	Creoles of Islands.	Portuguese.	English, Irish, and Scotch.	French, Dutch, and German.	Coolies.	North American.	Not stated.
Town	2,349	324	574	8	152	28	1	6	18
Country.....	11,486	3699	821	112	197	29	140	3	202
TOTAL.....	13,835	4023	1395	120	349	57	141	9	220

Names of Purchasers.	Remarks.
Moses Jacobs	Coffee. Since abandoned.
John Stewart, M.P.	Sugar.
John Mackay	Cattle farm.
R. McLeod	Ditto.
R. S. Turton and S. Backer	Abandoned.
J. A. Holmes	Coffee. Estate since abandoned.
Boddaert and Co.	Sugar.
W. Knoot	Abandoned.
A. C. Newbigging	Coffee. Since abandoned.
J. T. Osborne and T. C. Bagot	Sugar.
T. Daniel and Sons	Ditto.
Griffith Parry	Coffee. Abandoned.
W. Henry	Hog Island. Cattle.
Thomas Murray	Sugar.
W. A. Campbell.	
J. Hopkinson	Sugar.
H. and W. Howes and Co.	Abandoned.
Walmsley and Co.	Ditto.
J. Denovan	Ditto.
J. W. Byar	Sugar. Since abandoned.
Lucy Allicock.	
Gavin Fullarton	Sugar.
Thomas Blake	Ditto.

A Statement showing the Number of Plantations sold at Execution Sale, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sale.	Names of Plantations sold.	In what County situate.	Amount sold for.	Names of Purchasers.	Remarks.
1843.			dollars		
March 8	Le Desir	Demerary	1,260	Ann Beete	Abandoned.
April 6	Chantilly	„	6,500	W. S. Hamilton and Co.	Sugar. Since abandoned.
„ 25	Industry	„	38,000	Parker and Sandbach	Ditto.
May 9	Sophia	„	12,100	William Grant	Coffee. Since added to Bel-air.
„ 12	Retrieve	Essequebo	22,500	Parker and Sandbach	Sugar.
April 27	Belle Plaine	„	15,500	Cruikshank and Co.	Ditto.
„ 28	Sans Souci	„	18,500	Walter Napier	Ditto.
May 1	Hibernia	„	25,000	H. G. Veitch	Sugar. Since abandoned.
„ 16	Java	Demerary	4,800	Murray, Brothers, and Co.	Coffee.
June 13	Richt door Gee	„	2,280	S. B. L. Backer	Ditto.
Sept. 14	Philadelphia	Essequebo	2,000	T. Daniel and Sons	Sugar.
Oct. 4	Malgré Tout	Demerary	114,000	W. S. Hamilton and Co.	Ditto.
Nov. 21	Best and Waller's Delight	„	41,000	John Forte	Sugar. Since abandoned.
„ 23	New Hope	„	2,600	Murray, Brothers, and Co.	Ditto. Ditto.
1844.					
Jan. 8	De Kinderen	„	2,400	Henry Brand.	
„ 8	West Half of Drill	„	800	L. E. Heyliger.	
„ 8	Mes Délices	„	1,000	J. Frankland.	
„ 15	Part of Dantzic	„	1,355	J. N. Alstein.	
Feb. 7	Half of Prosperity	„	605	Walmsley and Blacklock.	
May 31	Thomas	„	36,000	Cavan, Brothers, and Co.	Sugar.
June 5	Ann's Grove	„	3,550	John Croal	Ditto.
Aug. 8	Maryville	Essequebo	18,000	A. Wishart	Ditto.
Nov. 27	Belmont	Demerary	12,150	J. and T. Douglas and Co.	Ditto.
1845.					
April 7	Ostend	„	565	C. A. Goodman	Ditto.
May 5	Walton Hall	Essequebo	8,200	John Kingston	Ditto.
„ 8	Non Pareil	Demerary	55,500	David Baillie	Ditto.
„ 9	Good Hope	„	18,100	J. and T. A. Douglas	Ditto.

eorge Tighe.		
enry Brand.		
olony B. Guiana.		
ohn Lane.		
ames Gordon.		
enry Brand.		
eorge Chapman.		
ames Forbes.		
ohn Kennedy.		
F. Bee.		
C. Inniss.		
. Davison.....	Sugar.	
olony B. Guiana.		
nn Parry.		
. E. F. Young and D. Blair		
lex. Smith.		
T. Hyne.		
. Marshall.		
eorge Booker.		
aniel Blair.....	Sugar.	
ames Forbes.		
Campbell, sen., and Co....	Ditto.	
. T. Hubbard.		
. Liebau and G. F. Rocketer	Coffee.	
ames Forbes.		
. R. Sandbach	Sugar.	

A Statement showing the Number of Plantations sold at Execution Sale, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sale.	Names of Plantations sold.	In what County situate.	Amount sold for.	Names of Purchasers.	Remarks.
1847.			dollars.		
Jan. 4	De Hope	Essequebo	100	L. Brunninghausen.	
March 3	Den Amstel	Demerary	10,150	William Lyng	Coffee. Since aband. Negro village.
„ 15	Felicity	„	50	J. F. Bee.	
April 26	East Half of Strangroen	„	245	James Forbes.	
„ 26	Belvidere	„	265	Alexander Duff.	
„ 26	Manilla	„	295	Alexander Duff.	
Nov. 3	Peter's Hall (re-sale)	„	26,500	H. D. Baillie, J. E. Baillie, and G. H. Ames	Sugar.
1848.					
Jan. 26	La Bonne Intention	„	30,200	Alex. McLaren	Ditto.
Feb. 21	Bounty Hall and Success	„	101	C. Lamertz.	
March 27	Malgré Tout (re-sale)	„	13,000	C. R. Croal and J. H. Reis	Ditto.
„ 28	Vrow Anna (re-sale)	Essequebo	5,000	J. Campbell, sen., and Co.	Ditto.
June 19	Letter T	Demerary	1,000	John Croal	Cattle farm.
„ 19	Abary	„	151	John Croal.	
„ 19	Catherine	„	380	Peter Rogers and Peggy Rogers.	
Aug. 1	Cuming's Lodge	„	16,100	Bosanquet and Naghten	Sugar. Since abandoned.
„ 21	Ann's Grove	„	7,000	John Croal.	
„ 21	Sans Souci	„	400	King Bristol and Peggy Rogers.	
„ 21	De Kinderen	„	20	James Forbes.	
Oct. 4	De Groote Diamant, or Great Diamond	„	9,050	M. Steele and G. H. Loxdale	Sugar.
„ 16	Belmont	„	500	H. J. Luyken.	
Nov. 13	Haag's Bosch	„	8,100	British Guiana Bank	Coffee.
„ 20	North Half of Supply	„	130	J. F. Bee.	
1849.					
Jan. 2	Beau Voisin	„	2,000	C. T. Visser.	

T. Hubbard.		
Ewing and H. E. Crum...	Sugar.	
Ewing and H. E. Crum...	Ditto.	
n Ross.....	Ditto.	
Blake	Ditto.	
tish Guiana Bank	Sugar.	Plantain.
tish Guiana Bank	Coffee.	
sias Booker.....	Sugar.	
bert Hick.....	Ditto.	
B. Horsfall	Sugar.	Since abandoned.
omas Daniel and Sons.		
omas Daniel and Sons.		
Le Blanc.		
lliam Bruton	Ditto.	Ditto.
C. Fitzgerald.....	Sugar.	
Canzius	Ditto.	
M. Jones	Ditto.	
nes Cook	Ditto.	
nes Cook	Ditto.	Since abandoned.
Henderson	Ditto.	
Clementson.....	Ditto.	
A. Fleming	Ditto.	
O Canzius.....	Ditto.	
M. Jones.....	Ditto.	
tish Guiana Bank	Ditto.	
nuel F. Nurse.....	Ditto.	
ryanne Allt.....	Cattle farm.	

W. H. Holmes, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Plantations now under Sequestration, December 31, 1849.

When placed under Sequestration.	Names of Plantations.	In what County situate.	Cultivation.	Names of Proprietors.	Names of Sequestrators.
1849.					
March 8	Undivided Two-thirds of Batseba's Lust	Essequebo	Sugar		Robert Ridley and W. O. Canzius.
Feb. 9	Maria Johanna	"	"		W. O. Canzius and Samuel Bean.
" 9	Henrietta	"	"	A. Pearson	Adm. General and J. M'Kenzie.
March 27	St. Christopher	"	"		W. O. Canzius and James Stuart.
" 10	Hoop on Vries	"	"	J. and W. Alexander	John Mackenzie and Thomas Clarke.
April 2	Success	Demerary	"	J. T. White	James Stuart and J. T. White.
" 7	Mainstay	Essequebo	"	J. T. White	Donald McIntosh and J. T. White.
" 13	Richmond	"	"		Donald McIntosh and S. Bean.
" 28	Sophienburg	"	"		Colin Simson and Alexander Glen.
May 5	Lowlands	Demerary	"		James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
" 5	Dochfour	"	"		James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
" 14	Vreedestein	"	"		Peter Rose and James Stuart.
" 16	Farm	"	"		R. M. Jones and W. O. Canzius.
" 21	Hibernia	Essequebo	Abandoned		Alexander Duff and C. Seward.
July 11	Walton Hall	"	Sugar		W. Davison and J. W. Thompson.
" 27	Friendship	Demerary	Abandoned		A. E. Luthers and R Henderson.
1844.					
October 21	Johanna	"	Sugar.		

W. H. HOLMES, P. M.

THE following ESTATES in BERBICE, belonging to the Estate of Laing, Brothers, and Co., as represented by the Administrator-General of Berbice, to be sold in September, 1850.

Friends and Invlugt, situate on the East Bank of the River Berbice, Sugar Cultivation.
Mara " " " "
Smythfield " West Bank of the Canje Creek "
Ma Retraite " East Bank of the River Berbice "
Schepmoed " " " Plantain.

W. H. HOLMES, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

		Dollars.
1842.—2 Mar.	George Laing and James Laing, trading under the firm of Laing, Brothers, and Co.	8,200
28 „	M. von Rader	32,000
26 Sep.	S. A. Westerly and Co.	1,910
1843—11 Oct.	Robert Semple	7,000
1845—29 May	The Hon. Wm. Fraser, Claud Neilson, Boyd Alexander, and Joseph Simpson	2,600
30 „	George Laing and James Laing, carrying on business under the firm of Laing, Brothers, and Company	10,100
31 „	Ditto	2,450
1 Dec.	Ditto	100
4 „	Daniel and Sons	5,100
1846—3 Aug.	Nicholas Adian Nannings	300
4 „	Edwardus Ludovicus van Voorst Tot Voorst	850
10 „	The Estate of Joseph Bush	1,205

Name of Plantation.	Nature of Cultivation.	Where Situate.	Date of Sale.	Purchaser.	Amount.
					Dollars.
Robert Taitt's undivided half of the Sugar Plantation Mary's Hope, consisting of lots Nos. 47, 48, and 49	Sugar	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	10 Aug.	The Estate of Joseph Bush.....	1,805
De Liefde and Zuid Holland, containing 1250 acres of land	Sugar	West Bank of River Berbice, county of Berbice	9 Sept.	The Estate of Thomas Edgelow...	3,500
Plantation Albion and Nigg, being lots Nos. 5 and 6, containing 500 acres of land each	Coffee	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	1847—7 June	James Cavan, John Torrance, and Michael M'Chlery, trading under the firm of Cavan, Brothers, and Co. of London	1,000
Plantation de Kinderen, containing 500 acres of land	Coffee	East Bank River, Berbice, county of Berbice	7 „	Edward Hicks and John Peter van Rossum	100
William Kewley's undivided half of Plantation Mary's Hope, consisting of lots Nos. 47, 48, and 49	Sugar	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	14 „	John Junor	1,200
Robert Taitt's undivided half of Plantation Mary's Hope, consisting of lots Nos. 47, 48, and 49	Sugar	Ditto	14 „	Ditto	3,050
Plantation of De Liefde and Zuid Holland	Coffee	West Bank River, Berbice, county of Berbice	14 „	George Allanson M'Kidd.....	530
Plantation Old and New Standvastigheid	Sugar	Ditto	14 Dec.	Thomas Williams.....	6,850
Plantation Hampshire and Williamsburg	Sugar	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	15 „	James Cavan, John Torrance, and Michael M'Chlery, of London	1,000
J. Timmers' undivided half of the Plantation Bestendigheid	Coffee	West Bank River, Berbice, county of Berbice	1848—2 Feb.	Matthias Joseph Timmers	100
Plantation La Fraternité.....	Coffee	Ditto	26 June	Constant E. von Gorr and Abraham de Vries	2,205
Plantation Anna Clementia	Coffee	Ditto	3 July	Alexander Morrison.....	1,000
The undivided half of Plantation Bestendigheid	Coffee	Ditto	4 Dec.	Matthias Joseph Timmers	280

W. H. HOLMES, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

		tion.	tion.		
s.		Dols. Cents	Dols. Cents		
00	Daniel Blair, mortgagee	5,864 28			
00	C. Sieban and G. F. Procter	1,777 47			
00	Jno. Campbell, senior, and Co.	...	2,208 07		
00	W. R. Sandbach, mortgagee	11,884 29			
	Not yet sold				
	Not yet sold				
00	Alexander M'Laren ...	23,709 44			
00	A. H. Bosanquet and T. Naghten, mortgagees	26,015 92			
50	M. Steele and G. H. Loxdale, mortgagees	10,635 85			
00	British Guiana Bank .	5,412 57			
00	C. T. Viser.....	661 69			
00	James Ewing and Co., mortgagees	3,743 26			
00	Ditto	...	5,869 51		
00	John Ross	...	52 35		
00	Thomas Blake	1,844 01			

No.	Name of Estate.	Date of Appointment.	Name of Creditor Sequestrator.	Nature of Cultivation.	Date of Sale.	Price of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Loss during Sequestration.	Gain during Sequestration.	Remarks.
		1848			1849	Dols.		Dols. Cents	Dols. Cents	
16	Golden Grove.....	9 Feb.	James Stuart.....	Sugar	22 May	2,500	T. R. Horsfall	1,490 38		
17	Eccles	2 Mar.	Adam Vyfhius	,,	30 April	12,750	British Guiana Bank .	2,177 05		
18	Profit	21 Mar.	J. Alexander, subsequently R. Hick	,,	30 April	10,220	Josias Booker.....	609 22		
19	Greenfield	21 Mar.	Ditto	,,	4 May	6,000	Robert Hick	1,848 62		
20	Henry	21 Mar.	J. Jones, subsequently A. E. Luther	Plantains and Coffee	30 April	3,410	British Guiana Bank .	2,111 05		
21	Chantilly	8 April	Griffin Bascome.....	Sugar	4 June	1,415	W. Bristow.....	...	13	
22	Richmond Hill ...	29 April	C. Simson	,,	6 June	4,600	T. C. Fitzgerald	...	1,500 18	
23	Good Intent	22 May	Griffin Bascome.....	,,	3 Aug.	800	R. Hendersoun.....	43 09		
24	Nouvelle Flandre	27 May	P. Rose, subsequently J. Lane	,,		Not yet sold		...	1,135 92	Balance to 31st Dec., 1849.
25	La Grange	22 June	M. Steele, ditto H. S. Bascome	,,	2 Aug.	9,500	Jas. Cook, mortgagee .	3,093 38		
26	Windsor Forest...	22 June	Ditto J. Stuart, subsequently H. S. Bascome	,,	2 Aug.	9,900	Jas. Cook, ditto.....	6,027 33		
27	Clonbrock	6 July	T. Porter, subsequently A. Schroeder	,,	4 Sept.	10,234	H. Clementson	3,000 00		
28	Garden of Eden...	8 Aug.	J. Jones, subsequently J. C. Schade	,,	1 Oct.	5,000	C. A. Fleming	3,500 00		
29	Aberdeen	8 Aug.	R. M. Jones...	,,	4 Oct.	2,500	R. M. Jones	2,500 00		
30	½ Bateeba's Lust ..	8 Aug.	W. O. Canzius	,,	3 Oct.	1,500	W. O. Canzius	1,500 00		
31	Better Success	23 Aug.	W. B. Pollard	,,	5 Oct.	1,501	British Guiana Bank .	1,500 00		
32	Maryville	4 Sept.	John M'Kenzie	,,	30 Oct.	6,750	S. F. Nurse	...		
33	Henrietta	14 Dec. 1849	John M'Kenzie	,,	,,		Not yet sold	1,978	3,500 00 ...	Balance as on 31st Dec., 1849.
34	Zeeburg	12 Jan.	J. Dardier, subsequently J. H. Haley	,,	,,		Not yet sold	...	77 97	
							Total.....	122,926 90	14,344 13	

JOHN KENNEDY, Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequebo.

A Statement showing the Number of Plantations sold at Execution Sale, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sale.	Names of Plantations sold.	In what County situate.	Amount sold for.	Names of Purchasers.	Remarks.
1845.			dollars.		
June 9	Sans Souci	Demerary	300	George Tighe.	
„ 16	Haslington	„	1,750	Henry Brand.	
Aug. 4	Unity	„	500	Colony B. Guiana.	
„ 11	Caledonia	„	520	John Lane.	
Sept. 8	East Half of Perseverance	„	230	James Gordon.	
„ 29	Undivided Half of Union	„	365	Henry Brand.	
„ 29	Dantzic and West Half of Content	„	380	George Chapman.	
Oct. 13	Jacoba's Lust	„	1,340	James Forbes.	
„ 13	La Jalousie	„	50	John Kennedy.	
Dec. 8	Woodlands	„	125	J. F. Bee.	
„ 8	Rebecca's Lust	„	406	J. C. Inniss.	
„ 15	Fellowship	„	5,750	W. Davison	Sugar.
1846.					
Jan. 12	West Half of Bordeaux	„	33	Colony B. Guiana.	
„ 12	L'Espérance	„	80	Ann Parry.	
Feb. 16	L'Amitié	„	400	H. E. F. Young and D. Blair	
March 9	Sarah Johannah	„	650	Alex. Smith.	
„ 30	Genève	„	402	J. T. Hyne.	
April 13	East Half of Idroni	Essequebo	60	A. Marshall.	
May 11	Retreat	Demerary	1,010	George Booker.	
June 9	Kitty	„	14,100	Daniel Blair	Sugar.
„ 15	Waterloo	„	100	James Forbes.	
Aug. 31	Nismes	„	25,000	J. Campbell, sen., and Co.	Ditto.
Nov. 2	Belfield	„	2,000	A. T. Hubbard.	
„ 2	Vauxhall and Westminster	„	5,000	C. Liebau and G. F. Rocketer	Coffee.
„ 30	Neufchatel	„	51	James Forbes.	
Dec. 21	Vryheid's Lust and Sheet Anchor	„	32,500	W. R. Sandbach	Sugar.

A Statement showing the Number of Plantations sold at Execution Sale, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sale.	Names of Plantations sold.	In what County situate.	Amount sold for.	Names of Purchasers.	Remarks.
1847.			dollars.		
Jan. 4	De Hope	Essequebo	100	L. Brunninghausen.	
March 3	Den Amstel	Demerary	10,150	William Lyng	Coffee. Since aband. Negro village.
„ 15	Felicity	„	50	J. F. Bee.	
April 26	East Half of Strangroen	„	245	James Forbes.	
„ 26	Belvidere	„	265	Alexander Duff.	
„ 26	Manilla	„	295	Alexander Duff.	
Nov. 3	Peter's Hall (re-sale)	„	26,500	H. D. Baillie, J. E. Baillie, and G. H. Ames	Sugar.
1848.					
Jan. 26	La Bonne Intention	„	30,200	Alex. McLaren	Ditto.
Feb. 21	Bounty Hall and Success	„	101	C. Lamertz.	
March 27	Malgré Tout (re-sale)	„	13,000	C. R. Croal and J. H. Reis	Ditto.
„ 28	Vrow Anna (re-sale)	Essequebo	5,000	J. Campbell, sen., and Co.	Ditto.
June 19	Letter T	Demerary	1,000	John Croal	Cattle farm.
„ 19	Abary	„	151	John Croal.	
„ 19	Catherine	„	380	Peter Rogers and Peggy Rogers.	
Aug. 1	Cuming's Lodge	„	16,100	Bosanquet and Naghten	Sugar. Since abandoned.
„ 21	Ann's Grove	„	7,000	John Croal.	
„ 21	Sans Souci	„	400	King Bristol and Peggy Rogers.	
„ 21	De Kinderen	„	20	James Forbes.	
Oct. 4	De Groote Diamant, or Great Diamond	„	9,050	M. Steele and G. H. Loxdale	Sugar.
„ 16	Belmont	„	500	H. J. Luyken.	
Nov. 13	Haag's Bosch	„	8,100	British Guiana Bank	Coffee.
„ 20	North Half of Supply	„	130	J. F. Bee.	
1849.					
Jan. 2	Beau Voisin	„	2,000	C. T. Visser.	



T. Hubbard		
Ewing and H. E. Crum	Sugar.	
Ewing and H. E. Crum	Ditto.	
n Ross	Ditto.	
Blake	Ditto.	
itish Guiana Bank	Sugar.	Plantain.
itish Guiana Bank	Coffee.	
sias Booker	Sugar.	
bert Hick	Ditto.	
B. Horsfall	Sugar.	Since abandoned.
omas Daniel and Sons.		
omas Daniel and Sons.		
Le Blanc.		
illiam Bruton	Ditto.	Ditto.
C. Fitzgerald	Sugar.	
Canzius	Ditto.	
M. Jones	Ditto.	
nes Cook	Ditto.	
nes Cook	Ditto.	
Henderson	Ditto.	Since abandoned.
Clementson	Ditto.	
A. Fleming	Ditto.	
O Canzius	Ditto.	
M. Jones	Ditto.	
itish Guiana Bank	Ditto.	
nuel F. Nurse	Ditto.	
ryanne Allt	Cattle farm.	

W. H. Holmes, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Plantations now under Sequestration, December 31, 1849.

When placed under Sequestration.	Names of Plantations.	In what County situate.	Cultivation.	Names of Proprietors.	Names of Sequestrators.
1849.					
March 8	Undivided Two-thirds of Batseba's Lust	Essequebo	Sugar		Robert Ridley and W. O. Canzius.
Feb. 9	Maria Johanna	"	"		W. O. Canzius and Samuel Bean.
" 9	Henrietta	"	"	A. Pearson	Adm. General and J. M'Kenzie.
March 27	St. Christopher	"	"		W. O. Canzius and James Stuart.
" 10	Hoop on Vries	"	"	J. and W. Alexander	John Mackenzie and Thomas Clarke.
April 2	Success	Demerary	"	J. T. White	James Stuart and J. T. White.
" 7	Mainstay	Essequebo	"	J. T. White	Donald McIntosh and J. T. White.
" 13	Richmond	"	"		Donald McIntosh and S. Bean.
" 28	Sophienburg	"	"		Colin Simson and Alexander Glen.
May 5	Lowlands	Demerary	"		James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
" 5	Dochfour	"	"		James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
" 14	Vreedestein	"	"		Peter Rose and James Stuart.
" 16	Farm	"	"		R. M. Jones and W. O. Canzius.
" 21	Hibernia	Essequebo	Abandoned		Alexander Duff and C. Seward.
July 11	Walton Hall	"	Sugar		W. Davison and J. W. Thompson.
" 27	Friendship	Demerary	Abandoned		A. E. Luthers and R Henderson.
1844.					
October 21	Johanna	"	Sugar.		

W. H. HOLMES, P. M.

THE following ESTATES in BERBICE, belonging to the Estate of Laing, Brothers, and Co., as represented by the Administrator-General of Berbice, to be sold in September, 1850.

Friends and Invlugt, situate on the East Bank of the River Berbice, Sugar Cultivation.				
Mara	"	"	"	"
Smythfield	"	West Bank of the Canje Creek		"
Ma Retraite	"	East Bank of the River Berbice		"
Schepmoed	"	"	"	Plantain.

W. H. HOLMES, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

ce,	1842.—2 Mar.	George Laing and James Laing, trading under the firm of Laing, Brothers, and Co.		8,200
he	28 „	M. von Rader		32,000
ce,	26 Sep.	S. A. Westerly and Co.		1,910
je,	1843—11 Oct.	Robert Semple		7,000
ce,	1845—29 May	The Hon. Wm. Fraser, Claud Neilson, Boyd Alexander, and Joseph Simpson		2,600
ce,	30 „	George Laing and James Laing, carrying on business under the firm of Laing, Brothers, and Company		10,100
...	31 „	Ditto		2,450
k,	1 Dec.	Ditto		100
of	4 „	Daniel and Sons		5,100
ce,	1846—3 Aug.	Nicholas Adian Nannings		300
...	4 „	Edwardus Ludovicus van Voorst Tot Voorst		850
he	10 „	The Estate of Joseph Bush		1,205

Name of Plantation.	Nature of Cultivation.	Where Situate.	Date of Sale.	Purchaser.	Amount.
					Dollars.
Robert Taitt's undivided half of the Sugar Plantation Mary's Hope, consisting of lots Nos. 47, 48, and 49	Sugar	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	10 Aug.	The Estate of Joseph Bush.....	1,805
De Liefde and Zuid Holland, containing 1250 acres of land	Sugar	West Bank of River Berbice, county of Berbice	9 Sept.	The Estate of Thomas Edgelow...	3,500
Plantation Albion and Nigg, being lots Nos. 5 and 6, containing 500 acres of land each	Coffee	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	1847—7 June	James Cavan, John Torrance, and Michael M'Chlery, trading under the firm of Cavan, Brothers, and Co. of London	1,000
Plantation de Kinderen, containing 500 acres of land	Coffee	East Bank River, Berbice, county of Berbice	7 „	Edward Hicks and John Peter van Rossum	100
William Kewley's undivided half of Plantation Mary's Hope, consisting of lots Nos. 47, 48, and 49	Sugar	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	14 „	John Junor	1,200
Robert Taitt's undivided half of Plantation Mary's Hope, consisting of lots Nos. 47, 48, and 49	Sugar	Ditto	14 „	Ditto	3,050
Plantation of De Liefde and Zuid Holland	Coffee	West Bank River, Berbice, county of Berbice	14 „	George Allanson M'Kidd.....	530
Plantation Old and New Standvastigheid	Sugar	Ditto	14 Dec.	Thomas Williams.....	6,850
Plantation Hampshire and Williamsburg	Sugar	Correntyne Coast of the county of Berbice	15 „	James Cavan, John Torrance, and Michael M'Chlery, of London	1,000
J. Timmers' undivided half of the Plantation Bestendigheid	Coffee	West Bank River, Berbice, county of Berbice	1848—2 Feb.	Matthias Joseph Timmers	100
Plantation La Fraternité.....	Coffee	Ditto	26 June	Constant E. von Gorr and Abraham de Vries	2,205
Plantation Anna Clementia	Coffee	Ditto	3 July	Alexander Morrison.....	1,000
The undivided half of Plantation Bestendigheid	Coffee	Ditto	4 Dec.	Matthias Joseph Timmers	280

W. H. Holmes, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

STATEMENT of Plantations which were placed under Sequestration from 1st March, 1845, to 23rd January, 1849, whereof the Administrator-General, *ex-officio*, was Co-Sequestrator.

No.	Name of Estate.	Date of Appointment.	Name of Creditor Sequestrator.	Nature of Cultivation.	Date of Sale.	Price of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Loss during Sequestration.	Gain during Sequestration.	Remarks.
		1845			1846	Dols.		Dols. Cents	Dols. Cents	
1	Kitty	17 April	E. A. Manget, T. M. Manget	Sugar	9 June	14,100	Daniel Blair, mortgagee	5,864 28		
2	Vauxhall and Westminster	3 June	Adam Vyfhius	Plantains and Coffee	2 Nov.	5,000	C. Sieban and G. F. Procter	1,777 47		
3	Nismes	26 June	Alexander Macrae	Sugar	31 Aug.	25,000	Jno. Campbell, senior, and Co.	...	2,208 07	
4	Vryheid's Lust & Sheet Anchor	28 June	P. M. Watson	„	21 Dec.	32,500	W. R. Sandbach, mortgagee	11,884 29		
		1846								
5	Mes Délices	14 Jan.	James Inniss	Abandoned			Not yet sold			
6	Two Brothers	14 Jan.	James Inniss	„			Not yet sold			
					1848					
7	La Bonne Intention	28 Feb.	P. M. Watson, subsequently A. Duff	Sugar	26 Jan.	30,200	Alexander M'Laren	23,709 44		
8	Cuming's Lodge	9 June	Thos. Kirkpatrick	„	1 Aug.	16,100	A. H. Bosanquet and T. Naghten, mortgagees	26,015 92		
		1847								
9	Great Diamond	14 Aug.	Matthew Steele	„	4 Oct.	9,050	M. Steele and G. H. Loxdale, mortgagees	10,635 85		
10	Haag's Bosche	18 Sept.	John Jones	Plantains and Coffee	13 Nov.	8,100	British Guiana Bank	5,412 57		
					1849					
11	Beau Voisin	10 Nov.	George Tighe	„	2 Jan.	2,000	C. T. Viser	661 69		
12	Montrose	28 Dec.	P. M. Watson	Sugar	12 Feb.	9,300	James Ewing and Co., mortgagees	3,743 26		
13	Felicity	28 Dec.	P. M. Watson	„	12 Feb.	5,000	Ditto	...	5,869 51	
		1848								
14	Amersfort	8 Jan.	John Ross	„	9 Mar.	9,000	John Ross	...	52 35	
15	Vive la Force	11 Jan.	Griffin Bascome	„	10 Mar.	3,000	Thomas Blake	1,844 01		

STATEMENT of Plantations which were placed under Sequestration, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name of Estate.	Date of Appointment.	Name of Creditor Sequestrator.	Nature of Cultivation.	Date of Sale.	Price of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Loss during Sequestration.	Gain during Sequestration.	Remarks.
		1848			1849	Dols.		Dols. Cents	Dols. Cents	
16	Golden Grove.....	9 Feb.	James Stuart.....	Sugar	22 May	2,500	T. R. Horsfall	1,490 38		
17	Eccles	2 Mar.	Adam Vyfhius	,,	30 April	12,750	British Guiana Bank .	2,177 05		
18	Profit	21 Mar.	J. Alexander, subsequently R. Hick	,,	30 April	10,220	Josias Booker.....	609 22		
19	Greenfield	21 Mar.	Ditto	,,	4 May	6,000	Robert Hick	1,848 62		
20	Henry	21 Mar.	J. Jones, subsequently A. E. Luther	Plantains and Coffee	30 April	3,410	British Guiana Bank .	2,111 05		
21	Chantilly	8 April	Griffin Bascome.....	Sugar	4 June	1,415	W. Bristow.....	...	13	
22	Richmond Hill ...	29 April	C. Simson	,,	6 June	4,600	T. C. Fitzgerald	...	1,500 18	
23	Good Intent	22 May	Griffin Bascome.....	,,	3 Aug.	800	R. Hendersont.....	43 09		
24	Nouvelle Flandre	27 May	P. Rose, subsequently J. Lane	,,		Not yet sold		...	1,135 92	Balance to 31st Dec., 1849.
25	La Grange	22 June	M. Steele, ditto H. S. Bascome	,,	2 Aug.	9,500	Jas. Cook, mortgagee .	3,093 38		
26	Windsor Forest...	22 June	Ditto J. Stuart, subsequently H. S. Bascome	,,	2 Aug.	9,900	Jas. Cook, ditto.....	6,027 33		
27	Clonbrock	6 July	T. Porter, subsequently A. Schroeder	,,	4 Sept.	10,234	H. Clementson	3,000 00		
28	Garden of Eden...	8 Aug.	J. Jones, subsequently J. C. Schade	,,	1 Oct.	5,000	C. A. Fleming	3,500 00		
29	Aberdeen	8 Aug.	R. M. Jones...	,,	4 Oct.	2,500	R. M. Jones	2,500 00		
30	Batseba's Lust ..	8 Aug.	W. O. Canzius	,,	3 Oct.	1,500	W. O. Canzius	1,500 00		
31	Better Success	23 Aug.	W. B. Pollard	,,	5 Oct.	1,501	British Guiana Bank .	1,500 00		
32	Maryville	4 Sept.	John M'Kenzie	,,	30 Oct.	6,750	S. F. Nurse	...		
33	Henrietta	14 Dec. 1849	John M'Kenzie	,,	,,		Not yet sold	1,978	3,500 00	Balance as on 31st Dec., 1849.
34	Zeeburg	12 Jan.	J. Dardier, subsequently J. H. Haley	,,	,,		Not yet sold	...	... 77 97	
							Total.....	122,926 90	14,344 13	

JOHN KENNEDY, Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequebo.

LIST of PLANTATIONS that have been under the sole Administration of the Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequebo, under appointment from the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, showing the Gain or Loss from 1st March, 1845, to 31st December, 1849.

Name of Estate.	Date of Appointment.	Name of Creditor Sequestrator.	Nature of Cultivation.	Date of Sale.	Price of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Loss during Sequestration.	Gain during Sequestration.
	1845.				dollars.		dols. cents.	dols. cents.
Vergenoegen.....	1 May	None	Sugar	...	...	Not yet sold	7,632 64	...
Noortgedacht	1 May	None	Coffee	...	...	Not yet sold	1,465 55	...
						TOTAL.....	9,098 19	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT to the foregoing, containing the following further particulars:—

Name of Estate.	No. of Acres in Cultivation.	Hhds. of Sugar.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.	Lbs. of Coffee.	Plantains.	Starch.	Remarks.
						dols. cts.		
Kitty.....	243	76	4,027	7,247				
Vauxhall and Westminster	217½	...	...	...	27,048	1516 83		
Nismes	247	252	4,762	21,316				
Vryheid's Lust and Sheet Anchor...	270	178	3,302	24,450	...	391 16		
Mes Délices.....	Abandoned.							
Two Brothers	"							
La Bonne Intention	253	263	14,952	23,094	...	200 18		
Cuming's Lodge	218	459	34,025	20,044½				
Great Diamond	215	232	12,118	11,742	..	1132 72		
Haag's Bosche.....	461	...	...	...	15,597	26,841 brls.	1200 lbs.	106 48—Fruits.
Beau Voisin.....	150	...	...	...	4,667			

Supplementary Statement to the foregoing, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	No. of Acres in Cultivation.	Hhds. of Sugar.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.	Lbs. of Coffee.	Plantains.	Starch.	Remarks.
						barrels.		
Montrose	232	205	10,482	22,846				
Felicity	177	289	1,850	26,284				
Amersfort	89	89	1,470	5,260				
Vive la Force	132	111	9,016					
Golden Grove	146	73	1,180	5,548				
Eccles	6	20	1,400	866				
Profit	55	32	2,294	1,705				
Greenfield	120	67	1,514	6,895				
Henry	134	...	...	...	2,985	6,110		
Chantilly	91	14	...	1,391				
Richmond Hill	130	107	1,959	8,917				
Good Intent	60	44	1,323	4,056				
Nouvelle Flandre	137	251	11,277	27,002				
La Grange	173	202	15,835	1,662				
Windsor Forest	233	163	18,717	...				
Clonbrock	144	78	4,165	6,937				
Garden of Eden	112	101	4,568	3,465				
Aberdeen	100	74	1,782	5,280				
1-3rd Batseba's Lust	1-3rd of 194	32	2,730	713				
Better Success	100	64	...	6,764				
Maryville	108	146	3.923	10,395				
Henrietta	110	79	440	5,720				
Zeeburg	94	130	922	11,199				
Vergenoegen	128	176	...	14,505	...	...	...	From 1st January, 1849
Noorgedacht	150	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	to 1st January, 1850.
TOTAL	5483½	4013	170,033	267,213½	63,297			

JOHN KENNEDY, Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequebo.

SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the Mortality in Georgetown, from the Year 1838 to the Year 1846, both inclusive, according to the Bills of Mortality and other authentic data; distinguishing the Deaths amongst the Seamen from those of the Inhabitants; showing also the Number of Cases from the Colonial Hospital—those from the Rural Districts being distinguished from those of the Inhabitants of the City; and the Number of the whole buried at the Public Expense.

YEARS.	BURIALS according to the Bills of Mortality, distinguishing the Sexes and Native Countries of Deceased, as far as ascertainable therefrom.																Number of DEATHS in the Colonial Hospital, as per Semi-Annual Returns thereof by Surgeon-General.													REMARKS.	
	Sexes.								Native Countries.								Sexes.			Native Countries.							Residents of				
	Total Males.	Seamen.	Male Inhabitants.	Female ditto.	Not ascertainable.	Total Inhabitants.	Total Interments.	Ditto at Public Expense.	British Guiana.	Africa.	Madeira and Malta.	East Indies.	West Indies.	Europe, exclusive of Seamen.	America.	Not stated.	Males.	Females.	Total.	British Guiana.	Africa.	Madeira and Malta.	East Indies.	West Indies.	Europe.	America.	Unknown.	Town.	Country.	Unknown.	
1838	628	305	323	246	126	695	1000	59	309	31	2	...	86	80	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yellow fever, commenced in 1837, very fatal to Europeans and seamen.
1839	410	155	255	208	152	615	770	158	219	38	9	4	44	52	3	246	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As above, and small-pox, introduced from Barbadoes.
1840	301	72	229	200	100	529	601	194	214	36	38	2	50	53	2	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As above.
1841	588	156	432	294	139	865	1021	306	454	75	99	...	105	81	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As above.
1842	596	136	460	315	187	962	1098	506	329	55	295	...	92	52	7	132	273	119	392	34	28	264	...	39	20	3	4	...	...	...	Yellow fever, measles, small-pox, and hooping-cough.
1843	307	8	299	177	129	605	613	227	314	30	64	1	75	43	10	68	122	36	158	47	21	45	...	26	14	5	...	90	47	21	Small-pox, measles, and hooping-cough.
1844	298	10	288	275	76	639	649	215	338	60	43	...	80	30	5	83	103	37	140	41	27	30	...	24	8	2	8	77	52	11	Ditto, and scarlatina—very fatal.
1845	420	14	406	274	51	731	745	288	404	103	32	7	99	35	8	43	152	52	204	75	44	22	11	32	8	4	8	104	94	6	Influenza, in July and Aug. —not very fatal.
1846	500	10	490	342	190	1022	1032	472	500	102	158	70	84	50	7	51	285	94	379	171	42	134	69	35	12	7	9	151	184	38	Hooping-cough in January and February.

RETURN of the Number of Location of Medical Practitioners in the Colony, and of the District and Population falling under their respective attendance.

District.	Residence.	Name.	Number of Estates.*	Number of Villages and Hamlets.	Population of Villages, Hamlets, and Estates.	Length and Breadth of District.	Remarks.
Arabian Coast...	Three Friends ...	Mr. Mushett	45	30	14,398	32 miles, extending back about 5 miles.	
	Hoff Van Aurich	Dr. Fraser					
	Huis t'Dieren ...	Mr. Stack					
Islands in the Essequebo, and adjoining	Wakenaam	Dr. Fairman	20	9	...	17 miles by 2 miles broad.	
	Wakenaam	Mr. Croal					
	Leguan	Dr. Broughton...	20	15	9,610	16 miles by 1½ broad.	
	Tiger, Hog, &c. ..		6	2		A small portion of former and 5 miles by 1½ occupied of latter.	
Demerara, West Coast	Anna Catharina ..	Dr. Bonyun†	19	6	6,243	25 miles by 5 miles deep.	
	Jalousie	Mr. Spence					
Demerara, West Bank of River	La Retraite	Dr. M'Farlane...	36	18	11,527	18 miles of estates by about 2 miles, besides the populated portions above.	1227 people in detached freeholds and at foot of Falls.
Demerara, East Bank of River	Peter's Hall.....	Mr. M'Aulay	21	13	8,515	About 16 miles.	
Demerara, East Coast	Felicity	Mr. Scott.....	48	16‡	23,516	About 35 miles in length, varying much in breadth.	Many populous villages and hamlets.
	Enterprise	Mr. Edmunds....					
	Mahaica	Mr. Miller					
	Mahaicony	Mr. M'William ..					

* Of the estates many are abandoned and are only scantily populated.

† Engaged in the duties of magistrate also.

‡ Besides 26 detached freeholds.

RETURN of the Number and Location of Medical Practitioners in the Colony, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Residence.	Name.	Number of Estates.*	Number of Villages and Hamlets.	Population of Villages, Hamlets, and Estates.	Length and Breadth of District.	Remarks.
Berbice Coast ...	Hope Town..... Fort Wellington	Mr. Pollard Mr. Fox	19	9	4,474	26 miles.	Medical men situate close together in centre of districts. Roads and approaches very bad, sometimes impassable.
Berbice River, West Bank			17	10	3,772	18½ miles.	No medical attendance.
Berbice River, East Bank	Sister's Village .. Mara	Mr. M'Kenzie ... Mr. Levin	20	9	4,206	10 miles. 9 miles.	Where inhabitants chiefly abound. — Intermediate space not included.
Canje Creek and adjoining		Dr. Altham	17	21	5,687	10 miles.	
Corentyne Coast	Port Mourant ... Albion	Mr. Wallace Mr. Pietzzer	3	11	3,545	11 miles from New Amsterdam, but 40 miles of coast.	Numerous villages without medical aid.
Corentyne River ...	Skeldon	Dr. Van Holst...	2	1	686	3 miles.	
Essequebo, Barticca, and Settlement in Massaroony	Penal Settlement	Dr. Ringer	...	...	716	18 miles.	Medical officer confined to settlement.
Pomeroon			...	Many.	4,513	40 miles to where villages end.	No medical attendance.
Total.....		23	288	163	101,408	338 miles in length, varying in breadth.	

* Of the estates many are abandoned and only scantily populated.

Return, showing the Number of Medical Men in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and the Population dependent upon them for aid.

Town.	Name.	Population.	Area.
Georgetown	Dr. Blair Dr. Hutson Dr. Dalton Dr. Johnstone Dr. Manget* Mr. Clifton Mr. Forte Mr. Houston..... Mr. Hutson Mr. Bailey..... Dr. Driesen	25,508	998 acres, Rhynland.
New Amsterdam ...	Dr. Hackett Dr. Cameron Dr. Cramer Dr. Koch	4,633	300 acres, Rhynland.
Total.....	15†	30,141	

* Absent. † Several of these gentlemen attend estates.

The total Population in the County of Berbice is 27,003
" " " Essequebo..... 24,925
" " " Demerara 79,627
" " "
Total in British Guiana..... 131,555

Abstract of the Census of the Population of the Colony of British Guiana, as taken on the 31st of March, 1851, in conformity with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 5, of the same Year, enacted by his Excellency Henry Barkly, Esq., Governor, and the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

	Under 5 Years.		5 to 15 Years.		15 to 30 Years.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Demerary	2417	2562	4,398	4,010	8,072	6,744
Essequebo.....	1511	1491	2,797	2,430	3,989	3,124
Berbice	1382	1350	2,656	2,190	3,255	2,888
Total rural population.....	5310	5403	9,851	8,630	15,316	12,756
Georgetown	1437	1603	2,696	3,192	3,859	4,104
New Amsterdam	266	247	465	633	751	670
Total urban population	1703	1850	3,161	3 ,825	4,610	4,774
Total population of British Guiana	7013	7253	13,012	12,455	19,926	17,530

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

	30 to 50 Years.		Over 50 Years.		Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
Demerary	8,651	6,076	3828	3501	50,259
Essequebo	4,256	3,060	1097	1170	24,925
Berbice	3,357	2,768	1324	1200	22,370
Total rural population	16,264	11,904	6249	5871	97,554
Georgetown	3,073	3,212	966	1366	25,508
New Amsterdam	594	605	170	232	4,633
Total urban population	3,667	3,817	1136	1598	30,141
Total population of British Guiana	19,931	15,721	7385	7469	127,695

RACE.

	European.	Mixed.	African.	East Indian.	Aborigines.	Total.
Demerary	5,121	3,796	37,383	3401	558	50,259
Essequebo	1,758	1,845	18,548	2332	442	24,925
Berbice	450	707	19,300	913	1000	22,370
Total rural population	7,329	6,348	75,231	6646	2000	97,554
Georgetown	3,730	6,774	14,133	871	...	25,508
New Amsterdam	499	1,632	2,346	153	3	4,633
Total urban population	4,229	8,406	16,479	1024	3	30,141
Total population of British Guiana	11,558	14,754	91,710	7670	2003	127,695

The number of aborigines returned in the above table, includes only those who are located in or near to the cultivated portions of the colony. The postholder of Pomeroon has returned the number in his district, as per Table annexed; but in consequence of the wandering habits of the Indians, and the difficulty in reaching them, no exact account has been attempted elsewhere of the different tribes throughout the province.

To the numbers now given, at least 3000 must be added to represent those who are scattered among the tributaries of the upper Essequebo and Corentyne rivers. Of the total number (9000), it is probable that about one-third derive religious instruction at the various missions carried on by the Church of England at Kiblerie on the Mahaicony creek, at Bartica Grove on the Essequebo, at Cabacaboerie on the Pomeroon, and at Waramoerie on the Morocco; by the Roman Catholics at St. Rose, on the same creek; and by the Church of Scotland at Indiana, on the Supenaam.

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Aboriginal Inhabitants of District No. 6, extending from the Tapacooma Lake to Point Bareema.

Tribes.	Pomeroon and Tributaries.					Morocco and Tributaries.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Warrows	22	18	15	12	67	174	182	129	117	602
Carrabese	74	87	60	58	279	30	38	30	26	124
Accawaeys	17	22	16	19	74	7	5	4	7	23
Arrawaaks	146	178	126	99	549	54	48	33	46	181
Spanish Arrawaaks	2	2	3	1	8	61	71	49	50	231
Total	261	307	220	189	977	326	344	245	246	1161

Tribes.	Winee and Tributaries.					Bareema and Tributaries.					Totals.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Warrows	142	138	86	90	456	248	255	136	132	771	1896
Carrabese	103	139	92	95	429	...	...	...	...	...	832
Accawaeys	49	49	34	35	167	10	13	12	16	51	315
Arrawaaks	10	12	9	9	40	9	9	5	6	29	799
Spanish Arrawaaks	21	21	24	13	79	...	...	...	...	...	318
Total	325	359	245	242	1171	267	277	153	154	851	4160

NATIVE COUNTRY.

	County of Demerary.				County of Essequebo.			
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of British Guiana	11,008	11,150	5738	5760	4067	4630	3613	3466
Natives of Barbadoes	1,008	646	128	119	459	249	44	42
Natives of other West India Islands	715	409	54	50	577	477	10	13
African Immigrants	1,289	631	209	117	1010	597	280	148
Old Africans	1,507	1,418	...	...	666	667		
Madeirans	2,145	1,410	474	392	611	376	163	151
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, & Americans	404	62	5	3	210	43	12	4
Coolies from Madras	1,398	400	146	105	210	62	20	9
Coolies from Calcutta	1,082	195	61	26	1539	255	150	87
Not stated	...	...	...	...	7	1		
Total	20,551	16,321	6815	6572	9356	7357	4292	3920

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

NATIVE COUNTRY

	County of Berbice.				Total Rural Population.			
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of British Guiana	4404	4869	3637	3366	19,474	20,649	12,988	12,592
Natives of Barbados	199	97	17	11	1,666	992	189	172
Natives of other West India Islands	149	59	7	2	1,441	945	71	65
African Immigrants	1433	777	292	104	3,732	2,005	781	369
Old Africans	840	808	..	...	3,013	2,893		
Madeirans	153	61	19	11	2,909	1,847	656	554
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, & Americans	117	22	2	1	731	127	19	8
Coolies from Madras	339	116	42	37	1,947	578	208	151
Coolies from Calcutta	302	47	22	8	2,923	497	233	121
Not stated	...	...	...	...	7	1		
TOTAL	7936	6856	4038	3540	37,843	30,534	15,145	14,032

	City of Georgetown.				Town of New Amsterdam.			
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of British Guiana	3634	5709	3675	4375	787	1089	666	813
Natives of Barbados	866	682	95	100	70	68	14	11
Natives of other West India Islands	722	683	63	60	143	142	6	12
African Immigrants	88	55	8	8	81	26	8	7
Old Africans	488	518	...	...	88	83		
Madeirans	894	595	157	137	94	48	16	21
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, & Americans	686	256	47	36	140	27	7	4
Coolies from Madras	395	138	60	68	81	21	11	7
Coolies from Calcutta	125	46	28	11	26	3	1	3
Not stated	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2
TOTAL	7898	8682	4133	4795	1515	1507	731	880

	TOTAL Urban Population.				TOTAL Population of British Guiana.			
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of British Guiana	4421	6798	4341	5188	23,895	27,447	17,329	17,780
Natives of Barbados	936	750	109	111	2,602	1,742	298	283
Natives of other West India Islands	865	825	69	72	2,306	1,770	140	137
African Immigrants	169	81	16	15	3,901	2,086	797	384
Old Africans	576	601	...	...	3,589	3,494		
Madeirans	988	643	173	158	3,897	2,490	829	712
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, & Americans	826	283	54	40	1,557	410	73	48
Coolies from Madras	476	159	71	75	2,423	737	279	226
Coolies from Calcutta	151	49	29	14	3,074	546	262	135
Not stated	5	...	2	2	12	1	2	2
TOTAL	9413	10,189	4864	5675	47,256	40,723	20,009	19,707

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

NATIVE COUNTRY.—GRAND TOTAL.

Natives of British Guiana	86,451
Natives of Barbados	4,925
Natives of other West India Islands	4.353
African Immigrants	7,168
Old Africans	7,083
Madeirans	7,928
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, and Americans	2,088
Coolies from Madras...	3,665
Coolies from Calcutta	4,017
Not stated	17
TOTAL	127,695

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.

	Public Officers.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Agriculturists.	Agricultural Labourers.	Other Labourers.
Demerary	26	48	426	180	432	29,024	3,807
Essequebo	66	20	258	30	163	12,948	963
Berbice	1	32	110	8	174	11,760	270
Total rural districts	93	100	794	218	769	53,732	5,040
Georgetown	196	49	498	408	79	2,467	4,741
New Amsterdam ...	17	38	84	63	15	306	347
Total in towns ...	213	87	582	471	94	2,773	5,088
Total population of British Guiana ...	306	187	1376	689	863	56,505	10,128

	Mechanics and Artisans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No occupation, or none stated, including the ladies of the upper class.	Children not employed, being of tender age.	TOTAL.
Demerary	1696	1472	640	5,454	3,273	3,781	50,259
Essequebo	1067	860	135	495	2,232	5,688	24,925
Berbice	744	503	47	392	2,350	5,979	22,370
Total rural districts	3507	2835	822	6,341	7,855	15,448	97,554
Georgetown	2063	2067	446	4,011	3 404	5,079	25,508
New Amsterdam ...	417	645	137	570	1,004	990	4,633
Total in towns ...	2480	2712	583	4,581	4,408	6,069	30,141
Total population of British Guiana ...	5987	5547	1405	10,922	12,263	21,517	127,695

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholic Church.	Wesleyans.	London Missionaries.	Dissenters of what particular Denomination unknown.	Hindoos and Mahometans.	Not stated.	TOTAL.
Demerary	10,484	3,363	4879	3520	8,571	9,008	3394	7,040	50,259
Essequebo.....	13.154	3,287	1477	1053	449	1,295	2332	1,878	24,925
Berbice	5,293	2,287	253	487	2,595	758	420	10,279	22,370
Total rural districts	28,931	8,937	6609	5060	11,613	11,061	6146	19,197	97,554
Georgetown	8,869	2,073	2857	3139	3,041	2,512	842	2,175	25,508
New Amsterdam	1,987	654	472	219	848	66	49	338	4,633
Total in towns	10,856	2,727	3329	3358	3,889	2,578	891	2,513	30,141
Total, British Guiana	39,787	11,664	9938	8418	15,502	13,639	7037	21,710	127,695

Several inaccuracies having been discovered in the returns from which this Table is compiled, it must be looked upon only as an approximation to, and not as an exact account of, the different religious denominations in the province.

The Wesleyan Church, according to their own published statements, number 10,774, which is 2356 more than is exhibited in the Table; and this difference is probably included in the column for Dissenters, whose particular denomination is unknown. In the same column the inhabitants of Fort Island are placed, most of whom worship with the "Congregational Dissenters," or as they are denominated in the Table "London Missionaries," and should be added to their number.

In like manner, the mission at Bartica is improperly included in this column instead of that appropriated to the Church of England, and at the Penal Settlement, where there is a resident catechist of the Church of England, and services are regularly performed by the visiting chaplain—the whole establishment, with the exception of the Hindoo convicts, is included in the column where the particular religion is "not stated."

STATE OF EDUCATION.

	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	TOTAL.
Demerary	4,136	4,885	41,238	50,259
Essequebo	782	1,062	23,081	24,925
Berbice.....	493	1,012	20,865	22,370
Total rural districts	5,411	6,959	85,184	97,554
Georgetown.....	6,501	3,958	15,049	25,508
New Amsterdam	1,040	549	3,044	4,633
Total towns.....	7,541	4,507	18,093	30 141
Total, British Guiana	12,952	11,466	103,277	127,695

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

	In Villages and Hamlets.				In Towns.			
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Total.
Demerary	5,075	340	257	5,672				
Essequebo	2,011	152	91	2,254				
Berbice	2,943	201	82	3,226				
Total rural districts	10,029	693	430	11,152				
Georgetown	...	...	...	...	4317	354	224	4895
New Amsterdam	...	...	...	...	873	184	46	1103
Total in towns	...	...	...	...	5190	538	270	5998
Total of British Guiana	10,029	693	430	11,152	5190	538	270	5998

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

	Under 5 Years.		5 to 15 Years.		15 to 30 Years.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Demerary	3854	4165	7,094	7.202	11,931	10,848
Essequebo	1511	1491	2,797	2,430	3,989	3,124
Berbice	1648	1597	3,121	2,823	4,006	3,558
Total population	7013	7253	13,012	12,455	19,926	17,530

	30 to 50 Years.		Over 50 Years.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Demerary	11,724	9,288	4794	4867	75,767
Essequebo	4,256	3,060	1097	1170	24,925
Berbice	3,951	3,373	1494	1432	27,003
Total population	19,931	15,721	7385	7469	127,695

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

RACE.

	European.	Mixed.	African.	East Indian.	Aborigines.	Total.
Demerary	8,851	10,570	51,516	4272	558	75,767
Essequebo	1,758	1,845	18,548	2332	442	24,925
Berbice	949	2,339	21,646	1066	1003	27,003
Total population of British Guiana...	11,558	14,754	91,710	7670	2003	127,695

NATIVE COUNTRY.

	County of Demerary.				County of Essequebo.			
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of British Guiana	14,637	16,859	9,413	10,135	4067	4630	3613	3466
Natives of Barbados	1,874	1,328	223	219	459	249	44	42
Natives of other West India Islands	1,437	1,092	117	110	577	477	10	13
African Immigrants	1,377	686	217	125	1010	597	280	148
Old Africans	1,995	1,936	...	...	666	667		
Madeirans	3,039	2,005	631	529	611	376	163	151
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, and Americans	1.090	318	52	39	210	43	12	4
Coolies from Madras	1,793	538	206	173	210	62	20	9
Coolies from Calcutta	1,207	241	89	37	1539	255	150	87
Not stated	...	...	...	...	7	1		
Total	28,449	25,003	10,948	11,367	9356	7357	4292	3920

	County of Berbice.				Total.			
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of British Guiana	5191	5958	4303	4179	23,895	27,447	17,329	17,780
Natives of Barbados	269	165	31	32	2,602	1,742	298	283
Natives of other West India Islands	292	201	13	14	2,306	1,770	140	137
African Immigrants	1514	803	300	111	3,901	2,086	797	384
Old Africans	928	891	...	...	3,589	3,494		
Madeirans	247	109	35	32	3,897	2,490	829	712
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, and Americans	257	49	9	5	1,557	410	73	48
Coolies from Madras	420	137	53	44	2,423	737	279	226
Coolies from Calcutta	328	50	23	11	3,074	546	262	135
Not stated	5	...	2	2	12	1	2	2
Total	9451	8363	4769	4420	47,256	40,723	20,009	19,707

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

NATIVE COUNTRY.—GRAND TOTAL.

Natives of British Guiana	86,451
Natives of Barbados	4,925
Natives of other West India Islands	4,353
African Immigrants	7,168
Old Africans	7,083
Madeirans	7,928
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, and Americans	2,088
Coolies from Madras	3,665
Coolies from Calcutta	4,017
Not stated	17
TOTAL	127,695

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.

	Public Officers.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Agriculturists.	Agricultural Labourers.	Other Labourers.
Demerary	222	97	924	588	511	31,491	8,548
Essequebo	66	20	258	30	163	12,948	963
Berbice	18	70	194	71	189	12,066	617
Total	306	187	1376	689	863	56,505	10,128

	Mechanics and Artisans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No occupation, or none stated, including the Ladies of the Upper Class.	Children not employed, being of tender Age.	TOTAL.
Demerary	3759	3539	1086	9,465	6,677	8,860	75,767
Essequebo	1067	860	135	495	2,232	5,688	24,925
Berbice	1161	1148	184	962	3,354	6,969	27,003
Total	5987	5547	1405	10,922	12,263	21,517	127,695

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Rom. Cath. Church	Wesleyans.	London Missionaries.	Dissenters of what particular denomination unknown.	Hindoos and Mahometans.	Not stated.	TOTAL.
Demerary	19,353	5,436	7736	6659	11,612	11,520	4236	9,215	75,767
Essequebo	13,154	3,287	1477	1053	449	1,295	2332	1,878	24,925
Berbice	7,280	2,941	725	706	3,441	824	469	10,617	27,003
Total	39.787	11,664	9938	8418	15,502	13,639	7037	21,710	127,695

Abstract of the Census of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

STATE OF EDUCATION.

	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	Total.
Demerary	10,637	8,843	56,287	75,767
Essequebo	782	1.062	23,081	24,925
Berbice	1,533	1,561	23,909	27,003
Total	12,952	11,466	103,277	127,695

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

	In Villages and Hamlets.				In Town.			
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Total.
Demerary	5,075	340	257	5,672	4317	354	224	4895
Essequebo	2,011	152	91	2,254				
Berbice	2,943	201	82	3,226	873	184	46	1103
Total	10,029	693	430	11,152	5190	538	270	5998

Grand Total of the Population of the Colony of British Guiana, as taken on the Night of the 31st March, 1851.

Grand Total, as per Census Returns			127,695
Aborigines, not included in the Census Returns, estimated at			7,000
			134,695
Ship's Company of her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*	150		
Merchant seamen	295		
		445	
Strength of the 2nd West India Regiment	369		
Strength of the 3rd West India Regiment...	298		
Strength of the 72nd Highlanders	187		
		854	
Grand Total...			135,994

COMMANDEURS OF ESSEQUEBO.

1634.		J. V. de Goss.
1670.		Hendrick Roll; appointed by the Kamer Zealand.
1674.		Hendrick Roll; confirmed in office by the new General West India Company.
1676.	March 31.	Jacob Hars.
1678.	July 25.	Abraham Beckman.
1680.		J. P. De Jong.
1690.	Nov. 2.	Samuel Beckman.
1707.	Dec. 10.	Peter van der Heyden Resen.
1719.	July 24.	Laurens de Heere.
1729.	Oct. 12.	Herman Gelskerke.
1742.	April.	Laurens Storm van S'Gravesande.

DIRECTORS-GENERAL OF THE TWO RIVERS.

1751.		Laurens Storm van S'Gravesande.
1772.	Nov. 2.	George Hendrick Trotz.
1781.	Oct. 17.	Lieut.-col. Robert Kingston.
1782.	Feb. 10.	Count de Kersaint.
—	July 15.	Marquis de Lusignan.
—	Sept. 15.	Count de Kersaint.
1783.	Jan. 20.	General de la Perrière.
1784.	March 6.	J. Bourda, Provisional Governor.
1785.	Feb.	Jan L'Espanesse.

GOVERNORS OF BERBICE.

1666.		Matthys Bergenaar, Commandeur of Berbice
1669.		M. Crynsse, ditto.
1674.		
1684.		Heer Lucas Condrio, ditto.
1733.	April 22.	Bernhard Waterham.
1749.	April 8.	John Andries Lossner.
—	May 7.	John Frederic Colier.
1755.	Dec. 5.	Hendrick Jan van Ryswick.
1760.	April 4.	Wolfort Simon van Hogenheim.

1765.	Sept. 6.	Johannes Heyliger, Jun.
1768.	April 7.	Stephen Hendrick de la Sablonière.
1781.		While in the hands of the English and French, Berbice had the same Governors as Demerary and Essequebo.
1784.	May.	Peter H. Koppiers.
1793.		Abraham van Batenburg.
1802.	Dec.	Provisional Government, composed of two Members of the Council, appointed by the Batavian Republic.
1803.	Oct. 1.	Lieut.-col. Robert Nicholson, Acting Governor.
1804.	Aug.	Abraham van Batenburg, re-appointed.
1806.	Dec.	Lieut.-col. Nicholson, Acting Governor.
1807.	Sept.	General James Montgomery, Governor.
1809.	March.	William Woodly, ditto.
1810.	Jan.	Major-gen. Dalrymple, Acting Governor.
—	Dec.	Robert Gordon, Lieut.-Governor.
1812.	June.	Brigadier-gen. John Murray, Acting Governor.
1813.	Feb.	Robert Gordon, resumed.
—	Dec. 13.	Major Grant, Acting Governor.
1814.	June.	H. W. Bentinck, Lieut.-Governor.
1820.	Nov.	Major Thistlewayte, Acting Governor.
1821.	Jan.	Colonel Sir John Cameron, ditto.
—	March.	Henry Beard, Lieut.-Governor.
1825.	March.	Sir B. D'Urban, Acting Governor.
1826.	July.	Henry Beard, resumed.

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY AND ESSEQUEBO.

1765.		Jan Cornelis van der Heuvel, Commandeur of the R. Demerary.
1789.	Aug. 18.	A. Backer.
1793.	March 31.	W. A. Baron van Grovestins.
1795.	May 5.	Provisional Government, consisting of two Members of the Court of Policy, in rotation.
—	June 29.	Anthony Beaujon, continued in office by the English on the capture of the colony.
1802.	Dec. 3.	Anthony Meertens, appointed by the Batavian Republic.

1803.	Oct. 1.	Lieut.-col. Robert Nicholson.
1804.	Aug. 18.	Anthony Beaujon.
1805.	Oct. 19.	Brigadier-gen. James Montgomery.
1806.		H. W. Bentinck.
1807.	May 9.	Brigadier-gen. James Montgomery.
—	Sept. 19.	Colonel Nicholson.
1808.	June 25.	Lieut.-col. Ross.
1809.	April 8.	Major-gen. Dalrymple.
—	May 20.	H. W. Bentinck.
1812.		Major-gen. Hugh L. Carmichael.
1813.	May 12.	Lieut.-col. Edward Codd.
—	May 17.	Brigadier-gen. John Murray.
—	Aug. 24.	Colonel Codd, acting *vice* Murray, appointed to Berbice.
—	Dec. 9.	Major gen. John Murray, resumed.
1815.	July 26.	Colonel Codd, acting *vice* Murray, gone to Islands.
—	Oct. 3.	Major-gen. John Murray, resumed.
1824.	April 26.	Major-gen. Sir Benjamin d'Urban, Lieut. Governor.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1831.	July 21.	Major-gen. Sir Benjamin d'Urban, Governor.
1833.	May 7.	Lieut.-col. Courtenay Chambers, Acting Governor.
—	May 17.	Colonel Sir Charles Felix Smith, ditto.
—	June 26.	Major-gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Lieut.-Governor.
1836.	Dec. 27.	Major-gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Governor.
1835.	May 28.	Sir Lionel Smith, ditto.
—	June 17.	Sir James Carmichael Smyth, ditto.
1838.	March 6.	Major W. N. Orange, Acting Governor.
—	March 30.	Colonel Thomas Bunbury, ditto.
—	June 27.	Henry Light, Esq., Governor.
1840.	Dec. 8.	Sir Henry M'Leod, ditto.
—	Jan. 25.	Henry Light, Esq., resumed.
1848.	May 19.	Wm. Walker, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1849.	Feb. 12.	Henry Barkly, Esq., Governor.
1853.	May 11.	William Walker, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.

The following useful Public Officers are also appointed for the Colony of British Guiana.

Commissioners of Roads and Bridges throughout Town and Country, or, County Overseers.
Collector of Rum Duties.
Commissioners of Public Buildings.
Commissioners of Education.
Loan and Immigration Commissioners of Correspondence.
Justices of the Peace (under Ordinance No. 19, 1845).
Commissaries of Taxation.
Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
Committee of the Lamatra Canal.
Post-holders and Superintendents of Rivers and Creeks.
Sworn Accountants and Book-keepers.
Sworn Translators.
Sworn Land Surveyors.
Commissioners for administering Oaths to Affidavits (under Ordinance No. 21, 1845).
Licensed Auctioneers.
Licensed Weighers or Gaugers.

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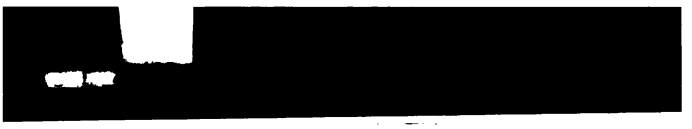
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